

## Haiti-Ouragan Matthew: des dirigeants politiques «en panne de vision et de perspectives»

MIAMI – Le régime dictatorial trentenaire des Duvalier s'est effondré en février 1986. Le pauvre peuple envahit les rues pour crier « Vive Haïti ! Vive la démocratie ! Enfin le pays est libéré! ».

Ils n'avaient pas tort évidemment. Le régime des Duvalier était au pouvoir en Haïti depuis 1957, il s'y maintenait par la force malgré une situation économique de plus en plus dramatique. Fatigué, le peuple dans sa grande majorité voulait du changement à la tête de l'État. Les haïtiens assoiffés de démocratie croyaient que le renversement de cette dictature puissante allait changer

leur vie misérable.

Une lueur d'espoir était née particulièrement chez la jeunesse de l'époque dans l'incompréhension de cet événement historique. Du coup, les leaders du mouvement anti-Duvalier représentaient à leurs yeux des progressistes capables d'initier les changements tant souhaités, pour implanter la démocratie, une des conditions sine qua non du développement durable d'un pays.

C'était pure illusion de leur part. Trois décennies après, si certains acquis de la démocratie sont en-

core consolidés, il est regrettable de noter qu'aucun projet de société sérieux n'a pas été mis en place. Conséquemment, la première république noire indépendante du monde est de plus en plus chancelante qu'avant face aux catastrophes naturelles.

L'ouragan Matthew qui vient de frapper la partie sud du pays faisant près de 600 morts (selon certaines estimations) et près de 2 millions de personnes affectées, est l'exemple parfait qu'Haïti est très vulnérable aux aléas climatiques.

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## Après le passage de l'ouragan Matthew, l'État haïtien tente de coordonner l'aide humanitaire ; Privert veut qu'elle soit temporaire

Une semaine après le passage de l'ouragan Matthew, Haïti fait face au risque d'épidémie de choléra et de famine. Des appels aux dons ont été lancés mais les autorités estiment que l'aide extérieure ne doit pas s'éterniser.

Une semaine après le passage de l'ouragan Matthew, Haïti n'a pas encore une vision complète de l'ampleur de la catastrophe. Au dernier bilan, diffusé mardi 11 octobre par la protection civile, le cyclone a tué 473 personnes et 75 sont toujours portées disparues. Face à l'ampleur des pertes humaines et des destructions (1,4 million d'Haïtiens ont besoin d'une aide d'urgence), le président provisoire de la République Jocelerme Privert a décrété trois jours de deuil national à compter de dimanche.

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L'aide humanitaire aux sinistrés touchés par le passage de l'ouragan Matthew en Haïti arrive par les airs. Le président provisoire Jocelerme Privert veut que l'aide internationale soit temporaire. Photo: un soldat porte l'aide de secours à Jérémie, la ville d'Haïti la plus touchée. Photo Carlos Garcia Rawlins/Reuters

## U.S. Suspends Haitian Deportation Policy After Hurricane Matthew

The U.S. government has placed a temporary hold on a recent policy change that may have put thousands of Haitians living in the U.S. in danger of being deported to a country devastated by Hurricane Matthew.

Homeland Security Secretary Jeh Johnson said Tuesday (October 11) that some flights to Haiti have been suspended in the wake of the

storm, which has killed hundreds of Haitians and put thousands more at risk of starvation or cholera.

"We will have to deal with that situation, address it, be sympathetic to the plight of the people of Haiti as a result of the hurricane," Johnson said Tuesday in Mexico City, where he held talks with Cabinet officials on border, migration and security issues.

He added that the U.S. intends to return to its deportation policy once the humanitarian crisis is under control.

"[A]fter that situation, after that condition has been addressed, we intend to resume the policy change that I brought about several weeks ago," Johnson said.

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# Donald Trump discovers Haiti

By Joel Dreyfuss

The Republican presidential nominee has jumped on revelations that Bill and Hillary Clinton played favorites in the aftermath of the 2010 earthquake that took the lives of 200,000 Haitians and left 1.5 million homeless. ABC News reported that “friends of Bill” and “WJC VIPs” got special access in the scramble for lucrative reconstruction contracts in the country.

On a tour of southern Florida this week, Trump praised the efforts of Haitian immigrants and their contributions to the United States and blasted the Clintons’ favoritism. “Folks, there has never been anything like this, what’s gone on here,” Trump told a crowd in Panama City, Florida. “Today as Haiti’s death toll from Hurricane Matthew is on the rise, we should never forget how Bill and Hillary Clinton handled Haiti the last time out.”

It’s not often that Haiti becomes a topic in a U.S. presidential race. The last time I can remember was the argument between George W. Bush and Bill Clinton in the 1992 campaign about what to do with Haitian boat people. Clinton strongly criticized the Bush administration for intercepting Haitian refugees at sea and returning them to Haiti. Of course, once he won, President Clinton not only continued intercepting the boats, he jailed thousands of the desperate refugees in Guantana-

mo.

Trump comes late to Haiti. The Clintons have had a special interest in the country ever since they honeymooned there in 1975. President Bill Clinton restored Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power in 1994 after he was expelled in a coup. Clinton and former president George W. Bush agreed to head the Clinton Bush Haiti Fund, created in 2010 after the devastating earthquake, to raise billions in aid. And Clinton became co-chair of the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission.

Trump is right that many Haitians now loathe the Clintons. There are as many conspiracy theories among Haitians about the Clintons as you would find at a Trump rally. Some resent their heavy-handed role in Haitian politics. Others believe they have somehow found a way to benefit financially or have only helped the wealthy elite. The rumor mill has been fueled by gaffes like Hillary Clinton’s brother Tony Rodham joining the advisory board of VCS Mining, a Delaware-based company that has tried to raise money to mine for gold in Haiti.

Most small countries would bask in the uncommon attention from the American presidential contenders, especially after a humanitarian disaster of the scale of Hurricane Matthew. But Haiti has rarely benefited from being in the spotlight in the past. The post-earthquake reconstruction efforts had little



Republican presidential candidate Donald Trump listens to a question during a campaign event at Little Haiti Cultural Center, Friday, Sept. 16, 2016, in Miami. (AP Photo/Evan Vucci)

impact on the lives of most Haitians. A U.N. peacekeeping force introduced cholera, which has cost nearly 10,000 lives and sickened almost 800,000. The major powers manipulated the 2010 presidential elections to put an ineffective Michel Martelly in power. Martelly battled legislators during his five years in office and, when he stepped down earlier this year, left behind a depleted legislature and an interim government ill-equipped to manage the aftermath of Hurricane Matthew.

Now facing a new crisis, interim President Jocelerme Privert has declared he wants his government to manage the reconstruction. His desire is to avoid a repeat of the post-earthquake ef-

forts, which were largely in the hands of foreign “experts” with little understanding of Haiti’s complex social dynamics. But the fear of government corruption, in Haiti and abroad, makes such a scenario unlikely. Trump’s primary interest in Haiti is using it to bash the Clintons and he would likely lose interest once in the White House. But with Hillary Clinton’s election looking increasingly certain, Haiti is unlikely to escape the close — and unrewarding — scrutiny that it has endured for the last two decades.

Joel Dreyfuss is a Washington Post Global Opinions contributing columnist.

## U.S. Suspends Haitian Deportation Policy After Hurricane Matthew

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An Obama administration directive unveiled last month was designed to put an end to temporary provisions that allowed Haitians to enter the U.S. without a visa. That policy came out of an extraordinary wave of migrants coming to the U.S. in the years since Haiti was hit by a devastating earthquake in 2010.

As many as 5,000 Haitians were intercepted at the border within the last year alone, administration offi-


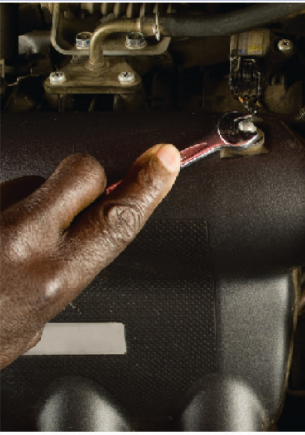
cials said last month, up from 339 entries the year before. Most entered through southern California.

