

HAT 3564, Haitian Culture and Society

The Taino period

1492 Columbus

1625 “marauding bands”

1697 Rijswick (French-Spanish treaty)

1783-1789 Production doubles due to massive slave imports... the colony marches towards its doom

1791-1804 Haitian Revolution; conventional & unconventional war

Slave labor and French capital

L'exclusif = Dependence on the metropolis – no free trade

Sugar and coffee

500,000 slaves = “black” (North) [**2/3 born in Africa in 1791!!!**]

nèg kreyòl		esklav kay (domestic)
nèg bosal		esklav espesyalize (skilled)
nèg mawon		esklav jaden (field)

40,000 colonists = “white” (North)

governor general = military leader

grands blancs = wanted some free trade

petits blancs and “blan mannan”

30,000 affranchis = “yellow, brown and black” (South) = **RED**

Mulatto affranchis versus black affranchis

(In 1791 much of the South and its slaves was owned by *affranchis*).

Causes and conditions: “the racial prejudice of the whites led to color prejudice on the part of the mulattoes”

Types of colonial slavery:

A) “Paternalistic” / small-scale slavery in Hispanic societies

B) “Industrial slavery” in Saint Domingue (Haiti’s former name) =

The prevailing philosophy was that cruelty and torture increased productivity in the context industrial slavery.

Haitian Culture and Society

Take turns with a partner reviewing these questions:

1. Describe “slaves.”
2. Describe the “whites.”
3. Describe the “affranchis.”
4. Describe the “maroons” [*mawon*] and marronage.
5. Columbus’ encounter with the Tainos.
6. The concept of forced conversion and Roman Catholic complicity in slavery.
7. The use of torture by the French.
8. The buccaneers and *flibustiers*.
9. Describe how slavery grew in Haiti, especially between 1750-1791.
10. What was the role of poison in Saint Domingue?

Surprise questions:

11. How did the notion of “propriertorship” develop among the enslaved population?
12. Who was the *commandeur*?
13. What were some of the characteristics of white society?
14. What was *petit marronage*?

From Castaldo 2006:38-39; Miller 2008:28:

Code Noir, 1685

1. "... [we] enjoin all of our officers to chase from our said islands all the Jews who have established their residence, to whom, as to the declared enemies of the Christian name [*du non chrétien*], we command to leave from them within three months of the publication of the present, at risk of having bodies and wealth confiscated."
2. "All the slaves who will be on our islands will be baptized and instructed in the Roman Catholic and Apostolic religion. [...]"
3. "We ban all public exercise of any religion except the Roman Catholic and Apostolic religion. We wish that the infractors be punished as rebels and disobediant to our commandments [...]." [*My translations*].

Haiti's earthquake

Please give to Médecins Sans Frontières (<http://www.msf.org/>) for Haitian relief.

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/haiti-impoverished-country-no-stranger-to-natural-disasters-1866733.html>

Arthur 45-68

Dessalines 1804 – 1806

- War hero turned ruthless dictator
- Hated all whites of French descent and he rounded them up for execution
- State-run agriculture; plantation life and serfdom.
- His egalitarianism and land redistribution angered mulattoes.
- Assassinated, in part, because he threatened to redistribute land seized by mulattos.

Henri Christophe 1807 – 1820

- The Northern Kingdom
- Black dominated government and elite
- Citadelle La Ferrière built with forced labor and huge death rate
- Committed suicide

Alexandre Pétion 1806 – 1819

- President of the South
- Rejected forced labor on plantations
- Mulatto dominated government and elite
- Distributed state land for political purposes (10,000 recipients)
- Presided over the foundation of the Haitian peasantry = LAND
- This involved the dissolution of the plantation society

Jean-Pierre Boyer 1820 – 1844

- Unified the island or Invaded Spanish territory?
- Agreed to “repay” France in payment for Haiti’s independence. France demanded exorbitant payments.

Rapid rise and fall of presidents in the 19th and 20th centuries

U.S. Occupation 1915 – 1935

Death of the 19th century Haitian military tradition

The spawning of the new military, arbiter of political control

Lescot – Estimé – Magloire –

François Duvalier 1957 – 1971... Jean-Claude Duvalier 1971 – 1986

The Duvaliers presidential militia, the *Tonton Makout*, eventually exceed the military in membership, influence and acts of violence in Haiti

- The Haitian left still calls elements of the right *makout* and *makoutis* to this day

Topics for discussion:

1. Discuss how the urban elite has made its money over the centuries.
2. How can one explain/understand Haiti's persistent race problems?
Reaction: "Yes what can be more absurd than such [anti-black racism from mulattos] pretention and prejudice, when, but two generations removed, their mothers were African slaves" - St. John, 1884.
3. Discuss Christophe's kingdom and his accomplishments. At what costs?
4. Graham Greene's impressions of Haiti (60-61).
5. Violence under François (Papa Doc) / Jean-Claude (Baby Doc) Duvalier.
6. How did Duvalier "tame the Vatican"?
7. What are key events in the history of the Haitian army and the "Garde"?
8. Blood money: selling Haitian blood and cadavers.
9. How is political power established and removed in Haitian history?

Nichols 27 – 43

Ogé and Chavannes

Affranchis = “Freed people”

1. Anciens libres = predominantly mulatto
2. Nouveaux libres = predominantly black

Different economic and political interests (and historical experiences) undermined mulatto and black relations

Toussaint	versus	Rigaud
Dessalines / Christophe	versus	Pétion

Leclerc arrives in 1802 with 5,000 French troops.

Vodou allowed the African past to be perpetuated and provided an instrument of solidarity and communication

Plaçage versus Marriage: Examples of Peasant and Elite Practices

Haitian elites are sensitive over marriage because of inheritance: money and land
Individuals are concerned about jeopardizing family status/prestige.

Plaçage extramarital unions of respectable people
Requires no civil or religious formality

Placée (common law wife) has complete control of farm in husband’s absence. But, the man chooses his wife, owns the land, and prepares land when he pleases...

Man and woman in Haiti are **economic partners in a struggle for existence**

Women outnumber men in Haiti – today 6 women to 4 men...

Elites marry; peasants use *plaçage* = an important split
5 generations of marriage in the family.
Parental consent needed for marriage.
Certificate of civil marriage required before a religious marriage.

Status of women in the Haiti of the 1940s

Women had to receive consent from husbands to buy and sell land.
Could not vote or hold public office.
It is taboo for elite women to do manual labor.

Husband freer in sexual life

Law specifies that adultery is a cause for divorce for men; but only for women *if* “he shall bring his concubine into the common dwelling” (192)

Religion in the early history of Haiti:

Dessalines:

- The state allows NO DOMINANT RELIGION
- ALL CHILDREN ARE LEGITIMATE (in or outside of wedlock)
Real family values
- Freedom of DIVORCE established

Pétion:

- Recognizes the Catholic Church in his CONSTITUTION of 1806... but:
- Article 37: “If in the course of time other religions are introduced, ***no person shall be hindered***, so long as he conforms to the laws, in following the cult [religion] he [or she] has chosen.”
- These are ENLIGHTENED and TOLERANT LAWS... but:
- He repealed Dessalines’ laws protecting ‘illegitimate’ children and divorce on MORAL GROUNDS

The schism:

- Provides Vodou with room to grow...
- 70 (non-Roman) Haitian Catholic priests in 1840
- *Pè savann* occupation takes off
- Assured the independence of Haitian Catholicism till this day
- Methodists and Baptists earliest Protestants
- Boyer (and the entire political class) strive to heal the Haiti-Rome conflict:
- Recognition by Rome meant LEGITIMACY

- President Soulouque the Vodouist president 1847 – 1859

- President Geffrard overcomes the schism in 1860

- In 1930, 70 years after the CONCORDAT, Haiti has 206 priests (8 Haitian), 105 Brothers and 366 Sisters for 2,652,290 Haitians...

