

Dear Colleagues,

Please find below the mainstream news on Haiti for October 21-31, 2006.

A judge hearing a civil lawsuit brought against former FRAPH paramilitary leader Emmanuel “Toto” Constant by three female rape victims has ordered Constant to pay the women \$19.5 million in damages. The US District Judge found Constant “liable for torture, attempted extrajudicial killing and crimes against humanity.” Constant has remained in a Long Island jail since last July on mortgage fraud charges.

Jacqueline Charles of the Miami Herald interviewed President Preval. Charles incorrectly stated Preval “dissolved a hostile parliament during his first presidential term.” In fact, the terms of most Parliamentarians expired in January 1999. Preval merely announced he would respect Article 111-8 of Haiti’s Constitution, which states: in no case can the Chamber of Deputies or the Senate be dissolved or adjourned, *nor the mandate of their members prolonged.*

The Miami Herald reported on the Haitian government’s recent diplomatic gaff when it made a pro-Taiwan proposal at the UN General Assembly in September that led to a backlash from China, threatening to veto the UN Peacekeeping mission’s renewal when it comes up for a vote in February. China currently provides 130 police officers to the UN mission while Taiwan has been a long time provider of significant financial and material aid to Haiti.

Reuters reported on Haiti’s Inspector-General Michael Lucius, head of the police agency that investigates kidnappings, and two other police officers having warrants issued against them as suspects and ringleaders of several kidnapping cases. Inspector Lucius denies the charges and has refused to come before investigative judge Napela Saintil and now faces arrest.

The Inter-American Development Bank approved a \$17.8 million farm development loan to Haiti. The loan will help rehabilitate four Agriculture Ministry extension centers with equipment and staff training allowing greater support to adding value to Haiti’s rural supply chains of cash crops such as coffee. The Reuters story asserts Haitian “farm production has fallen dramatically over the past 20 years, increasing poverty levels in the countryside.” The cause of the decline had less to do with environmental, agricultural, technical or human failings rather than the devastating impact of forced tariff reductions (by the international financial institutions and the U.S. beginning in 1986 and with more dramatic effect in 1994 under the Paris Accords) on staples, such as rice (tariff reduced to 3%). Haitian agricultural production and sales fell significantly between 1994-95 and kept on a descending trajectory as the country became inundated with imports of cheap rice and other basic food items that undercut local production.

“The Time Bomb In Our Backyard” article in the New York Daily News, authored by four members of the “Help Enhance the Livelihood of People” U.S. Commission, advisors on U.S. foreign assistance, offer an assessment of Haiti that is inconsistent with other mainstream news indicating violence and kidnappings waning in recent months.

The HELP authors reference one kidnapping/murder that occurred near the US Ambassador's residence as evidence of such. Their dire assessment leads them to conclude that "Haiti is a 'failed' state-not a 'fragile' or 'failing' state." The authors complain of the lack of security and ineffectiveness of Haiti's 5,000 police officers and justify UN inaction on security given they "must spend much of their efforts simply protecting foreign service staff." The authors prescribe a larger peacekeeping force to implement "quick, large-scale security responses," which is exactly the type of 'response' that has inflamed, not extinguished, violence and attacks against poor Haitians in the past two years.

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## 1. US judge orders Haitian strongman to pay \$19.5 million to rape victims

The Associated Press

The International Herald Tribune

October 25, 2006

[http://www.iht.com/articles/ap/2006/10/25/america/NA\\_GEN\\_US\\_Haitian\\_Strongman.php](http://www.iht.com/articles/ap/2006/10/25/america/NA_GEN_US_Haitian_Strongman.php)

NEW YORK

A judge has ordered an elusive former Haitian strongman to pay \$19.5 million (€15.5 million) in damages to three women who claimed they were systematically gang-raped by paramilitary soldiers under his command.

A written decision by U.S. District Judge Sidney Stein found that Emmanuel "Toto" Constant, once the feared leader of a right-wing paramilitary group, was "liable for torture, attempted extra-judicial killing and crimes against humanity."

The women had sued Constant last year in federal court in Manhattan. They accused him of sanctioning rapes in the early 1990s to silence slum-dwellers still devoted to the ousted former Haitian president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Constant's militia had helped block the return of the exiled Aristide in 1994. After Aristide's U.S.-backed return to power late that year, Constant fled to New York, where he has fought deportation ever since.

The ruling issued Tuesday said each of the plaintiffs was entitled to \$1.5 million (€1.19 million) in compensatory damages and \$5 million (€3.97 million) in punitive damages.