In announcing the policy change last month, Johnson said the situation in Haiti had “improved sufficiently” since 2010.


But as Hurricane Matthew approached, critics warned the new deportation policy was ill-fated and poorly timed.

S: [nbcnews.com](http://nbcnews.com)

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# Helping those in Haiti affected by Hurricane Matthew

**W**hen natural disasters strike their motherland Haiti, Haitians in the diaspora show great concern for their loved ones back home. As always, their instincts are to help.

Earlier this month, the Southern coast of Haiti was pounded by fierce Hurricane Matthew, living 847 dead, according to some reports. As soon as the storm passed, humanitarian organizations began mobilizing to step in to help the victims struggling to recover from yet another major natural disaster.

The main bridge that links the capital of Port-au-Prince to Southern Haiti has collapsed. The southern region, especially Jerémie, Port-Salut and Port-à-Piment, have been decimated. The city of Les Cayes has been totally flooded. An estimated of 350,000 people are in need of assistance and 1,300 emergency shelters are needed.

As a consequence of this catastrophe, areas affected are currently experiencing other disease outbreaks including cholera, Zika, and dengue, which are likely to be exacerbated by the hurricane and subsequent flooding.

As local churches, community organizations, and Haitian-American elected officials are collecting donations on behalf of the victims, many Haitians living abroad also show great

concern about the accountability of those initiatives. We must agree that their reaction is understandable.

A recent report uncovered massive fraud and misuse of a lot of the money raised for the country after the January 2010 earthquake. The Red Cross in Haiti had so many problems getting things done there; giving some funds they raised to other groups who then, unfortunately, did not provide the expected results. They squandered most of the donations.

Despite these bad memories, we believe there are many people willing to help the victims of Hurricane Matthew through well-known humanitarian organizations. Many of them can be trusted.

Still, some people are proud to donate. They want to contribute through those agencies to help people — men, women, children — affected who don't know where their next meal is coming from; people with nothing left but the clothes they're wearing; people who don't have a roof over their head; who are afraid, scared, and lost.

Every donation helps, no matter how small the contribution is. Every dollar given will help those in greatest needs, somehow. The people who suffer the consequences of these disas-

ters need our help long after the news cameras have left. We encourage everyone to donate for a worthy cause.

Money is usually the best donation because often shipments of clothes and home goods are not suitable or desired by disaster victims. However, knowing who you are giving money to is the key to making sure your donation make the greatest impact.

Some humanitarian organizations in South Florida are widely viewed as well-run, well-organized charities people can trust. They've provided meaningful help to disaster victims.

Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Miami, Red Cross, Food for The Poor, United Way of Miami-Dade, the Salvation Army, Unicef, Man Dodo, and the newly created organization South Florida Haiti Relief Group leads by Miami-Dade Chairman Jean Monestime and other elected officials, are some of the local relief organizations we can trust to donate.

Supporting the local effort of those well-known humanitarian organizations is the right thing to do and it does make a real difference.

Remember what the Bible says: Give and it will be given to you.

**LE FLORIDIEN**

## Disaster again brings Dominicans and Haitians together

Santo Domingo.- The government of the Dominican Republic on Tuesday (October 11) started sending humanitarian aid for victims of Hurricane Matthew in its Hispaniola neighbor Haiti, after the presidents of both countries met in Port-au-Prince to discuss the aid needed.

Presidency Social Plan director Iris Guaba said 30 trucks with cargo of food, water, medicines and products for the repair and construction of housing Tuesday night would arrive at the Jimaní border crossing, from where

Haiti authorities are set to start distributing it Wednesday morning.

President Danilo Medina announced the aid in a visit to Haiti on Sunday when he met with Haiti counterpart Jocelerme Privert to agree on the most urgent supplies.

It's the second time Dominican Republic sends massive humanitarian aid to Haiti. After the devastating earthquake of 2010 the Dominican government and civil society provided medical services, food and technicians to repair infra-

structure, especially telecommunications.

In that regard, Guaba said Public Works Ministry crews will start rebuilding roads and bridges in Haiti's southwest peninsula, where Matthew caused major damage and destroyed thousands of homes.

She said the government had sent several mobile kitchens to Haiti and a Dominican Navy ship will arrive Wednesday with humanitarian aid to areas still cut off in that country.

Disputes and cooperation

The Hispaniola nations have a long history of diplomatic, trade and immigration disputes, but natural disasters and epidemics spur cooperation.

"Helping Haiti is to help the Dominican people," said Presidency Administrative minister Jose Ramon Peralta on Monday.

Source: dominicantoday.com

## Florida Man Accidentally Marries His Granddaughter

**J**ust three months into their marriage, a Florida couple got the surprise of their lives after discovering that the bride was the groom's biological granddaughter.

According to the Florida Sun Post, the couple - who have requested to remain anonymous - came to the startling discovery while looking through the 68-year-old's photo albums, which included pictures of his first wife and their children. His 24-year-old wife instantly recognized one of the children as her estranged father, who she says kicked her out of the house when she was a teenager after she'd accidentally gotten pregnant.

As the husband explained to the Florida Sun Post, he and his first wife had gone through a terrible split, and when she left him, she took their kids with her and moved to an undisclosed location. Despite his many efforts to find them, he was never able to, and eventually, he got remarried and started a new family with his second wife. However, that marriage also ended messily - but in a stroke of luck two years later, the 68-year-old ended up winning "several million dollars" in the lottery.

He soon decided he was ready for love again, and after signing up for a dating website, he came across his future wife's profile.

"I just felt strange when I saw her photos," the man said. "It was like a sense of déjà vu, but at the time I couldn't figure out why she seemed so familiar." Despite finally figuring it out, however, the couple have decided to stay together, and have no plans of getting divorced.

"If we'd never found out, we would've lived out lives happily together, and us being related shouldn't change that," the 68-year-old said.

"Every couple is different and special in their own ways," his wife added.  
Source: yahoo.com

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# It is now time for DHS to re-designate TPS for Haitian nationals rather than start deportations of all Haitians.



By Patricia Elizée, Esq.

Johnson, of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), announced that, effective immediately, DHS would enforce its removal policy with respect to Haitian nationals in a manner consistent with individuals of other nationalities. Essentially, DHS will enforce the deportation of Haitians, with a final order of removal, who entered the United States in or after 2014. He stated in part “the situation in Haiti has improved sufficiently to permit the U.S. government to remove Haitian nationals on a regular basis, consistent with the practice for nationals from other nations.”

The Secretary should to revisit his decision, especially after the aftermath of Hurricane Matthew. The Secretary’s rational that “the situation in Haiti has improved sufficiently” to now allow mass deportations to Haiti is misguided. Following the devastating earthquake of 2010 in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) temporarily ceased all removals to Haiti. In 2011, the agency announced the resumption of deportations, however, limited to only Haitians with final orders of removal and convictions of serious crimes.

On October 12, 2016, the Secretary stated in part “In light of Hurricane Matthew, removal flights have been suspended temporarily. Working with the government of Haiti, DHS intends to resume those flights as soon as possible. This should be clear: the policy change I announced on September 22 remains in effect, for now and in the future. DHS and the Department of State are working with the Government of Haiti and others to ensure removals occur in as humane and minimally intrusive a manner as possible.” This is not acceptable. The Secretary should re-designate TPS, expand the Haitian Family Reunification Parole program, and revoke instead of temporarily suspending his policy to start deporting all Haitians back to Haiti.

More than six years later, Haiti is still struggling with the aftermath of the 2010 earthquake. According to

Human Rights Watch, 60,000 internally displaced people from the earthquake have not resettled and continue to face environmental risks and threats of forced deportation. Haiti is also still facing a U.N. caused cholera epidemic. Cholera has killed 9,393 people in Haiti, and left 790,840 people sick as of August 20, 2016. The spread of cholera is still a threat in Haiti due to a lack of sanitation in some areas. There have also been reports of the spread of the Zika virus in Haiti.