Authoritarian, Haitian influence
‘Nationalist s’ (but still + French

Aristocratic, French influence...
Parliamentary / ‘Liberals’

Noiriste

-Dessalines
-Christophe
-Soulouque (1847-59)
-Duvalier, Papa & Baby

-Pétion
-Boyer (1818-43)
-Geffrard (1859-67)
-Préval (1996-2001; 2006 – present)

Questions for sharing from Arthur 69 – 85.

1. How does the excerpt portray smugglers?
2. Describe the modern elite; how did it view Aristide?
3. What factor has changed the traditional power struggle between landowners and the merchant capitalists? How did this new group damage landowners?
4. What is an oligarchy?
5. What kind of relationship did the “monopolist faction” have with the Duvalier dictatorship?
6. What did the Aristide government demand from the business elite?
7. Describe the coup d'état of September 29th, 1991.
8. What was a major setback for Haitian peasants in the early 1980s?

Questions from 80-100 [*Quiz on Friday*]

1. How would you describe Haitian agriculture? [smallholdings]
2. What percentage depend on it? [70%]
3. How does the book describe Haiti's climates? [microclimates]
4. What is a *madan sara/revendeuse*, what is her importance?
5. Describe a successful peasant's typical land holdings. Why is this significant? [dispersed/promotes *plasy*]
6. What is a great threat to Haiti? [deforestation, desertification]
7. What was a major setback for Haitian peasants in the early 1980s?
8. What is a *kòve* 'corvée' / *konbit* 'combite' and who is the *sanba* 'samba'/*simidò* 'simidor'?
9. Describe women's work in Haiti. How do they augment the family's income.
10. What is plentiful [labor] and scarce [capital] in Haiti's labor market?
11. What conflict exists in Haiti's coffee trade? What are speculators? What was the Duvalier link to coffee?
12. Why is land invasion so common in Haiti?
13. What is the story of the pig > goat > cow > chicken and human beings in Haiti? (Anglade)

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Quiz Arthur, p. 69-85

1. 'Lakou' (= the courtyard) is a 'social organization' (a) True (b) False (80)
2. Men do all the selling of surplus crops in rural Haiti. (a) True (b) False (81)
3. A *de facto* owner paid for the land he or she farmed. (a) True (b) False (82)
4. Individual land-holdings have decreased over time in Haiti. (a) True (b) False (83)
5. This illness afflicted which animal in Haiti in the early 1980s?
(a) Chickens (b) Swine (c) Cows
6. What does "the Haitian oligarchy" refer to? (a) politicians (b) families
7. There was a slaughter after the *coup d'état* of which leader? (a) Duvalier (b) Aristide

NEW READING FOR MONDAY! Karen Richman is coming!

Prepare 2 questions for her based on the reading.

<http://www.clas.ufl.edu/users/hebble/>

Questions for group discussion

1. What are the roots of the Haitian people?
2. Why *was* and *is* Haiti independent but divided?
3. What is the new interior and why is it new? What should everybody know about Haitian topography/geography and how it relates to Haiti's evolution as a nation?
4. Why is Haiti struggling with deforestation?

5. What are some problems between the D.R. and Haiti?
6. What exciting technological changes are bringing Haiti closer to the rest of the world?
7. Describe the slave trade according to James.
8. What was the only exposure to literacy that the slaves received?

Quiz: Rural Haiti (Arthur 80-100)

1. Madan Sara is a:
a. woman who sells b. man who sells c. type of soldier
2. A 'konbit / coumbite' is:
a. voluntary collective labor b. compelled / required collective labor c. labor union
3. Successful peasants own:
a. tiny and widely-dispersed plots. b. large and concentrated plots. c) plantain trees
4. Haiti was stripped of this valuable tree in the 19th century:
a. Live Oak b. Teak c. Mahogany
5. A major set-back for farmers in the 1980s was
a. a drought b. yellow fever c. U.S. occupation d. African swine fever
6. The singing leader of a konbit / coumbite is the _____ :
a. lambi/lanbi b. corvée/kòve c. simidor/simidò
7. In Marbial, Haiti (1957), women did not carry out day to day maintenance of the fields:
a. True b. False
8. Girls are forbidden from going to the market place:
a. True b. False
9. Who does not want road improvements in Haiti's coffee business?
a. Growers b. Speculators

Chose the animal that best reflects the livestock and size of land holdings of the given period:

10. 1880:
a. Goat b. Chicken c. Pig
11. 1920s:
a. Goat b. Chicken c. Pig
12. 1980s:
a. Goat b. Chicken c. Pig
13. 'Behind mountains there are _____
a. still b. mountains c. pastor d. 'witchdoctor'/Vodou priest e. soldier
14. 'The _____ is dancing; he's looking in his bag'
a. still b. mountains c. pastor d. 'witchdoctor'/Vodou priest e. soldier
15. Money never goes to the _____ house to return'
a. still b. mountains c. pastor d. 'witchdoctor'/Vodou priest e. soldier
16. 'Staying _____ is the body's medicine.'
a. still b. mountains c. pastor d. 'witchdoctor'/Vodou priest e. soldier
17. 'Better to be a _____ in paradise than a chief in hell.'
a. still b. mountains c. pastor d. 'witchdoctor'/Vodou priest e. soldier
18. What kind of farming did French & Spanish colonists employ in Hispaniola?
a. polyculture b. monoculture c. hunter/gatherer
19. Percentage of Haiti covered by forest in 1986:
a. 100% b. 23% c. 7% d. 1.5%
20. This is the economic activity of the last resort:
a. pig-raising b. forestry c. charcoal d. re-selling

Nichols, 57 - 66

1. Match the concepts of “military oligarchy” and “military autocracy” with the North (Christophe) or the South (Pétion). Explain the terms.
2. What kind of arguments did the respective (North vs. South) regimes have?
3. Describe the balance of power in the respective governments.
4. How does Nicholls characterize the struggle between the North and the South?
5. What are some highlights and low-points of Boyer’s long rule (1818-1843)?
6. What were the consequences of the indemnity? What would you have done if you were in Boyer’s shoes?
7. The U.S. occupied Haiti. Talk about Haiti’s occupation of... and why is Mackenzie’s comment included on p. 64?

- Oligarchy is a form of government through a few wealthy/noble families (adellike families); family rule

- Autocracy, autocraat is een “heerser die alle staatsmacht in zich verenigt”

Nichols, 67-87. Pride and prejudice

1. Boyer presided over a peaceful 2 decades
2. The color issue is used by mulatto and black to seek and justify power
3. Military government
4. Mid-1820s Haiti's population is 800,000 with an army of 32,000 soldiers
5. Boyer's "Rural Code" attempts to attach workers to the land and end vagrancy.
6. Vodou has always has always inspired passion, positive and negative.
7. Several Haitian leaders played Vodoo into their plea to have Vatican return.
8. Black or mulatto leader executed opponents
9. Boyer's downfall was blamed on "corruption," "nepotism," and racism.
10. The *piquet* leader Acaau denounced Boyer as an Black oppressor. Acaau wanted to confiscate land and distribute it among the poor.
11. *La politique de doublure*.
12. *La politique de doublure* and the rise of Soulouque. Black ruler, open to Vodoo.
13. The paramilitary *zenglen* [zinglins] as the roots of the *tonton makout*.
14. Geffrard and the Concordat of 1860.
15. Geffrard invested in a Medical School, a Law School and a few *lycées*.
16. By the late 19th century, the leaders of 1804 became politicized and symbolic on racial grounds.