"Constant's conduct was clearly malicious," the judge wrote. The defendant, he added, "founded and oversaw an organization that was dedicated principally toward terrorizing and torturing political opponents of the military regime."

An attorney praised for the plaintiffs on Wednesday for going public with their accusations against Constant, the 6-foot-4 son (1.93 meters) of a military officer who once boasted that voodoo and the CIA shielded him from trouble.

"The courageous women who brought this case have sent a message that torturers cannot live freely in the United States and will be held accountable," said Jennie Green, a senior attorney at the Center for Constitutional Rights who represented the women along with the San Francisco-based Center for Justice and Accountability.

It is unclear whether Constant, who never responded to the lawsuit, has the means to pay the damages.

He remains in jail on Long Island, New York, after being charged in July with mortgage fraud in an unrelated case. His attorney in that case has declined to comment.

The decision this week followed a hearing in August where the judge heard emotional testimony from two of the plaintiffs. They were granted anonymity based on fears they could still be targeted for retribution.

One testified that her ordeal began when her husband, a taxi driver and fierce Aristide supporter, vanished in 1992. She described taking to the streets and voicing her despair.

Even after being jailed and beaten, she remained vocal until five men arrived at her door in April 1994. They beat up her 8-year-old son and took turns raping her, she said. Two months later, the nightmare was repeated.

The five small children "were, with their own eyes, looking at everything that was being done to me," she testified through an interpreter.

Three months later, she saw a doctor who delivered some shocking news: She was pregnant by one her attackers. A son was born on Feb. 12, 1995.

## **2. Haitian warlord ordered to pay \$19 mln to victims**

**By Matthew Verrinder**

**Reuters**

**The Washington Post**

**Wednesday, October 25, 2006**

NEW YORK (Reuters) - A Haitian warlord who had been living in New York City as a real estate agent was ordered by a U.S. court on Tuesday to pay \$19 million to three women who say they were raped and had their breasts slashed by his men.

U.S. District Judge Sidney Stein found that Emmanuel "Toto" Constant was "liable for torture, attempted extrajudicial killing and crimes against humanity," court documents showed.

Constant founded a paramilitary group in Haiti in 1993 to torture supporters of overthrown president Jean-Bertrand Aristide. He fled Haiti in 1994 when Aristide regained power, becoming a real estate agent in New York's borough of Queens.

Many Haitian immigrants in Queens recognized Constant at bars and nightclubs from newspaper clippings and news reports as the vicious warlord, but were fearful of confronting him.

Constant is in jail on Long Island after being charged in a \$1 million mortgage fraud scheme last July. It is not known if the women will ever see any of money, said Jennie Green, senior attorney at the Center for Constitutional Rights.

The three women sued Constant last year in a U.S. court in Manhattan, claiming he authorized the attacks.

"Constant's conduct was clearly malicious," Stein wrote in the ruling. The organization he founded "was dedicated principally toward terrorizing and torturing political opponents of the military regime," the judge wrote.

Constant's leadership of the group "constitutes an inexcusable violation of international law and merits a stiff punishment."

Each of the women was awarded \$5 million in punitive damages. Two of them were awarded \$1.5 million in compensatory damages while the third was awarded \$1 million.

Two of the three unnamed women or their spouses were involved in Haitian pro-democracy groups after Aristide was ousted and said Constant's death squads regularly appeared at their doors in the middle of the night to silence them.

One of the women, whose husband was an activist involved in local politics, repeatedly demanded information about him when he vanished in 1992, according to court documents.

Because of her persistence, she was gang-raped in front of her three children during one attack and her left breast slashed open in another, the documents show. She became pregnant as a result of the rapes and later gave birth.

Another plaintiff whose husband was an activist but did not support the coup was also raped in front of her three children by masked men in 1991 and later shot in the leg.

### **3. Préval maps out road to improvement**

**BY JACQUELINE CHARLES**

**Miami Herald**

**October 23, 2006**

<http://www.miami.com/mld/miamiherald/news/world/haiti/15825401.htm>

"This," Préval says, standing in front of one map of the country showing a meager few red lines, "represents the roads, those with asphalt, currently in Haiti." He points out the pink lines. "These are the roads currently under construction."

Then he pauses, as if to give his point time to sink in, before showing a second map with a much larger web of red lines covering Haiti -- roads the president, only five months into his five-year term, hopes to build. "This is what Haiti should look like," he said. "Without roads, there cannot be development."