In addition, Haiti is already facing a mass deportation of Dominicans of Haitian descent from the Dominican Republic—this is not the time for the U.S. to change its deportation policy with respect to Haitians. On September 26, 2013, the Supreme Court of the Dominican Republic upheld a law that strips Dominican citizenship from an estimated 210,000 Dominicans of Haitian descent living in the Dominican Republic. From January to August 2016, the Dominican Republic deported more than 21,000 people to Haiti; another 26,000 individuals left voluntarily to escape violence, deportations and threats. Haiti is currently facing a humanitarian crisis. A possible mass deportation of Haitians will worsen the situation and will crumble the country’s vulnerable infrastructure.

The timing of the change in deportation policy is very troubling. Presidential elections in Haiti are currently scheduled for October 9, 2016. The possibility of having thousands of Haitians repatriated before the elections will impact the country’s already unstable social, economic and political environment. Since February 2016, the country has not been functional—a provisional president has been in power with no voting parliament. It is imperative for the future of Haiti that the October elections are successful.

To justify the policy change, DHS cites to a recent increase of Haitians entering through the southern border. After the earthquake, thousands of Haitians relocated to Brazil and benefited from special humanitarian immigration status. Some of these individuals are now forced to flee Brazil for various reasons. Their desperate and dangerous journey to the southern border of the United

States, instead of returning to Haiti, further evidences that Haiti is in no current state to receive further mass repatriations of Haitians.

Hurricane Matthew, a category 4 hurricane pummeled through Haiti and left devastation in its wake as it is estimated that at least 1,000 people have died. Further, early reports are showing that 14,530 people have been displaced and over 1800 homes have been flooded. These conditions further strain the infrastructure conditions within Haiti and continue to show that it is not prudent to send more people to a situation of devastation and turmoil.

This change in the DHS’s policy to now start deporting Haitians back to Haiti is misguided. It is the eve of presidential elections, which are critical for the future of Haiti. The country is still burdened with the lasting effects of the 2010 earthquake. Mass deportations of Dominicans of Haitian descent from the Dominican Republic are currently being carried out. Additionally, the Haitian people are dealing with the threats of cholera and the Zika virus. Secretary Jeh Johnson’s assertion that Haiti’s situation has improved enough to allow a mass repatriation of Haitians is wholly inaccurate. We urge Secretary Johnson to revisit his decision. The current conditions in Haiti are not suitable to handle a mass influx in population. Sending more people to a situation of devastation and turmoil is simply not prudent.

## Chairman Jean Monestime announces the creation of the South Florida Haiti Relief Group ; TO DONATE: TEXT HAITI to 52000

MIAMI-DADE, FL – In response to the outpouring of support and solidarity after Hurricane Matthew made landfall on Haiti’s southwestern peninsula and the northwestern coast on Oct. 4, Chairman Jean Monestime created the South Florida Haiti Relief Group in order to provide coordinated and transparent relief efforts to Haiti.


Some of the group members are Congresswoman Frederica Wilson, Miami-Dade County Mayor Carlos Gimenez, County Commissioner Daniella Levine Cava, Broward County Commissioner Dale Holness, Palm Beach County Commissioner-elect Mack Bernard, Miramar Mayor Wayne Messam, Miramar Commissioner Darlene B. Riggs, Boynton Beach Commissioner Christina Romulus, Delray Beach Vice Mayor Al Jacquet, North Miami Vice Mayor Alix Desulme, North Miami Councilwoman Carol Keys, North Miami Councilman Phillipe Bien-Aime, retired Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Fire Chief Karls Paul-Noel, Sant La Haitian Neighborhood Center; Island TV, and the Haitian Philanthropy Coalition.

Based upon preliminary assessments, the group decided to focus on three areas vital to recovery


in the wake of a Category 4 hurricane. These areas are: health, education and small business recovery (primarily farmers and mom and pop operations). The group agreed that Sant La Haitian Neighborhood Center will serve as fiscal agent to receive donations in a specially designated account for this relief effort. Sant La is a community-based organization which is trusted for its transparency and accountability.

The donation may be made via checks payable to Sant La for South Florida Haiti Relief Group and mailed to 5000 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Florida 33137 or using a credit card via PayPal through Sant La’s website [www.santla.org](http://www.santla.org). The mobile giving option is texting the word HAITI to 52000; a \$10 fee will be deducted. Sant La will provide a full accounting of funds collected and distributed.

“Please rest assured that your donation is tax-deductible and will be directed exclusively to relief efforts in Haiti,” said Chairman Monestime. “Also, your donation will be distributed to the most accountable organizations working in the most devastated regions of Haiti.”






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## Haitian Man Found Hanging From Tree

By AVA TURNQUEST

POLICE are investigating an apparent suicide after a Haitian man was found by his brother hanging from a tree behind his home yesterday morning (Sept 26).

Assistant Commissioner of Police Stephen Dean said the deceased - who is believed to be in his mid-60s - was discovered hanging by a rope tied to a tree behind the Canaan Lane home off Shirley Street that he shared with his brother.

The victim's brother, Moliere Joseph, said he was shocked to find the deceased's body, telling reporters that he had spoken with his brother the previous night.

Yesterday, ACP Dean said: "Shortly after 8am we received the report, when officers arrived they met the lifeless body of man hanging from a rope. He was pronounced dead at the scene. He is believed to be in his mid-60s, and preliminary information suggests that he might be a Haitian national."



Police did not release the haitian man's identity, but The Tribune understands he is Santiele Joseph, a father of seven.

ACP Dean said police have not found evidence to suggest foul play; however, he noted investigators will await the results of an autopsy to determine cause of death.

Police did not release the man's identity, but The Tribune understands he is Santiele Joseph, a father of seven.

Last month, Delroy Anthony David Cartwright was found in a similar manner by his niece in the backyard of his Murphyville Road home off Ro-

setta Street.

Mr Cartwright was believed to be in his early 70s. Chief Superintendent Clayton Fernander, officer-in-charge of the Central Detective Unit (CDU), said the deceased was discovered shortly after 10.30am hanging from a rope tied to a tree on August 18.

Mr Cartwright's family expressed shock after his death, telling The Tribune that he was a "very loving" man who "didn't show any signs of being

unhappy" leading up to his death. In June, a 48-year-old father of three was found hanged from the ceiling of a wooden shed attached to his Hillside Estates home.

According to police, the victim's wife found him hanging from the rafters with an extension cord tied around his neck. At the time, Chief Supt Fernander said the man's wife, after praying with her husband, went about "her normal routine getting ready for work" when she realised she had not seen her spouse for some time.

He said the wife went to check on her husband only to discover him hanging from a drop cord thrown over a rafter in the shed.

At the time, Chief Supt Fernander said police did not suspect foul play. He said the family of the deceased said he had been depressed for some time and was receiving counselling.

Source: [tribune242.com](http://tribune242.com)

## Mexican officials quietly helping thousands of Haitian illegal immigrants reach U.S.

By Stephen Dinan - The Washington Times

Mexican officials are quietly helping thousands of Haitians make their way to the United States illegally, according to an internal Homeland Security document that details the route taken by the migrants, the thousands of dollars paid to human smugglers along the way and the sometimes complicit role of the neighboring governments of the U.S.

More than 6,000 Haitians arrived at the border in San Diego over the past year — a staggering eighteenfold increase over fiscal year 2015. Some 2,600 more were waiting in northern Mexico as of last week, and 3,500

others were not far behind, waiting in Panama to make the trip north, according to the documents, obtained by Rep. Duncan Hunter, California Republican.

The migrants are paying at least \$2,350 to be smuggled from South America to the doorstep of the U.S., where many present themselves at the border and many demand asylum in an attempt to gain a foothold.

"Haitians have forged a dangerous and clandestine new path to get to the United States," says the document, which lays out in detail the route and the prices paid along the way for smugglers, bus tickets and, where they can be obtained legally, transit documents.

Their trek begins in Brazil and traces a 7,100-mile route up the west coast of South America and Central America, crossing 11 countries and taking as long as four months.

Some countries are more welcoming than others, according to the document, which was reviewed by The Washington Times. Nicaragua is listed as being particularly vigilant about deporting the Haitian migrants if they are caught, so smugglers there charge \$1,000.