James "The Property", pt. 2

- 1a. Describe the transatlantic "Middle Passage" for the West African slaves.
- 1b. What did slaves do on Sundays and holidays?

2. What kind of things occur today that come from slavery?
3. Why were women typically sterile upon arrival in Saint-Domingue?
4. What kind of absolute refusal did the slaves use?
5. What was the place of Vodou in the colony?
6. Who were the 'privileged' slaves?
7. What do we learn about Christophe & Toussaint in this reading?
8. How much did the maroons grow between 1721 & 1750?
9. Who was the Abbey Raynal?

Arthur 111 – 131 ~ Poverty

Prior to the earthquake!

- Lowest school enrollment
 - 138/1,000 complete secondary ed.
 - High illiteracy (approx. 50%)
- } Using a minority language among a majority! Ex.: German in the U.S.
- Population growth + medical science (longevity + overcrowding)
 - Rural exodus... Jan 12th 2010... Port-au-Prince exodus
 - Deforestation > drought > hunger > foreign dependency
 - Potable water shortages [But see “Water for Life”
 - ‘Bidonvil yo,’ e.g. Cité Soleil where 8 people per room live & have sleeping shifts
 - The rural exodus: more and more food gets imported, more and more Haitians survive on remittances

Questions for discussion on “Poverty and Urban Life”:

1. What is a restavèk? Why does this issue upset so many Haitians and commentators?
2. What are micro versus macro-enterprises?
3. What is the unemployment rate in Haiti?
4. How was Haiti negatively stereotyped in the early 1980s?
5. What might we conclude about Aristide’s political outlook?
6. What are some sanitation problems that trouble poor Haitians? Do wealthy Haitians have to deal with the same problems?
7. What is the link between Mickey Mouse and Port-au-Prince?
8. What is a *boureye*?
9. What are some problems in Haiti’s health care?
10. Why does P.J. O’Rourke call the French “mysterious savages”?
11. What do we learn about Erzulie (*Èzili*)... and dominoes from Wilentz?
12. What problems are common for workers on the job in Haiti and other developing countries?
13. What types of ‘work’ do the most desperate children resort to in Haiti?

Identification Quiz: Please identify in one, short sentence [2 pts each].

1. Define *restavèk*?
(a) paid child servant (b) unpaid child servant
2. What is Cité Soleil?
(a) a wealthy neighborhood (b) a poor neighborhood
3. An example of a micro-enterprise?
(a) selling shoes at a store (b) selling food on the road
4. Who said: “the deadly contagion called capitalism” ?
(a) Duvalier (b) Aristide
5. Where do “figurines of one’s enemies” come from?
(a) Congo (b) France (c) Haiti
6. What is “fritay” food?
(a) fried food (b) salads
7. What is the excerpt: “beast of burden” about?
(a) *bayakou* (b) *boureye*
8. Arthur documented the abuses in Haiti of which company?
(a) Walt Disney (b) Enron (c) Coke

9. In the 1950s Haiti was (*Haiti in Focus*)
(a) Premier tourist location (b) Totally unknown to the world
10. “Madan Sara” =
(a) Saleswoman (b) A woman who farms

Haiti in Focus, Chapter 4 questions for discussion:

1. Why is agriculture in decline in Haiti?
2. Name some traditional exports.
3. What is the problem with importing foods? What import problem does the U.S. have?
4. Give a brief history of tourism in Haiti... why is it a blessing and a curse?
5. How does the urban economy differ from the rural one?
6. Define “formal” versus “informal” economy.
7. What is structural adjustment?
8. What does agrarian reform entail?

(1)– (10)

Report to the class what the most striking aspects of the reading are

Arthur 130-138

Questions for group discussion:

1. Describe the life of a street child in urban Haiti.
2. What are some of the problems that beset Haitian hospitals?
3. What are key issues in family planning in Haiti? What are male and female attitudes toward birth control? What are some of the struggles that women confront in Haiti?
4. How has Haiti suffered misinformation regarding AIDS? Who is responsible and what were the consequences?
5. Describe public and private education in Haiti. What kind of schools are there and how can they be classified?
6. What are neighborhood committees? How are they organized, how do they function? What is their advantage?

C.L.R. James, *The Owners*, pt.1.

1. Describe the climate of the colony.
2. Describe the life span of the planter; what were his dreams and aspirations?
3. Who were the French women of the colony?
4. Describe the sex-life of the "owner."
What traces of his sex-life remain in Haiti today?
5. What kind of town was Cap-François vs. Port-au-Prince?
6. What were the reading preferences of the owners?
7. Describe some of the abuses of the Church mentioned by James.

8. Recount James' description of the French hair stylist in Saint-Domingue.

C.L.R. James, "*The Owners*," pt. 2: YOU ARE THE TEACHERS!

1. Why did French colonists despise the French administration in S.D.?
2. How did the French colonists ignore the 1685 *Code Noir* with respect to their mulatto children?
3. What were some of the racial classifications of S.Domingue? How does it resemble racial mentalities in the US (especially among white Americans?)
4. What differences between France versus Saint-Domingue existed for a mulatto?
5. How did mulattos build their wealth and compete with whites?
6. What happened in 1758? What period does James compare it with?
7. Who was Chapuzet?

C.L.R. James, "*The Owners*," pt. 3

1. Describe the colony's agriculture? Was it strong?
2. What brought about the Revolution in France & Haiti.
3. Define the notion of "protectionism" as the French government practiced it. Why did that upset the owners?
4. Describe how French slavery was the "basis of the economy of the *French Revolution*."
5. How did the French bourgeois stand in contrast with the French government, the French royalty/nobility, and the French worker?

6. What kind of products did Saint-Domingue import from France?
7. How did French planters in S.D. have different interests from French business owners in France?

C.L.R. James, *"The Owners,"* pt. 4

1. What happened between 1783-1789 in Saint-Domingue?
2. How many slaves did the colony absorb in 1786, 1787 & 1788?
3. What percentage of the 500,000 slaves were born in Africa? Why does it matter?
4. Is economic stability a guarantee of social stability in a society?
5. Was the 1685 "Code Noir" respected in S.-D.?
6. What upset the maritime bourgeoisie about royalty in France?

(2) 27,000... 40,000

(3) 2/3

(6) its absolute power

Arthur, 139 – 149. Questions for discussion

1. What are examples of grassroots organization in Haiti?
2. How do the Haitian masses see the state?
3. Who were the *piquets* and the *cacos*?
4. What happened to Daniel Fignolé and his supporters? Is the event unique in Haitian political history? Why was he seen as a spoiler? Why was he vulnerable?
5. What is the *Ti Legliz* in Haiti?
6. How was Jean-Claude's rule (1971-1986) different from his François Duvalier's (1957-1971)?
7. What kind of positions did Aristide take?
8. Describe some of the effects of the military coup in 1991.

Arthur 149 – 175

1. Describe the communist movement. Who tried to snuff it out? Why? What was the international context?
2. What does peasant resistance typically struggle over?
3. Give an example of a *grassroots* group in Haiti.
4. Describe the rise and fall of Radio Soleil.
5. What is the place of Gonaïves in the events of 1985-6.
6. What was the goal of Peasant Movement of Milot?
7. Why were Christians like Aristide attracted to socialism?
8. Was the *dechoukaj* successful? What is 1986-1990 know as?
9. Discussion on popular movements like “Tèt Kole” (see 162-165)
10. Who tried to block the rise of Aristide in 1991? How long did Aristide last?

Refugees and the Diaspora, Arthur 176-198

Duval-Carrié

- Refugees from the Haitian war of independence, 1791-1803
 - Louisiana Creole [Dictionary]
- The Haitian-Cuban Diaspora, 1915-1929
- The Dominican Republic
 - The Haitian Occupation of the 19th century, Boyer
 - The migration of Haitians to the D.R. in the 20th century
 - Trujillo, 1937
 - The *vyewo's zafra* on the *batèy*
- Bahamas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Saint Martin, French Guyana
- Cheap labor is welcome in good times, deported in the bad
- The United States and Canada
 - The northeast (1960 – 1980)
 - Florida (1980 – present)
 - The boatpeople

Why? Political, economic, and human-created environmental turmoil

And now... the EARTHQUAKE: the expansion of Haitian internal and external immigration

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9zEeP068L94>

Questions from the homework for communicative pair work:

1. Describe *how* Haitians got to Cuba during the expansion of that country's sugar economy. Why did Haitians disappear from the Cuban workforce in the 1930s?
2. Why did Trujillo and the Dominican frontier population engage in the massacre of Haitian civilians in the D.R.?
3. What are some of the major struggles faced by Haitians in the D.R.? Is a child of Haitian decent born in the D.R. recognized as a Dominican?
4. What do the words *kongo* and *vyewo* refer to?
5. What kinds of abuse and corruption are reported on the Dominican *batèy*? What is the "incentive" pay? (191)
6. Why are Guadeloupians comfortable with abandoning low-paid jobs?
7. What is the "wet food, dry foot policy"?
8. What kind of reception do Haitians receive in the U.S.?

The New Refugees – Environmental Exodus

22 million refugees

Refugee disaster is here and climate change will make it worse (1)

Vast majority of earth's next billion will live in impoverishment (1)

Deforestation > Fuel-shortage

Desertification threatens 1/3 of earth's land surface

Soil-erosion

Water deficits and droughts

Salinisation and water logging

Developing countries with 80% of the world's population have just 21% of global GDP (2)

Measles

Dr. Bert Bolin

“most of the damage due to climate change is going to be associated with **extreme events**, not by the smooth global increase of temperature that we call global warming”

16 fold increase in urban dwellers from 1950 – 2025

“Vast numbers in the margin of existence”

Yesteryear's news in Haiti...

Signs of climate change:

Sea level rise

CYCLONES, STORM SURGES

changes in agricultural production: cotton, citrus, etc. move north...

loss of biodiversity

extension of the range of disease carrying pests

Caribbean: 5 million destitute and fleeing...

Doesn't this put Haiti and Haitians on the forefront of finding solutions with major global import?!

What can be done?

- R & D on renewables and efficiency. Energy paradigm shift.
- SOLAR ~ already widely used in Haiti. Solar revolution needed.
- WIND (turbines)
- Donor nations need to step up.
\$9 billion can eliminate deaths from famine and reduce hunger.
RE-THINK THE ARMS RACE. Arms form **twice** the expenditure as health and education in many nations facing environmental catastrophes.
- Spend on soil conservation and tree-planting
- Promote projects with **multiplier effects:**
Example: treeplanting is good for what?
 - fuelwood and timber
 - protects soil and watersheds
 - provides crop and windbreaks and carbon sinks for greenhouse
 - Information is needed to combat ignorance ...

Courage de femme

1. Describe the existence of the woman in the film.
2. How many children depend on her?
3. Do the children do their fair share?
4. Is she married?
5. What are her living conditions?
6. What is the solution?

Questions for discussion from Arthur, 198-208

1. What exodus does the reading refer to?
2. What are the conditions of the exodus?
3. Describe some of the travails of Edwidge Danticat.
4. How do Haitians in Miami shine and equal or surpass their peers?
5. How do people without papers survive in Miami?
6. Who is Abner Louima? What did he reveal about life in NYC?
7. How did Wyclef impact Haitian youth in the 1990s?

27 Days after the earthquake:

890 million. Amount of international debt that Haiti owes creditors. Finance ministers from developing countries announced they will forgive \$290 million. Source: Wall Street Journal

644 million. Donations for Haiti to private organizations have exceeded \$644 million. Over \$200 million has gone to the Red Cross, who had 15 people working on health projects in Haiti before the earthquake. About \$40 million has gone to Partners in Health, which had 5,000 people working on health in Haiti before the quake. Source: New York Times.

1 million. People still homeless or needing shelter in Haiti. Source: MSNBC.

1 million. People who have been given food by the UN World Food Program in Port au Prince – another million in Port au Prince still need help. Source: UN World Food Program.

300,000. People injured in the earthquake, reported by Haitian Prime Minister Jean-Max Bellerive. Source: CNN.

212,000. People reported killed by earthquake by Haitian Prime Minister Jean-Max Bellerive. Source: CNN.

63,000. There are 63,000 pregnant women among the people displaced by the earthquake. 7,000 women will deliver their children each month. Source: UN Populations Fund.

17,000. Number of United States troops stationed on or off coast in Haiti, down from a high of 22,000. AFP.

9,000. United Nations troops in Haiti. Miami Herald.

7,000. Number of tents distributed by United Nations. Miami Herald. President Preval of Haiti has asked for 200,000 tents. Reuters.

4,000. Number of amputations performed in Haiti since the earthquake. AFP.

900. Number of latrines that have been dug for the people displaced from their homes. Another 950,000 people still need sanitation. Source: New York Times.

75. An hourly wage of 75 cents per hour is paid by the United Nations Development Program to people in Haiti who have been hired to help in the clean up. The UNDP is paying 30,000 people to help clean up Haiti, 180 Haitian Gourdes (\$4.47) for six hours of work. The program hopes to hire 100,000 people. Source: United Nations News Briefing.

1.25. The U.S. is pledged to spend as much as \$379 million in Haitian relief. This is about \$1.25 for each person in the United States. Canadian Press.

1. For every one dollar of U.S. aid to Haiti, 42 cents is for disaster assistance, 33 cents is for the U.S. military, 9 cents is for food, 9 cents is to transport the food, 5 cents to pay Haitians to help with recovery effort, 1 cent is for the Haitian government and ½ a cent is for the government of the Dominican Republic. Source: Associated Press.