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# Prostate What you need to know about bladder cancer



By Dr. Angelo D. Gousse

Many have heard of prostate, breast and colon cancer. Very few have heard of or know much about bladder cancer.

Bladder cancer begins when the cells lining the wall of the urinary bladder start growing without control. The lining of the wall of the urinary bladder is called "transitional urothelium".

As with most cancers, bladder cancer can develop into a serious life-threatening condition - It is fortunate that half of bladder cancers are diagnosed in the early stages and can be managed without causing death.

Blood in the urine is the most common presenting symptom of bladder cancer. Frequent urination, urinary urgency and bladder pressure can also be presenting symptoms. Cigarette smoking is the single most important risk factor predisposing to bladder cancer. Bladder cancer can cause blood in the urine. Therefore, if you see blood in your urine you should not take it lightly. It is important to note that some cases of bladder cancer can only be detected through a special urine test that can look for cancer cells (urine cytology)

Bladder cancer is most commonly found in older people, with people over 55 or older making up about 90% of diagnosed cases. It is unusual to diagnose bladder cancer in young patients. The average age at which bladder cancer is diagnosed is 75 years.

Men are approximately 3-4 times more likely to develop bladder cancer than women, and the chances of a man getting bladder cancer in his life are 1 in 26 (1 in 90 for women). Bladder cancer is more common than most believe.

Of interest, white people are diagnosed with bladder cancer almost twice as often as blacks, however black people are more likely to have an advanced and lethal form of the cancer by the time they are diagnosed.

## There are different histologic types of bladder cancer.

By far transitional cell carcinoma (TCC) is the most common type. This form accounts for approximately 90% of bladder cancers and originates in the urothelium which represents the lining of the urinary bladder, ureters, and inner kidneys. As such, anyone diagnosed with transitional cell cancer of bladder cancer should have the kidneys and the ureters assessed for similar tumors.

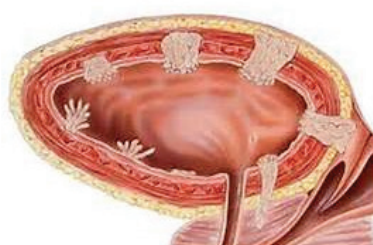
TCCs are classified as invasive and non-invasive, depending on whether they remain in the epithelium (lining) of the bladder, or have spread deeper into the lamina propria or muscle layer. Bladder cancers are more likely to be lethal when they invade the muscle of the bladder. The more invasive and deep the cancer the harder it is to treat and cure.

Papillary carcinomas - these grow in thin projections from the inner surface of the bladder toward the hollow center. They are non-invasive papillary cancers; and very low-grade, non-invasive types tend to have a very good outcome as they have a low likelihood of malignancy.

Flat carcinomas - these do not grow toward the hollow part of the bladder, and are known as a non-invasive flat cancers or a flat carcinoma in situ (CIS) if they remain in the inner layer of bladder cells.

There are several other types of cancer that can originate in the bladder, all of which are much less common than transitional cell (urothelial) TCC cancer. These include:

**Squamous cell carcinoma:** This form accounts for about 1-2% of bladder cancers. It arises in the squamous cells, which are thin, flat cells like those that make up the surface of the skin. Almost all squamous cell cancers are aggressive and invasive.



Bladder Cancer Stages

**Adenocarcinoma:** This form accounts for about 1% of bladder cancers. It occurs in the cells of the mucus-secreting glands found in the bladder and has similarities to cancer of the colon almost all adenocarcinomas of the bladder are invasive and very hard to cure.

Bladder cancer can be diagnosed by

looking in the bladder with a lighted scope (cystoscopy) and/or imaging studies such as a CT scan or an MRI. A bladder tumor biopsy is necessary to confirm the diagnosis of bladder cancer. Bladder biopsies are typically performed through the urethra under anesthesia. Specialized urine tests (urine cytology) can also be used to make the diagnosis of bladder cancer. Once a bladder biopsy is performed it is important to know whether the tumor invades the layers of the muscle wall of the bladder or is present outside the bladder wall if cancer is confirmed. Any invasion of the cancer into the bladder muscle wall portends a poor prognosis.

## Here are some key points about bladder cancer.

- Around nine out of 10 people diagnosed with bladder cancer are aged over 55.
  - Smokers are around three times more likely to develop bladder cancer than non-smokers.
  - The most common symptom of bladder cancer is hematuria- blood in the urine
  - Bladder cancer shares many of symptoms with other less severe illnesses, such as bladder infections or overactive bladder.
  - Bladder cancer is often diagnosed using imaging tests (CT and MRI) and cystoscopies.
- When bladder cancer invades the wall

of the urinary bladder it might be necessary to remove the entire (Bladder and Prostate in males) or (Bladder and Uterus in Females)

- In about 4% of cases, diagnosis is made after cancer originating in the bladder has spread to distant tissues.
- Bladder cancer can be treated with surgery, drugs and radiation.
- People who develop bladder cancer are at a high risk of developing the disease for a second time.

Although there is no guaranteed way to prevent bladder cancer, there are many ways to reduce the risk of it developing.

**Lesson:** Avoid cigarette smoking or second hand smoking. Have your urine periodically checked for the presence of blood. Never ignore blood in the urine.

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# NFL Players Take Team Owner's Private Jet to Deliver Supplies to Haiti

Pierre Garcon and Ricky Jean Francois raided the Washington, D.C., football team's medical supplies and loaded them on team owner Daniel Snyder's personal jet and flew straight to Haiti after Hurricane Matthew devastated the country.

By: Stephen A. Crockett Jr.

Washington, D.C., football-team owner Daniel Snyder won't lose the team's racist name, but he may not be all bad, since he reportedly encouraged wide receiver Pierre Garcon and teammate Ricky Jean Francois to raid the team's medical supplies and take his personal jet to bring aid to hurricane victims in Haiti.

According to Yahoo! Sports, Snyder sent food and water to the Bahamas Saturday, and earlier this week, Garcon and Francois took all the ace bandages, wraps and wound cleaners to their ancestral homeland Haiti, which was devastated by Hurricane Matthew.

"They was giving us more than I even expected to receive," Garcon said. "But they were more than willing to just give us everything."



Pierre Garcon (left) and Ricky Jean Francois (right) Instagram

They also took food and souvenirs for the doctors, TMZ Sports reports.

"I understand it's easy to pick up the phone and put your debit card down or your credit card down and donate \$100 or \$200, but what's really real to us, our people of Haiti, is to see your face here and seeing you put the time in, put the work in, put the sweat in to rebuild our country," Jean Francois told the Washington Post.

"And it's a beautiful country. I understand in the media's eyes, they're going to show the disaster and all.

Before the disaster struck, you've seen happy people. You've seen people with pride. You've seen people that had so much going for themselves, and they still have that right now," Jean Francois continued. "The money and stuff, that's OK. But you coming here, you giving supplies and bringing it here yourself, showing your face and knowing that you want to be a part of this to help other human beings—because if you was in the same position, you would like the same too—it's a blessing. The last 24 hours has been a blessing."

Source: [theroot.com](http://theroot.com)

## Pope Francis donates \$100,000 to Haiti for hurricane relief

Vatican City, Oct 14, 2016 / 05:55 am (CNA/EWTN News).- Pope Francis has decided to send an initial contribution of \$100,000 to Haiti to help with emergency recovery in the wake of Hurricane Matthew, the Vatican announced Friday.

Donated through the Pontifical Council Cor Unum, the money will be used to support flood victims, and "is intended as a first and immediate concrete expression of the feelings of paternal spiritual closeness and encouragement of the Holy Father toward the people and territories affected," an Oct. 14 communique from the Vatican read.

Hurricane Matthew hit Haiti in the morning on Oct. 4. A category four storm with winds racing at 145mph, it is the most powerful Caribbean storm in a decade, devastating Haiti, which is still reeling from the catastrophic earthquake that crushed much of the country in 2010.

The Pope's contribution to the relief effort is part of aid activated throughout the Catholic Church immediately following the storm.

Numerous bishops' conferences and charitable organizations have all stepped in to help Haiti, including Caritas Haiti, in collaboration with Caritas Internationalis, which has now launched a first appeal for emergency aid to 2,700 families for the purchase and distribution of food and hygiene kits, the communique says.