Reading Quiz (208-227):

21. He contracted a huge debt for Haiti:
(a) Petion (b) Boyer
22. He launched a military campaign against the U.S. occupation
(a) Antoine Gomer (b) Duvalier (c) Charlemagne Peralte
23. Used 'food for work' [i.e. 'work for food'] in Haiti
(a) Protestant missionaries (b) Catholic missionaries
24. Hired killers funded by the CIA in the early 1990s:
(a) FRAPH (b) Lavalas (c) HPARF
25. The U.S. intervened to rid Haiti of General Cédras in:
(a) 1990 (b) 1994 (c) 1998
26. 'Invaded' Haiti at the end of 19th century:
(a) Germans (b) Jamaicans (c) Arabs
27. Forced labor used by U.S. marines during the occupation:
(a) Corvée/kòve (b) Coumbite/konbit (c) servitude
28. According to Normil Sylvain, the U.S. brought freedom to Haiti.
(a) True (b) False
29. Baby Doc's wife drew a monthly salary of...
(a) \$10,000 (b) \$100,000 (c) \$1,000,000
30. God's justice is an _____
(a) 'taptap' taxi bus (b) oxcart (c) a mercedes benz
31. A bit of God, a bit of the _____
(a) Pumpkin pie (b) the Holy Spirit (c) the spirits
32. God gives but He (or She) doesn't _____
(a) distribute (b) take (c) care
33. God's pencil has no _____.
(a) Lead (b) grip (c) eraser

Questions for discussion from Arthur 209 – 227

1. Give several examples of foreign interventions in Haiti.
2. How did Haiti inaugurate the phenomenon of “Third World debt”?
3. Describe some of the cruel reasons foreign powers extracted money from Haiti.
4. What immigrant group became important in the late 19th century? How did they pose a threat? How did they survive?
5. Who was FRAPH?
6. What was the *corvée*? How did Americans obtain labor?
7. What are the lessons on U.S. occupation that Haiti provides? Did the U.S. legally occupy Haiti? Does the U.S. legally occupy Iraq & Afghanistan?
8. What are the contradictions that Péralte points out in his letter?
9. How did Bauxite mining impact the Miragoâne region from 1957 – 1993?

Nicholls 109 - 164

1. “Liberals” versus “Nationals” in Haitian politics.
2. Anti-clericalism 1880s – 1960s.
3. German involvement in Haiti.
4. The meaning of the McDonald contract in 1910.
5. The Masonic movement in Haiti.
6. The Latin versus Anglo-Saxon debate: *Banque Nationale*.

U.S. Occupation 1915-1934

167 victims of President Vilbrun Guillaume

‘Voici ma pipe, m’ap fumin’ / ‘Men pip mwen, m ap finen’

- Imperialism
- Germany
- Misguided altruism: ‘a unique laboratory’ (148)
- Protection of foreign assets
- Land-leasing/land expropriations (150)
- U.S. war crimes (151)

Haitian reactions to occupation

Collaboration

Collaboration – disillusionment

Resistance – Péralte and the Cacos

Intellectual resistance: Ethnological movement / *Noiriste* movement of the 1930s and 1940s

Attitudes toward Voodoo

Léon Audin (1904) – transformation of Voodoo

Dorsainvil – Vodou et névrose (1913)

Dr. Arthur Holly “Haitians must direct prayers to Legba and Damballah”

Jean Price Mars: Vodou is ‘animism’ or ‘dynamism’ not ‘fetishism’

i.e. ‘spiritual power manifests itself through material forms.’ (157)

Jacques Roumain

Arthur, 228-245

Emmanuel Constant

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dPI1QIbylDM>

Part I

1. What did the U.S. want to do in Haiti under its ‘neo-liberal’ plan. What do Haitian industrialists offer?
2. Describe the activities of Christian mission groups in Haiti. How would these groups feel about Vodouist or Islamic mission organizations working in the U.S. saying: “Americans Christians are caught in Satan’s grip”?
3. According to Thomson, what is unethical and immoral about U.S. Christian missionary work in Haiti?
4. What is the republic of NGOs? How have NGOs been criticized after the earthquake?
5. Describe the CIA’s involvement in Haiti VS. the Clinton administration. Why would the CIA want to destabilize Haiti?
6. Who was Emmanuel Constant? What do we learn about U.S. ties to FRAPH (*Front pour l'Avancement et le Progrès Haïtien*)

Part II

7. According to Haitian grassroots organizations, who really holds the power in Haiti?
8. What were the mixed feelings Haitians held when the U.S. returned President Aristide in 1994? (p. 240)
9. What is “Business as usual” about? What did the elite expect from Aristide in 1994-5?
10. Describe the disarmament the U.S. military was charged with in Haiti post-1994. How did it go?

11. How do foreign culture & goods impact an economy? Do Haiti and the U.S. share anything in common? What is the impact of U.S. culture (TV, movies, music) in Haiti?

I. Turnbull, VIRTUES AND VICIES: Interpret & Explain

1. Lie to save a man but not to put him in jail.
2. Behind the back is in Guinea.
3. Doing well knows not the past.
4. Without tolerance there are no thieves.
5. Speak the truth, but leave right away.
6. The stupid man is the horse of the evil spirit.
7. It's good that's rare.
8. The goat's skin isn't enough to cover a drum; Bouki is asking for a piece to roast.
9. This man is dead; he just has not begun to stink.
10. When you eat the tiger's cub, you don't sleep well.

II. Social Comparisons in Haiti, 233-253

Social status: Wealth, education

Language: Haitian Creole (100%) versus French (5%)

Race: Black (95%) versus Mulatto (3-5%)

1. A big name kills the puppy. (233)
2. Speaking French doesn't mean intelligence. (234)
3. From your collar I see your regiment. (235)
4. Boils don't respect the rich man's behind. (236)
5. Even if it carries a relic, the donkey is a still a donkey. (236)
6. Haiti owes France. (237)
7. Speaking French doesn't send to the market. (242)
8. People don't trust each other since Guinea. (242)
9. The captain of the zombie is a man, too. (243)

III. Finish the problem: be creative!

1. It's when you have that... .. .
2. Prison is made... .. .
3. The baby chick doesn't ask
for feathers... .. .
4. What the poor say has no
value... .. .
5. The Vodou priest never heals the...
6. Tiger piss is... .. .
7. When you discover a bone ...
on the highway,...
8. When the cat is full,

Nicholls, 165 - 181

- 'mulâtrification' Elie Lescot (1941)
- 50,000 Haitians in D.R. Sugar cane plantations
- Griots Noirisme
- Noiriste centrality of Voodoo in the life of Haiti
- Noiriste view of Catholicism self-imposing alien European culture
- Noiriste politics Authoritarian

1. Debate: "the biology of a racial group determines its psychology; its collective personality."
2. Explain: "Voodoo perpetuates the African past."

3. Explain this anti-liberal view: “...liberty of the press, free elections and democracy as sordid tinsel designed to mislead the masses.”
4. Describe the social class background of Haitian socialists.
5. Describe how blacks and mulattoes in Haiti viewed Mussolini’s invasion of Haile Selassie’s Ethiopia.

Noirisme

African culture in religion, music, art and literature

Restructuring education; diminishing Catholicism

Sympathy for European fascism found among some *noiristes*

Catholic right saw fascism as alternative to communism

Socialism

Jacques Roumain’s *Masters of the Dew* 1944

Mulatto reaction to *noirisme*

Agricultural self-sufficiency necessary

“Despotism of Soulouque,” Delencour

Rejected Voodoo as superstition (Delencour)

Noirists substitute ‘black racism for white racism’ (178)

Of Men and Gods

Lecture on the reading

Presentation

Questions from *Of Men and Gods*

1. What formal elements of the Vodou religion were present?
2. In what ways does the film illustrate the interpenetration of Vodou and Catholicism in Haiti?
3. Why do members of the gay community practice Vodou?
4. Where does sexual-orientation come from?
5. What do these men get from Vodou?
6. What is *universal* about their religious experience?

Arthur 255-276, [here]

1. Why was Vodou a “common social and cultural system”?
2. Explain: “inspirational qualities of Vodou in the war against the white, Christian slave-owners.”
3. Why did Vodou trouble Toussaint Louverture and Jean-Jacques Dessalines?
4. How is Vodou tradition maintained over generations?
5. Explain Vodouist views of *Bondye* (God) and *lwa* (spirits).
6. What is an *oungan*, a *manbo* and a *bòkò*?
7. Are the *lwa* perfect? What is anthropomorphism?
8. What are some of the ways in which the *lwa* communicate to humans?