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# Haiti-Ouragan Matthew: des dirigeants politiques «en panne de vision et de perspectives»

suite de la page 1

Devant l'ampleur des dégâts causés par le quatorzième système tropical de la saison cyclonique 2016 dans l'océan Atlantique nord, cet ouragan qui a aussi fouetté des pays voisins comme la Jamaïque, Cuba et Bahamas de violentes bourrasques de plus de 100 km/h et de pluies torrentielles (bien qu'à un degré moindre), et le nombre de victimes dénombré, on est en droit de poser la question suivante : Matthew aurait-il été si meurtrier et dévastateur si Haïti n'était pas engoncé dans un tel état de pauvreté ?

Le manque d'infrastructures fiables, les fragiles bidonvilles, signes évidents de la pauvreté en Haïti, ont de toute évidence amplifié les conséquences de l'ouragan. Le pays ne dispose de protocoles exceptionnels, dans leur préparation comme dans leur application, pour faire face aux désastres naturels. D'où l'absence d'une structure sérieuse de gestion bien organisée avec comme priorité la sauvegarde des vies humaines.

Pour cela il faut bien comprendre l'histoire de la première république noire libre du monde. Depuis 200 ans la gestion politique est chaotique en Haïti. Inutile d'énumérer les torts causés à la population haïtienne par le régime dictatorial des Duvalier pendant près de trente ans. L'effondrement de ce régime n'a pas vraiment changé grand-chose dans le quotidien misérable du peuple. Le pays est gangrené par les luttes fractionnelles pour le pouvoir, le clientélisme, la corruption, l'insécurité et l'instabilité politique. Contre toute attente, trois décennies après, les successeurs des Duvalier n'ont jamais pu mettre en œuvre les mesures de développement efficaces, et des réformes appropriées pour soulager la misère des citoyens.

Loin de l'intérêt général, les dirigeants de l'ère post-Duvalier – de Jean Bertrand Aristide à Michel Martelly – par manque de vision et de volonté politiques, ont maintenu la population dans le sous-développement.

Le peuple haïtien, dont un fort pourcentage est analphabète, a, depuis la naissance de la jeune démocratie, commis la même erreur de voter (ou se laisser imposer par les pays amis, les États-Unis en tête de liste) des dirigeants politiques sans vision, irresponsables et incompetents.

Après le règne des Duvalier père et fils,

de 1957 à 1986, qui marqua la décadence politique en Haïti et le pillage du pays par cette famille et consorts, l'espoir vient de Jean Bertrand Aristide, jeune prêtre de la paroisse catholique de Saint-Jean Bosco, quartier populaire de Port-au-Prince, le premier président démocratiquement élu du pays. Mais Aristide plus 'compétent' dans la lutte contre la dictature et ses dérapages oratoires contre l'élite des nantis déçoit et quitte le pouvoir contre son gré en février 2004, suite à une rébellion armée. Son éjection était nécessaire selon ses opposants, l'accusant d'apprenti dictateur qui «se croit au-dessus de la Constitution».

«Je préfère échouer avec le peuple que réussir sans lui,» telle fut en bon pédagogue la maxime des premiers mois de sa présidence. Plusieurs personnes s'accordent à dire que Jean-Bertrand Aristide, en plus de n'avoir rien fait pour le pays en termes de projets et de nouvelles constructions publics durant ses deux mandats, aurait pillé les fonds publics pour un montant global de plus de 500 millions de dollars.

René Préal, l'ancien 'marassa politique' d'Aristide, lui aussi, a dirigé le pays pendant deux quinquennats. Son premier échec (1996-2001) fut pardonnable dans une certaine mesure. Justifiable, du fait qu'il n'avait pas toute sa liberté en tant que chef d'État. Car, racontait-on à l'époque, son ancien patron JB Aristide fit mainmise sur le pouvoir politique depuis sa résidence à Tabarre.

Après la tutelle de l'ONU de 2004 à 2006, René Préal est élu à nouveau président. Le peuple voyait en la nouvelle élection de l'homme de Marmelade (sa ville natale) en 2006 une lueur d'espoir (Aristide étant en exil en Afrique du sud, Préal est libre cette fois de gouverner). Préal a une fois de plus affiché son incompetence, ne pouvant plus cacher son manque de vision et de leadership derrière son ancien boss exilé. Comme lors de son premier mandat, le développement économique n'était pas au rendez-vous. L'intérêt et le bien-être de la population n'étaient pas pris en compte.

Le Chanteur Michel Martelly, surnommé Tèt Kale, qui a succédé à René Préal, a, lui aussi, échoué. Il est bien peut-être l'un des rares à croire qu'il a réussi son quinquennat. Les derniers mois de sa présidence ont été marqués par la dégringolade de la monnaie nationale. C'est du jamais vu. Du 14

mai 2011 (date de son investiture) au 7 février 2016 (date de son départ), le taux de change est passé, respectivement, de 42,19 Gdes pour US\$1 à 59,49 Gdes pour US\$1. Ce qui a provoqué la diminution du pouvoir d'achat de la population, victime de ses gabegies administratives. De l'avis de plusieurs économistes haïtiens, des dépenses tous azimuts effectuées entre 2011 et 2015, financées en grande partie par la Banque de la République d'Haïti, sont à la base de la chute de la monnaie nationale.

Selon certaines sources qui se réclament proches du clan des Martelly et du régime des Têtes Kale, l'ancien président et ses acolytes auraient empoché plusieurs centaines de millions de dollars pour une accumulation de richesses en si peu de temps. Ce qui laisse croire – comme sous les gouvernements d'Aristide et de Préal - qu'il y aurait des détournements de fonds publics sous la présidence de Martelly.

Et pour continuer à faire grossir le nombre des chefs d'état irresponsables et incompetents, au départ de Michel Martelly du pouvoir, des parlementaires majoritairement mal-élus, sans scrupules, font choix de Jocelerme Privert comme président provisoire pour combler le vide constitutionnel à la tête de l'exécutif.

Privert est un ancien prisonnier qui a été libéré du pénitencier national à Port-au-Prince après 26 mois de détention dans des conditions qui ont mis à nu les grandes faiblesses de la justice haïtienne. L'ancien ministre de l'intérieur a été indexé dans le massacre de La Scierie à Saint-Marc (bastion de l'opposition au pouvoir lavalas, Aristide 2è version) survenu le 11 février 2004.

Au départ de chaque gouvernement du pouvoir en Haïti, il s'est avéré illusion et mensonge sur toute la ligne pour des promesses électorales non tenues. Aujourd'hui, il est temps de créer les conditions de l'émergence d'une nouvelle classe de leaders, des hommes et femmes capables de relever les nombreux défis auxquels le pays est confronté depuis des décennies.

À notre humble avis, le retard d'Haïti dans presque tous les domaines s'explique par un manque de vision politique et économique des dirigeants depuis sa création. Cette situation est aussi liée à la mauvaise gouvernance qui fait que les ressources nationales sont souvent

exploitées au profit des multinationales, des différents régimes politiques et de leurs barons. Cela implique aussi une mauvaise gestion des compétences nationales. Paradoxalement, ce sont les incompetents qui malheureusement arrivent au pouvoir, grâce à leur complicité avec l'international, mais aussi à la faveur du taux élevé d'analphabétisme chez une population toujours incapable de faire le juste choix pour le bien du pays.

Les régimes au pouvoir ont toujours faire preuve d'un manque de volonté politique pour amener le pays à bon port, celui du progrès durable. Nos dirigeants politiques ont géré les affaires de l'état de façon unilatérale et autoritaire, sans se soucier des risques et des retombées de leur gestion sur l'avenir du pays.

Jean Bertrand Aristide, René Préal et Michel Martelly ont particulièrement échoué au pouvoir. Ils n'ont pas pu jeter les bases d'infrastructures solides et d'une économie prometteuse pour la réduction de la vulnérabilité de la population vis-à-vis des désastres naturels.

Pour que le peuple cesse d'être vulnérable face aux aléas climatiques, il faut des dirigeants visionnaires, courageux, soucieux de doter le pays du développement durable sous la base d'une alternance politique conforme aux principes démocratiques. Cela exige une nouvelle génération de leaders éclairés capables de placer le pays au-dessus des intérêts de clan, capables d'œuvrer pour le bien-être de la collectivité. Il faut surtout des dirigeants aptes à faire respecter l'autorité établie à tous les niveaux. Car, faut-il bien le souligner, nombreux sont les citoyens qui, au nom de la démocratie, affichent un comportement irrespectueux envers l'autorité, pour ériger des constructions anarchiques dans n'importe quel endroit. Souvent, ils affichent de la réticence, refusant d'exécuter les consignes des autorités.

Tant que le peuple ne soit pas alphabétisé dans sa grande majorité, il continuera à élire des dirigeants «en panne de vision et de perspectives». Des politiciens bluffeurs, loin d'être des modèles de réussite professionnelle, faisant preuve de bonne gestion dans un domaine quelconque, bien avant d'accéder au pouvoir.

Le Floridien, 11 octobre 2016



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# Ouragan Matthew, l'État haïtien tente de coordonner l'aide humanitaire

suite de la page 1

Toute la partie méridionale du pays a été noyée sous des pluies diluviennes et secouée, pendant de longues heures, par des vents de 230 km/h détruisant tout sur leur passage : des milliers d'habitations ont été totalement soufflées et plus de 175 000 Haïtiens ont dû trouver refuge dans des abris provisoires.

Dans le Nippes, département du sud de l'île, particulièrement sinistré, près de 21 000 personnes étaient toujours réfugiées dans les églises et école, mercredi (12 octobre), et des communes restaient coupées du monde. "Toute une zone à l'ouest du département n'est accessible que par bateau ou après deux heures de marche. Certaines rivières sont toujours en crue et des routes ont été complètement détruites", explique à France 24 Anne-Gaëlle Lebeau, coordinatrice de l'équipe d'urgence de l'ONG Solidarités international.

## Urgence face au choléra

Les destructions de route et les inondations compliquent donc l'acheminement des secours, mais également les réparations, notamment celles des réseaux d'eau potable. Les autorités et les organisations humanitaires

redoutent une importante recrudescence du choléra. "De nombreux réseaux d'eau potable ont été détruits et la population se tourne vers des eaux polluées, chargées de boue, prenant le risque d'être contaminé", poursuit Mme Lebeau.

Le choléra s'était déclaré pour la première fois en Haïti en octobre 2010 après que des casques bleus népalais, venus en renfort au moment du séisme de janvier 2010, ont contaminé le fleuve Artibonite. Depuis, la maladie aurait décimé environ 10 000 personnes et contaminé plus de 800 000. Les autorités tentent cette fois de contenir l'épidémie mais près de 150 nouveaux cas de choléra ont été recensés depuis une semaine dans le département de la Grande Anse, et une cinquantaine dans celui du Sud.

"Si on n'intervient pas rapidement, il y a un risque de flambée", avertit Anne-Gaëlle Lebeau dont les équipes acheminent auprès des sinistrés des réservoirs souples d'eau potable, approvisionnés par camion. Médecins du Monde déploie également un "cordon sanitaire" autour des familles touchées, mettant ainsi en œuvre le protocole défini par le ministère de la Santé. Mardi 11 octobre, l'Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMS) a égale-



La ville de Jérémie est dévastée par le passage de l'ouragan Matthew en Haïti

ricole du pays. Pour l'instant, les marchés vendent encore ce qui a pu être sauvés et ce qu'il restait en réserve. Mais les denrées risquent de s'amenuiser rapidement et les prix vont flamber", prédit Anne-Gaëlle Lebeau.

Des programmes alimentaires vont être mis en place, assure-t-elle, mais c'est un nouveau coup dur pour le pays qui peine encore à se relever du violent séisme de 2010. Son autonomie alimentaire, déjà compromise, en est d'autant plus fragilisée : selon les estimations du journaliste haïtien Ronel Odette, interrogé par TV5 Monde, la production agricole locale ne

## Coordonner l'aide extérieure

Les appels aux dons pour Haïti se sont multipliés un peu partout dans le monde. Six ans après le séisme qui avait fait plus de 200 000 victimes, la catastrophe suscite un élan de générosité internationale : deux stations de production d'eau potable ont été acheminées depuis la France mardi matin par avion ; soixante agents de la sécurité civile française et plus de 300 Marines américains sont également déployés dans le pays.

Mais la communauté humanitaire ne veut surtout pas que se reproduise le fiasco de la

dent provisoire.

En référence à la mauvaise gestion de l'aide par les précédents gouvernements, Jocelerme Privert a réaffirmé le rôle premier de l'État haïtien dans la gestion de cette nouvelle crise humanitaire. "Il n'y a pas deux acteurs sur le terrain mais un seul : l'acteur, c'est l'État", a-t-il insisté. Mais "cet acteur dispose-t-il de tous les moyens lui permettant de répondre aux attentes de la population ? La réponse est non", a-t-il reconnu.

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# L'élection présidentielle américaine : comment ça marche ?

**Le 8 novembre, il faudra recueillir le soutien de 270 grands électeurs pour remporter la Maison Blanche.**

**Quand votent les Américains ?**

Par tradition, l'élection présidentielle a lieu le mardi suivant le premier lundi du mois de novembre. Elle aura donc lieu le 8 novembre cette année. Le vote anticipé est toutefois très répandu. Plus de 45 millions d'Américains devraient y recourir cette année, en envoyant un courrier ou en se rendant dans un bureau de vote. Ils représentent 40 % du corps électoral, contre 35 % il y a quatre ans. La pratique est à ce point populaire qu'elle est devenue majoritaire dans certains États. Entre 50 % et 75 % des électeurs comptent en faire usage en Caroline du Nord, Floride, Géorgie, Arizona et Nevada.

**Qui élit le président ?**

Contrairement à la France, le président américain est élu au terme d'un suffrage indirect. Chaque État est appelé à élire un certain nombre de grands électeurs, égal au nombre de parlementaires dont il dispose au Congrès. La Californie ayant 55 parlementaires, elle a 55 grands électeurs. D'autres n'en ont que 3, comme le Montana, le Colorado ou le Vermont. Les grands électeurs sont 538 au total : 100 au titre du Sénat, 435 au titre de la Chambre des représentants et 3 pour le district de Columbia (Washington DC) qui ne dispose d'aucune représentation parlementaire.

**Comment savoir qui a gagné ?**

Il faut recueillir le soutien de 270 délégués pour remporter la Maison Blanche. Si les candidats recueillent exactement le même nombre de soutiens (soit 269 des 538 délégués), c'est la Chambre des représentants qui élit le président, et le Sénat qui désigne le vice-prési-

dent. Chaque État dispose alors d'une seule voix, les députés de chaque État devant se mettre d'accord au préalable. La procédure donne donc autant de poids au Vermont (600.000 habitants) qu'à la Californie (39 millions d'habitants). Cette procédure fut utilisée en 1800 pour l'élection de Thomas Jefferson et en 1824 pour l'élection de John Quincy Adams. De manière générale, le système électoral est ainsi fait qu'il donne une grosse prime au leader. Le candidat qui arrive en tête dans un État remporte l'intégralité des délégués, selon le principe du « winner takes all ». Le candidat qui arrive premier en Floride, par exemple, rafle l'intégralité des 29 délégués. Seuls deux États font exception : le Maine et le Nebraska, qui donnent deux votes au leader et le reste au vainqueur de chaque district.

**Peut-on avoir la majorité des voix et ne pas être élu ?**

Oui ! C'est là encore une grosse différence avec la France. En 2000, le républicain George Bush a ainsi remporté l'élection présidentielle, sans avoir gagné le vote populaire. Le démocrate Al Gore avait obtenu 550.000 voix de plus au niveau national. Mais le fait que George Bush remporte de grands États, notamment la Floride, lui a permis de rassembler un nombre supérieur de grands électeurs. Théoriquement, un candidat à la Maison Blanche peut être élu avec 21,91 % du vote populaire. Un comble pour la première démocratie du monde !