9. Explain the concepts *wanga* and *zonbi*.
10. What do foreigners and non-Vodouists in Haiti tend to say about Vodou? Why?
11. What religion is stereotyped and vilified in U.S. society today? Why?
12. What was the role of the Vodou secret societies like *Chanpwèl*?
13. Describe the intersection of Vodou and politics in the late 20th century.
14. How has Vodou influenced Christianity in Haiti?
15. Has Vodou ever been codified in writing?
16. Describe the attributes of Azaka, Agwe, Simbi, Gede, Gran Bwa, Ogou, Danbala, Ezili Dantò, Legba...
17. What is a *chwal* ‘horse’ in Vodou.
18. What is the audience's role during spirit possession?
19. How have some Haitians criticized Vodou?

Quiz on Arthur (Vodou) & James (The Mass of Slaves Begin)

1. Toussaint Louverture and Jean-Jacques Dessalines were troubled by Vodou
(a) True (b) False
2. How is Vodou tradition maintained over generations?
(a) Written tradition (b) Oral tradition (c) Combination of both
3. *Oungan*
(a) Woman (b) Man (c) Spirit
4. *Manbo*
(a) Woman (b) Man (c) Spirit
5. Are the *lwa* perfect?
(a) Yes (b) No
6. A Vodou secret society:
(a) *Lougawou* (b) *Chanpwèl* (c) *Zonbi*
7. Someone possessed by a Vodou *lwa*:
(a) a goat (b) a cat (c) a horse

8. Toussaint Louverture:
(a) had concubines (b) had one wife (c) unmarried
9. Toussaint Louverture
(a) literate in French (b) illiterate in French
10. Toussaint Louverture killed his white master in 1791.
(a) True (b) False

James, *The Masses Begin*.

1. What type of actions by the French provoked great anger among mulattoes?
2. What kind of a relationship did whites try to cultivate with mulattoes? Did it succeed?
3. How was Haiti divided in the early 1790s?
4. For what reason did the French want to *contain* the insurrectionists in the North?
5. What did the French want from the insurrectionist slaves? How did the French misunderstand them?
6. What do we know about Toussaint Louverture's language skills?
7. What kind of temperament did T.L. have? Give an example.
8. Describe the role of Vodou *wanga* among some of the soldiers of T.L.'s army.
9. What was and still is the name of S.D. and Haiti's official government newspaper?

Arthur 277-288

1. What is *rara*? What associations does it have?
2. How does Katherine Dunham analyze dancing in Haiti? Where do dances take place in Haiti? What are the different varieties of dance?
3. Who was Manno Sanon? What was Duvalier's link to the Haitian team? What happened to Manno after the big event?
4. You have just arrived at a cock-fight (*gage*), what do you see?
5. What is *borlette*? How does it work? What kind of people get involved in it in Haiti and the U.S.?
6. What are some of the forms of Haitian oral tradition? What is the purpose of oral tradition? What forms of oral tradition are alive with your family and friends?

Manno Sanon:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8c61tsbtN4g&feature=related>

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eNBI_7G0Bxs

289-299 Literature & language

1. Who was Boisrond Tonnerre?
2. What is the poem Choucounne about?
3. What is nationalism and why are some Haitians nationalistic?
4. What was *indigenisme*?
5. What is *noirisme*? What does it focus upon?
6. What was the political triumph of *négritude/noirisme*?
7. What is racial mystification?
8. What is spiralism? Who is its greatest proponent?

James: The Rise of Toussaint

1. How many men did Toussaint lead? How did he gain more men?
2. Did Toussaint always fight for the French?
3. What other nations descended on S.Domingue?
4. Where were most of Toussaint's soldiers born?
5. Describe the material/financial conditions of Toussaint's soldiers.
6. How did Toussaint relate with his soldiers?

7. Who was Laveaux?
8. Why were 1,000 French women, men and children slaughtered in PauP around 1795? Who was behind it?
9. What killed off English soldiers?

James: Toussaint seizes power

1. How does the election of Obama resemble and differ from the Haitian Revolution?
2. Who was Rigaud and why was he an obstacle for Toussaint?
3. Based on Rigaud's own writings, was he racist?
4. Who was Pétion and on whose side was he? What will he become?
5. How did Toussaint divide up revenues on plantations?
6. What was the fate of the 350 mulatto officers in Rigaud's defeated army? Why? What were the consequences?
7. The island of Hispaniola is compared to what other island in terms of its size?

$\frac{1}{4}$ for workers; $\frac{1}{2}$ for state; $\frac{1}{4}$ for the owners

Arthur, pp. 300-315: Haitian literature

Folk literature (Price Mars, *So Spoke the Uncle* 1938)

- “Oraliture”
- Tales, legends, riddles, songs, proverbs and beliefs
- Bouki and Ti Malis
- Talking animals who represent human traits
- Magical orange trees
- Flying lougawou, madmen, monsters, ghouls, devils (*dyab*), Bondye (God)

Literature and ideology (Carl Brouard, 1938)

“The most ignorant peasant feels which vaudou temple is more artistic than another... he will obey a dictatorship that works for order... people only gradually attain, step by step, liberalism... Pétion’s liberalism sank into despotism...”

Echos of the “Black legend.”

The peasant novel (Jacques Roumain 1944)

- Land conflict, conflict between families
- Shortages of water and resources
- Collectivism, socialism & egalitarianism as the solution

“Then we’ll call a general assembly of the Masters of the Dew, a great big *coumbite* of farmers, and we’ll clear out poverty and plant a new life”

Spiralism and experimental writing (Frankétienne’s *Dezafi*, 1975)

One of the first high quality Haitian Creole novels: *spiralism*

Dezafi

Sentil – *oungan*

Siltàna – his daughter

Zofè – second in charge
Klodònis / Mako

- The revolution of the zombies against the evil *oungan* Sentil
- Exploiting Vodou for a profit (“Exoticism”)
- Jeneral Lenglensou

Violence in Haitian writing:

1. Murder and torture in Chauvet 1968
2. Killing President Duvalier in Phelps 1976
3. The culture of the Tonton Makout in Depestre 1979
4. The Tonton Makout/torturer in Danticat 1994
5. Haiti as more difficult than Somalia, Rwanda and Bosnai, Ollivier 1995

MARXIST (COMMUNIST) HAITI

1. Etienne Charlier, 1950s (“Mulatto marxist”)

- Haiti in 1950s is a semi-colonial society in which **class** distinctions are associated with **color** (201).

2. Emmanuel C. Paul criticized him, arguing that

- Economic status, not color determines class structure (202).
- Accused Charlier of under-emphasizing the *nèg mawon* and overemphasizing the *afranchi*

...The Black and the Mulatto Legends are re-written every generation...

...Haitian authors have the propensity to spin the competing historical racial legends in their interpretation of the present...