**Combien de candidats à la présidentielle américaine ?**

Deux fois plus qu'on le pense ! Donald Trump et Hillary Clinton ne sont pas les seuls à viser la Maison Blanche. À leurs côtés figurent le libertarien Gary Johnson et l'écologiste Jill Stein. Compte tenu de sa popularité, le premier a obtenu le droit de se présenter dans les 50 États du pays. Jill Stein ne sera éligible que dans 45 d'entre eux.

Compte tenu des règles du jeu, les candidats indépendants n'ont toutefois aucune chance de briser l'alternance du pouvoir entre démocrates et républicains, observée aux États-Unis depuis plus d'un siècle et demi. Cela peut paraître paradoxal - à nouveau - dans un pays qui se présente comme le champion de la démocratie.

Les règles favorisent massivement les deux grands partis : les télévisions ont offert des heures d'antenne à des candidats républicains ne recueillant pas plus de 3 % des intentions de vote lors des primaires (Chris Christie, Carly Fiorina, etc.), mais refusent de tendre le micro à un indépendant qui recueille 10 % au niveau national. Les candidats indépendants recueillant moins de 15 % d'intentions de votes dans les sondages n'ont pas le droit de participer aux trois débats présidentiels. Les Américains s'en émeuvent : les deux tiers d'entre eux souhaiteraient que Gary Johnson participe aux débats, selon un sondage publié récemment par l'Université de Quinnipiac.

**Et le Congrès dans tout ça ?**

Les Américains ne sont pas seulement appelés à choisir leur nouveau président. Le 8 novembre auront également lieu les élections parlementaires. Elles permettront de renouveler l'intégralité de la Chambre des représentants, et le tiers du Sénat. Les gouverneurs de 12 États remettront également leur siège en jeu, ainsi que des juges, chefs de police, etc...

Comme si cela n'était pas suffisant, les Américains devront aussi se prononcer sur des dizaines de référendum, soumis au niveau de chaque État. Les Californiens, par exemple, devront répondre à 17 questions, allant de la légalisation du cannabis à usage récréatif jusqu'à l'abolition de la peine de mort au niveau local.



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### Le chancelier haïtien et l'ambassadeur dominicain en Haïti démentent la présence de militaires dominicains

Le ministre haïtien des affaires étrangères, Pierrot Délienne, et l'ambassadeur dominicain à Port-au-Prince, Ruben Silié, démentent la présence dans le pays d'un fort contingent de soldats dominicains.

Environ 100 techniciens dominicains sont dans nos murs dans le cadre de l'aide à la reconstruction des zones frappées par le cyclone. Le diplomate dominicain apporte des précisions sur le contenu de l'aide octroyée par son pays.

Pour le responsable du Collectif du 4 décembre, Jean Robert Argant, on est en présence d'une véritable invasion de l'armée dominicaine réalisée avec la complicité du Gouvernement haïtien.

### Ban Ki Moon et une Princesse Jordanienne attendus en Haïti

Présentant l'état de la situation sur le plan international en rapport avec les dégâts causés par l'ouragan Matthew, le chancelier haïtien a annoncé la visite d'une princesse du royaume hachémite, de la Jordanie et celle du secrétaire général des Nations Unies, Ban Ki Moon.

### Le sénat menace le gouvernement

Le Sénat menace le gouvernement d'interpellation s'il ne se "montre pas en mesure de gérer comme il se doit la situation catastrophique créée par l'ouragan Matthew" dans différents départements géographiques du pays.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur et des Collectivités Territoriales Anick François Joseph, rejette les allégations de certains maires selon lesquelles le gouvernement ne les associe pas aux interventions. Il a indiqué que le gouvernement est en mesure de faciliter rapidement la récupération de leurs pièces d'identité à ceux qui les ont égarées lors du passage de l'ouragan et qui en feront la demande.

Les ministres des affaires étrangères et de la planification ont annoncé des dispositions en vue de faciliter la réception des dons et de l'aide que veulent apporter des ONG non encore autorisées à intervenir sur le territoire national.

### NATCOM se mobilise pour les victimes

Par l'intermédiaire d'un groupe de médecins et d'infirmières haïtiano-américains, la NATCOM intervient dans l'évaluation du système sanitaire sur le terrain et dans l'administration de soins appropriés aux sinistrés de Matthew. Cette initiative entre dans le cadre du programme social de la compagnie intitulé « NATCOM avè w ».

### Un collectif organise un marathon en soutien aux victimes

Un groupe d'artistes réunis au sein de l'association dénommée « Secteur culturel haïtien pour Haïti » (sigle créole SKAPA) organise dimanche (16 octobre) au Ritz Kinam (Pétion-Ville) un concert de solidarité avec les victimes de l'ouragan. Outre les frais de participation de 250 gourdes, les organisateurs, dont l'ex-manager de King Posse Fred Lizaire et le chanteur-vedette de « Kreyòl La » « Ti Djo » Zenny, sont prêts à recevoir des dons en vêtements et autres accessoires faciles à acheminer aux victimes. Tèt Kale tente de justifier son intervention jugée "cyniquement électoraliste". Le PHTK salue la solidarité manifestée en faveur des victimes du cyclone et justifie son mode d'intervention en faveur de celles-ci qualifié de "cyniquement électoraliste" par certains. Le parti de Michel Martelly et consorts appellent à l'organisation des élections à la fin de ce mois.

### Le maire des Gonaïves agressé à Port-au-Prince

Mardi à la rue Dalencourt, au niveau de Bourdon, le maire des Gonaïves, Neil Latortue (frère du Sénateur Youri Latortue), a été agressé en fin de matinée,

par des individus non identifiés circulant à moto, qui l'aurait dépouillé.

Alors que le maire Latortue est sorti indemne de cette agression, aux Gonaïves, une fausse rumeur a laissé croire que le premier citoyen de la cité de l'indépendance avait été tué dans une attaque dans la capitale, ce qui a provoqué une vive tension dans la ville. Les partisans et sympathisants de M. Latortue sont descendus dans les rues pour ériger des barricades de pneus enflammés notamment au Centre-ville et bloquer la route nationale #1, pour dénoncer un assassinat qui n'a jamais eu lieu. Les protestataires avaient même exigé la fermeture des écoles, commerces et autres entreprises de la cité.

Une fois l'information confirmée que le maire était sain et sauf, le calme était revenu aux Gonaïves. De nombreux résidents ont critiqué la police locale qui s'était gardée d'intervenir pour rétablir l'ordre dans la cité. *S:haïtilibre*

### La date du 20 novembre retenue pour l'organisation des élections

La date du dimanche 20 novembre est retenue par le CEP, pour l'organisation du premier tour de l'élection présidentielle et les législatives partielles.

L'organisme électoral a fixé cette nouvelle date, après une semaine d'évaluation des infrastructures déjà mises en place, suite au passage de l'ouragan Matthew.

« L'ouragan Matthew en est le principal responsable. Si les matériels sensibles, les BEC et les BEDs des zones sinistrées ne sont pas affectés, les centres de vote par contre sont fortement endommagés », a précisé Léopold Belanger tout en soulignant également le problème lié à la perte des cartes CIN par certaines victimes de l'ouragan Matthew.

Selon Monsieur Bellanger, la lenteur enregistrée dans l'acheminement de l'aide sur le terrain constitue également une raison adéquate pour repousser les élections jusqu'au 20 novembre.

Le conseil de Léopold Belanger a réfléchi sur toutes les propositions de date faites soit par les candidats ou par la société civile. Mais aucune n'a pu être retenue car le CEP qui veut l'organisation d'une élection dans tous les départements et dans de bonnes conditions.

Cette période électorale aura été l'une des plus longues que le pays ait connues jusque-là. En attendant la publication du nouveau calendrier avec une nouvelle durée pour la campagne, les candidats devraient penser à reprendre de la force et revoir leur réserve économique.

*EJ/Radio Métropole Haïti*

### Privert reçoit l'aide du Venezuela et de la Colombie

Le chef de l'état haïtien, Jocelerme Privert, a accueilli le mardi 11 octobre les membres des délégations gouvernementales colombienne et vénézuélienne apportant une aide humanitaire après le passage de l'ouragan Matthew. Il s'agit de deux bateaux transportant des équipements lourds et des matériaux pour la reconstruction.

Le président provisoire a témoigné la reconnaissance du peuple haïtien aux peuples vénézuélien et colombien. « Le Venezuela et la Colombie ont fait preuve de leur amitié à Haïti, à travers ces gestes qui nous touchent du fond du cœur. C'est aussi cela qu'on appelle la Fraternité. Nous voulons dire à ces pays qui, au regard de l'aide apportée par Pétiion à leurs luttes pour l'indépendance, n'ont jamais cessé de nous rappeler leur dette envers Haïti, que nous aussi, nous sommes reconnaissants envers eux. Parce qu'ils sont toujours là pour apporter leur aide à la reconstruction de ce pays », a indiqué le Chef de l'État.

Il a remercié les Présidents du Venezuela, Nico-

las Maduro, et de la Colombie, Juan Manuel Santos, puis visité les navires.

M. Privert a profité de l'occasion pour féliciter son homologue colombien qui a reçu la prestigieuse distinction du prix Nobel de la paix. Il a salué les efforts du Président colombien, M. Juan Manuel Santos, au rétablissement de la paix dans son pays, après 52 ans de guerre avec les Forces Armées révolutionnaires colombiennes (Farc).

Des Vice-ministres du Venezuela et de la Colombie, qui dirigeaient les délégations, ont, de leurs côtés, transmis les messages de solidarité des gouvernements vénézuélien et colombien à Haïti.

Le bateau vénézuélien transporte de l'aide d'urgence (eau, nourriture, matelas, etc.) mais également des équipements techniques. Des techniciens apporteront leur assistance aux haïtiens pour faciliter l'utilisation efficace des équipements.

Par ailleurs le bateau colombien transporte un hélicoptère qui sera utilisé pour le transport des équipements et autres les zones difficiles d'accès.

*EJ/Radio Métropole Haïti*

### Francois Hollande exprime sa compassion envers les haïtiens

Le Président de la République française, François Hollande, exprimé vendredi (7 octobre), sa compassion et son soutien au peuple haïtien, déjà tant éprouvé ces dernières années. Le Chef de l'Etat a souhaité que la France mobilise tous les moyens disponibles pour mettre en œuvre très vite, en coordination avec les partenaires européens et la communauté internationale, une aide d'urgence. ructures nécessaires à l'acheminement de l'aide humanitaire jusqu'aux sinistrés, a dit le président Français.

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## New Wave of Music Hits Miami with Enposib's Official Album Release – "Chay"

Miami, FL. – October 12, 2016 – Kamikaz proudly presents the premier of Enposib at Moca Café on October 28, 2016. Enposib has been sweeping the airways since the release of their album "Chay" in Haiti in July. Known for their appealing catch phrases and their youthful sound, Enposib is quickly becoming a new wave of music in the Haitian Music Industry.

"They are different and bring something new to the table, that is why we are excited to bring their sound to Miami," explains Maida Napoleon, Marketing Director President of Kamikaz.

Lead singer Medjy Toussaint made his debut on the HMI scene with his hit song "Bom Sou 2 Bo," which brought an R&B Zouk fusion that instantly created a fan base for the singer. With the release of the singles' music video and the added incentive of another great song, "Down Down," Enposib's following has grown tremendously.

"I've always loved creating music and with the release of "Chay" our sound has evolved into something I think fans can really appreciate," says Medjy.

"Chay" has already received a warm welcome from DJ's and Radio Personalities throughout Canada, France, the Antilles, Haiti and the United States, therefore a Miami premiere was inevitable.

As their first Miami appearance, Kamikaz is excited to formally introduce the album to the public and to allow music lovers to enjoy the live version of some of their favorite songs.

Enposib is also bringing out some of Haiti's top entertainers as Phyllisia Ross performs her hottest singles, "Konsa," "Only for you," and "Ma vie sans toi." DJ Bullet will also bring up the heat and Richard Cave is the extra added eye candy as the host for the night.

Moca Café is the place to be on October 28, 2016 as Enposib takes the stage for one night only in Miami with special guests and some added surprises.

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“Lasante se lavi, yon fraz mwen damou pou li anpil”

A v a n m w e n kòmanse ti

pawoli pou jounen jodi a kite m bese chapo m byen ba devan nou tout ala won badè pou m di nou: Bonjour! kòman nou ye nan bitasyon an la? Mwen kwè nou byen gras a Jeyova papa a. Jodi a mwen vin boukante pawoli ake nou sou byenfè ki genyen nan Ajil/Argile/clay. Rale ti chèz ba nou pou nou vin koute kokenn chenn vèti Ajil genyen pou lasante.

Depi nan Ginen/la Guinée, an Afrik, zansèt nou yo te toujou konn itilize mineral sa nan anpil zefè, zefè tankou fabrike: Kannari, krich ou potich, biblo, elatriye. Yo te konn konpoze tou bon jan remèd natirèl ake Ajil pou geri anpil maladi. Genyen plizyè kalite Ajil. Genyen Ajil blan, woz, wouj, ble, jòn, e vèt. Mineral sa se konpozisyon anpil lòt mineral ki fòm li – calcium, potassium, magnesium, titane, silicate, fer, etc.

Genyen plizyè fason yon kanmarad kapab itilize Ajil pou li genyen yon sante djougan. Li anbeli vizaj moun

lò yo itilize li tankou yon mask. Li netwaye san, fwa/foie, trip, li ede nan geri asid, ilsè, li chase gaz nan trip moun, li rajeni po moun, li konbat anflamasyon nan entèsten, li geri prese prese blesi moun genyen, li konbat move lodè nan kò moun, li konbat cellulite, li konbat doulè, li ede vant moun desann, li kapab ede nou konbat blood clot/san kay, li bon pou sikilasyon san, li ede moun fè prevansyon kont maladi alzamè pandan lap chase kantite aliminyòm ki tabli baz yo nan sèvo nou, li rete dyare, elatriye. Nou kapab fè mask, fè konprès, bwè li nan dlo, lave cheve ake li, benyen ak li, etc.

NB: Lò n ap bwè cure Ajil la pa manje junk food, magi, sik blan, griyo, soda, etc.

Gwo save nan domèn lasante di Ajil ki pi bon pou sante nou se argile vert la. Se yonn nan kalite mineral ki chaje ake vèti pou lasante.

Kèk prensip nou dwe respèkte lò n ap itilize mineral sa.

A- Pa janm mete Ajil nan veso an fè, emaye, ou stenless, itilize vè kristal.

B- Pa brase Ajil la ake kiyè fè. Itilize kiyè bwa ou plastik.

C- Toujou vide dlo a nan vè a

avan nou mete poud Ajil la.

D- Toujou byen delye poud Ajil la nan dlo a.

E- Lò n ap masere dlo Ajil la toujou kouvri li.

F- Pa janm itilize dlo mineral ni dlo ki soti nan tiyo ake Ajil. Itilize dlo source.

G- Toujou kite “konpoze Ajil” la fè 8 a 12 zè tan masere avan nou bwè li.

H- Toujou bwè vè “konpoze Ajil”

la maten ajen ou byen lè tan avan nou manje.

I- Fanm ansent, ti moun ki pi piti pase 3 lane, moun ki soufri tansyon trè wo, moun ki soufri konstipasyon kwonik dwe kanpe lwen “konpoze Ajil”.

J- Pa janm bwè rès ma Ajil la ki rete anba vè a.

K- Pa janm re itilize yon Ajil nou fin sèvi.

Kanmarad, nou kapab wè pou konbyen maladi Ajil bon. Si w ta vle achte bokal argile verte la ale sou website sa: [www.jude.mywakaya.com](http://www.jude.mywakaya.com) wa achte li ake kat kredi ou - ou byen rele kanmarad Jude nan 754-244-3021. Ou kapab tou achte li nan fonmasi ki pi pre lakay ou.

Rete branche, m ap vini ake kè remèd nou kapab fè ake argile pou sante nou nan dezyèm pati a. Mwen te byen kontan pataje moso kone-sans sou byenfè Ajil ake nou. Rete branche pou 2em pati a.

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