MARXISTS NOVELS & THEIR CRITIQUES

1. Jacques Stéphen Alexis (in the tradition of Roumain)

- Vodou as an opium... “it paralyzed men, alienated their courage...” *houngan* trap people in despair and resignation
- Dejan’s (2006) critique of the representation of learning, how could an illiterate student learn to read and write French in such a short span?
- “We see in, in the ideas of the people who are at the head of the Haitian communist movement, French retains its place in discussions about schools and education” (Dejan 2006: 79)

James: The bourgeoisie prepares to restore slavery (part 1)

1. How did Napoleon Bonaparte view black people?
2. Why did NB want to return to Saint-Domingue?
3. Those in France who supported the abolishment of slavery came from what social class? Where did they live?
4. What did the French expect from Toussaint's forces upon their arrival in S.D.?
5. Describe the expedition that sailed from France.
6. Who was Moïse? How did TL react to him? How did the Moïse incident impact TL rule?
7. The revolutionaries associated with Moïse wanted to do *what*?
8. Moïse's supporters accused TL of certain favoritisms... what were they?
9. How did TL conduct the S.-D. after the Moïse incident?

James (part 2)

10. How did TL deal with the whites who rejoiced about the arrival of Leclerc?
11. TL saw his power as an end in itself or a means to an end? (281)
12. In the Russian Marxist model, who were the 'Bolsheviks' and who were the 'Tsarists' in TL time?
13. Would the whites of Saint-Domingue fight with TL against the French army?
14. What was TL's big mistake in the eyes of the black majority? (284-5)
15. How was TL's army divided in allegiance?
16. What should TL have done (bottom of 285-6).
17. Explain: "Where imperialists do not find disorder they create it deliberately... They want an excuse for going in."
18. How did TL bewilder the masses? Who should revolutionaries serve? (286-7)
19. What distinguished TL from Dessalines? Who *really* needed reassurances?
20. According to James, why was Dessalines so prescient?

James, *The War of Independence*, part 1

Vocabulary = define, use and explain the use of the word in the reading (generally)

Tergiversations	Reactionary policy
Vacillation	Feinting (not fainting)
Obscure	feudalism
Hamartia	symptomatic
Grandeur	

Who were they?

Prometheus / Hamlet / Lear / Phèdre / Ahab

Answer and explain with a classmate

1. “That calm confidence in its capacity to deceive is a mark of the mature ruling class.” (294)
2. What were Christophe’s different reactions when Leclerc’s army appeared?
3. What did the French capture in “Port-Républicain”?
4. What was the main resource/weapon of the revolutionaries?
5. What was Dessalines’ strategy?

DUVALIER'S PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

- Magloire departs into exile in 1956.
- Toned down anti-clericalism and *noirisme* (pro-African, pro-Vodou).
- Praised the Church for its zeal in evangelization.
- Paid tribute to the anti-Vodou campaigns of the south.
- Argued for a Haiti without the distinction of color.
- Praised the army for liberating the country from 'a system of slavery' instituted by Magloire.
- Landslide victory (209).

CULTURE & TYRANNY: Duvalier 1957-1971

1. What were Duvalier's first moves upon taking power in 1957?
2. How was Duvalier absorbed once in power? (213)
3. Was Duvalier totalitarian or fascist? (213)
4. What were some of the roles of the *tonton makout*? (215)
5. How healthy were worker's unions during Duvalier's reign?
6. What action did Duvalier take with regards to the University of Haiti?

1. Reduce the power of the opposition and effect an accommodation.
2. With staying alive and retaining office
3. No. Focused violence on the opposition but did not exterminate ethnic minorities or build work-camps (death-camps) on a large scale.
4. Repress opposition and build support for Duvalier; effect changes in the leadership of the armed forces
5. Lowest membership in Latin America.
6. He shut it down and reopened it with a new name and under his control.

QUIZ ON ARTHUR & DASH, 1999

1. According the Arthur & Dash, Graham Greene's book *The Comedians* gives a fair portrait of Duvalierism.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. Wade Davis
 - a. *The Serpent and the Rainbow*
 - b. *The Magic Island*
 - c. *Black Baghdad*
3. Langston Hughes
 - a. *The Rainy Season*
 - b. *White Shadows in a Black Land*
 - c. *Cannibal Cousins*
4. Langston Hughs saw a Haiti controlled by blacks
 - a. True
 - b. False
5. Discussion about the terms "Juida" and "Ardra" is associated with who?
 - a. Moreau de Saint-Méry
 - b. John Houston Craige
 - c. William Seabrook
6. What is the missing word from Seabrook's sentence: "a mysterious something super-added... the _____ magnificently descended"
 - a. demons
 - b. ancestors
 - c. gods
7. Seabrook compares Vodou dances with
 - a. Cannibalistic rituals
 - b. fashionable nightclubs of Europe
 - c. subversive activities
8. Amy Wilentz's journalistic work that examines the rise of Aristide's *Lavalas* party is:
 - a. *The Rainy Season*
 - b. *Hayti or the Black Republic*
 - c. *The Dry Season*
9. What will Pierre Mabilie who wrote *The Haitian Panorama* never forget?
 - a. big tractors
 - b. women with loads on their heads
 - c. Vodou drums
10. For Langston Hughes, Haiti was a sort of military dictatorship backed by the guns of what nation?
 - a. Germany
 - b. France
 - c. U.S.A.

Haiti in pictures:

http://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://gbgm-umc.org/missionvolunteers/haiti/catholic.jpg&imgrefurl=http://gbgm-umc.org/missionvolunteers/haiti/seehaiti.htm&h=454&w=426&sz=42&tbnid=05BjGp1J0xH_0M:&tbnh=128&tbnw=120&prev=/images%3Fq%3Dchurches%2Bin%2BHaiti&usq=__K_aH4XKCS5ZTeK1ol7AwGANNAH8=&ei=6L2sS-2XBsqQtgfmpM29Dw&sa=X&oi=image_result&resnum=10&ct=image&ved=0CB0Q9QEwCQ

The view from abroad, 315 -330.

Discuss these questions with your partner.

1. How were books like Graham Greene's *The Comedians* damaging to Haiti? How did it promote "The Myth of Haitian barbarism"? Discuss the relativity of "barbarism," e.g. Haitian dictator versus the U.S. war machine in Vietnam... Irak... etc.
2. Who is Wade Davis? What images of Haiti did his writing perpetuate?
3. What does Saint-Méry (who wrote in the early 1800s) say about "Juida" [Wida] and "Aradra" [Arada/Alada]? Although this Frenchman is very negative, what do we learn about Vodou from this very early description?
4. Seabrook compares Vodou to which non-Haitian cultures and practices?
5. What aspect of Haiti does Langston Hughes' passage capture? How is his text different from Seabrook, Davis, Saint-Méry?
6. What does Zora Neale Hurston complain about in her passage?
7. How does Pierre Mabilie capture the realities of the farmer in Haiti? What stands out in the reading.
8. Under what conditions did King Henri Christophe commit suicide in 1820.

The view from abroad, Arthur 315-30

“Haiti challenges the prevailing view that blacks were incapable of revolutionary insurrection” (Arthur & Dash)

How foreigners (mis)perceive Haiti

18th century

Moreau de Saint-Méry (c. 1789) – one of the earliest examinations of Vodou

Juida		Wida
Ardra		Rada

- “Affect Vodou in public” (321)
- Vodou is “a school where those easily influenced give themselves up to a **domination** which a thousand circumstances renders tragic”
- “Nothing is more **dangerous**, according to all the accounts...”

19th century

- **Crippling indemnity (1825)**

Spencer St. John, *Hayti or the Black Republic* (1886)

20th century

John Houston Craige, *Black Baghdad* (U.S. occupation)

Faustin Wirkus, *Cannibal Cousins* (U.S. occupation)

William Seabrook, *The Magic Island* (1929)

Haiti as given over to Vodou and **ritual sacrifice**

“Blood maddened, sex-maddened, god-maddened...”

“It seemed to me magnificent and not devoid of a certain beauty”

- Collective **ecstasy** VS. soulless robots
- Vodou dances VS. our fashionable nightclubs
- “a mysterious something super-added... the gods magnificently descended” (324)

Langston Hughes, *White Shadows in a Black Land* (1932)

- Cracker English in little cafes owned by blacks...
- Black bank tellers, white comptroller
- Larger stores owned by French, Germans and Syrians (“Assyrian Jews”)
- Military dictatorship backed by American guns

Recent works

Graham Greene, *The Comedians* (1967)

“demonic head of state and malevolent Tontons Macoutes”

Bernard Diederich, *Papa Doc and the Tonton Macoutes*

“Duvalier’s reign of terror...”

Wade Davis, *The Serpent and the Rainbow* (1986)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o0PRk4qG53s>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z-jj0VMaI24>

Amy Wilentz, *The Rainy Season* (1994)

Duvalier and the Catholic Church, 1957 - 1971

Griots movement “The church is an ideological instrument for a small francophone elite and the church enables its hegemony.”

Janvier: The church is a body within the state owing allegiance to a foreign power.

Duvalier expected the clergy to pray for him and the Haitian State (222)

Purges

- Priests expelled (Mgr Robert because of his involvement in the anti-superstition campaigns of 1941)
- “Communist” educators, school teachers fired
- Newspapers closed, raided
- House arrest of Anglican priest who asked for mercy for political prisoners (225)

- Duvalier broke the foreign control of the Roman Catholic Church
- Insisted on an **indigenous hierarchy** (226); Pope Paul VI agrees in 1966
- The Church is seen as a “vassal to the Haitian state”

Nationalist (Black) vs. Liberal (Mulatto) [Haiti is also ‘bipartisan’]

Noiriste theme and legend under Duvalier. Noiriste heroes:

- The *marron inconnu*, nèg mawon, ‘the unknown runaway’ 1968
- Goman and Acaau
- Dessalines
- Pierrot
- Soulouque
- Antoine Simon
- Salomon

The challenge from Price Mars (230)

“You cannot reduce the social question in Haiti to the color question. There have always been poor mulattoes and rich blacks.”

The challenge from Depestre (231) – exiled to Cuba in 1960

“Human nature does not differ significantly between races” (231)

Duvalier’s propaganda mixes Catholicism, Haitian historical legend, Vodou and military imagery (233)

LEGACIES

- Rhetoric of populism, empowered peasantry.
- National scale of the VSN.
- Maintained good relations with the peasantry and black middle class.
- Welcomed Vodou leaders into the presidential palace.
- Haitianized the church.
- Political violence, political prisoners, torture and murder
- Failure to enact lasting educational reform and literacy.

Hurbon 1972 + Vodou as the preservation of African identity.
+ Christians should respect Vodou as they respect the other big religions.
+ Vodou in Haiti; Islam in Algeria = resistance to cultural domination (Frantz Fanon 1963)

The linguistic complexity of Haitian Creole in Haiti (Dejean 1993: 81-2)

HAITIAN CREOLE

MONOLINGUALS = SPEAK THE 'BASILECT'

- South (regional variety of HC)
- Central (regional of HC = Standard HC used in *Bib la*; urban HC) (n.b. many migrants to P-au-P end up knowing 2 varieties).
- Northern (regional variety of HC)

TRADITIONAL 'BILINGUALS' = SPEAK THE MESOLECT

1. HC mesolect (variety spoken by bilinguals, i.e. there is French influence and there are unique HC mesolectal features)
2. French

NON-TRADITIONAL BILINGUALS FROM THE DIASPORA

- HC + English
- HC + Québécois French
- HC + Dominican Spanish

FRENCH

- The traditional French of Haiti (bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie)
- French full of *Créolismes* (not spoken at home and used for meetings, television, radio, ceremonies, solemn occasions, etc.)
- This group also speaks the HC mesolect in # 2.

SAMPLE OF **RURAL** VARIANTS (left) vs. **URBAN** VARIANTS (right)

1. anvan (*) /avan	11. dibout /debou	21. hadi /radi	31. lò /lè
2. asizonnen /asizone	12. dirèktè /direktè	22. hadiyès /radiyès	32. lòt jou /lotrejou
3. bije /oblije	13. dòktè /doktè	23. hale /rale	33. panyen /panye
4. chimen /chemen	14. douvanjou/Avanjou	24. ganyen /genyen	34. penmèt /pèmèt
5. chimiz /chemiz	15. femèl /femèl	25. hou /wou (zouti)	35. pweson /pwason
6. chòdyè /chodyè	16. fènwè(*) /fènwa	26. jouk ki lè /jis ki lè	36.pwezonnen/pwazonnen
7. chonje /sonje	17. fiyòl /fiyèl	27. kouman /kòman	37. sanmdi /samdi
8. chwal /cheval	18. fouye dife /fwaye dife	28. koumanse /kòmanse /konmanse	38. senmenn /semèn
9. denmen /demen	19. gouvèlman/gouvènman	29. Lanmè(*) /lamè	39. swate /swete
10. denpi /depi	20. had /rad	30. Larivyè /rivyè	40. swedizan /swadizan

1. before. 2. to season (meat, etc.). 3. to be obliged. 4. road, way. 5. shirt. 6. pan. 7. to remember, to recall. 8. horse. 9. tomorrow. 10. since. 11. up (standing up). 12. director. 13. doctor. 14. dawn, early in the morning. 15. female (animal) 16. darkness. 17. godchild. 18. fire place. 19. govern ment. 20. cloth. 21. disrespectful 22. disrespect 23. to pull 24. have 25.--- 26. until when 27. how 28. to begin, to start. 29. sea. 30. river. 31. when. 32. the other day. 33. basket. 34. to allow. 35. fish. 36.to poison. 37. Saturday. 38. week. 39. to wish. 40. so-called.

Material from [E.W.Védrine](http://www.potomitan.info/vedrine/haitian_studies.php), http://www.potomitan.info/vedrine/haitian_studies.php

HAT 3564

Benjamin Hebblethwaite

1. The church is an ideological instrument for a small francophone elite and the church enables its hegemony.

- a) Griots b) Goman c) Antoine Simon

2. Duvalier did not want the clergy to pray for him and the Haitian State.

- a) True b) False

3. Duvalier ordered the house arrest of the _____ priest who asked for mercy for political prisoners.

- a) Vodou b) Catholic c) Anglican

4. Pope Paul VI did this in 1966:

- a) Stopped persecuting Vodou.
b) Let Haitians chose their Catholic leaders.
c) Excommunicated Duvalier.

5. Vodou in Haiti (1791) and Islam in Algeria (1950-60s) share:

- a) Fundamentalist ideology.
b) Resistance to cultural domination.
c) The use of drums to announce war.

6. Hurbon (1972) said that Christians

- a) should respect Vodou.
b) are incapable of respecting Vodou.
c) are incapable or respecting any religion.

7. "You cannot reduce the social question in Haiti to the color question. There have always been poor mulattoes and rich blacks."

- a) Price Mars b) Janvier c) Depestre

8. "Human nature does not differ significantly between races."

- a) Price Mars b) Janvier c) Depestre

9. Who was Goman?

- a) Marron (*mawon*) ruler of South.
b) Marron (*mawon*) ruler of North.
c) Marron (*mawon*) ruler of Port-au-Prince.

10. What is the most prestigious variety of Haitian Creole?

- a) Northern b) Central c) Southern