For Préval, roads have become the cornerstone of his quiet -- some say too quiet -- but determined effort to bring economic prosperity and political stability to a nation of eight million people racked by abject poverty and barely recovering from a revolt in 2004 that saw President Jean-Bertrand Aristide toppled, hundreds of people killed and dozens of businesses destroyed.

"The people are not looking for a miracle," Préval, 63, told The Miami Herald in an interview last week. "They only want to see an improvement in their lives."

## NO SMALL FEAT

But achieving even this minimal objective will be no easy feat even though Préval was reelected in February -- in 2001, he was the first president in Haitian history to finish a full term and hand over power to an elected successor -- with the overwhelming support of the poor.

He has raised great expectations, but the reality is one of unprecedented crime; poor government services; the stench of corruption; and tepid enthusiasm among foreign investors and aid donors. Nearly everything, from medical care to hot meals for schoolchildren to security in the streets, is being provided by the international community.

With only 10 working state-owned garbage trucks in the capital, streets are littered with trash. After a relative calm, fighting erupted again last week between gangs and U.N. peacekeepers in the volatile slum of Cité Soleil. Government workers fired by the interim government that replaced Aristide took to the streets again last week to demand their jobs back.

Critics also note that Préval's low-key leadership style is creating frustration among Haitians who do not see him wielding power. Even foreign diplomats have expressed concern to him about his refusal to hire an official spokesman to publicize what the government is doing.

"I thought things would have moved faster," said 33-year-old Excelent Jean-Baptiste during a Préval visit last week to the central town of Marchand Dessalines, the country's first capital. "We are waiting for several promises, and we don't see anything happening."

During the visit, the crowd surged toward the president, who, in turn, waded into their waiting arms -- evidence that despite the frustrations with the slow pace of progress and other complaints, Préval remains personally popular.

Foreign diplomats living in Haiti and others who have visited recently indeed give Préval and Prime Minister Jacques-Edouard Alexis high marks for the strides they have made in returning a sense of order and putting the country on what everyone hopes will be the path to reconstruction.

"I'm very encouraged by the way things are going on," said Edmond Mulet, head of the overall United Nations mission in Haiti, noting that Préval has delivered on vows to form a coalition government and to rule by consensus. In response, Mulet said, the attitude of Haiti's political leadership has improved.

"I think they are kind of tired of all the squabbling and the infighting and not moving forward," Mulet added. ``And I think they do have a sense of a window of opportunity, and are putting aside many of their differences and histories and making an effort to work together."

The president now meets routinely with lawmakers and members of various political groups. But Préval, who wound up dissolving a hostile parliament during his first presidential term, will need to maintain that rapport if he is to accomplish some of the major tasks on his agenda.

None are easy, and almost all will generate some controversy, perhaps even violence.

Earlier this summer, Préval and Alexis canceled all foreign travel to focus on the country's security problems, meeting with commanders of the 9,067-strong U.N. force and 4,000-member Haitian police force to coordinate efforts to reduce a spate of for-ransom kidnappings and disarm or crack down on the armed gangs terrorizing the capital.

Among other critical tasks: judicial and police overhauls; downsize and partially privatize the government-owned telephone company, a major source of public revenue; require anyone handling government money to disclose personal assets annually; change the constitution to give Haitians living abroad a voice in public affairs; and crack down on corruption and contraband.

Préval also has been preparing for a conference in Spain next month of Haiti's main foreign aid donors, at which his government will push to win a stronger voice in all decisions, rather than allowing foreign governments and nongovernmental organizations, or NGOs, to set the agenda and spending plans.

"Haitian law says when a nongovernmental organization does something, it needs to do it with the government. But we've yet to achieve that," he said. ``Eventually, the government needs to take control of the NGOs . . . so that people are not doing a bunch of things without oversight. They have to do things in conjunction with the government."

## BUILDING TRUST

Préval says he remains optimistic, despite the challenges.

"There is an atmosphere of trust from the side of the international community and the Haitian population," he said. ``They see the government isn't practicing partisan politics, and they see this is a government pushing transparency."

Foreign observers in Haiti tend to agree.

"There is a strong commitment on the part of the leaders of this country and a strong will; the vision is clear, they want to reconstruct on a strong basis," said Canadian Ambassador

Claude Boucher. ``Now the challenge is to get the critical mass to mobilize behind them and implement the vision."

But that implementation will depend to a large degree on foreign aid -- and not just promises of aid, but money actually delivered.

The Bush administration has asked Congress for \$198 million as part of a \$500 million, multiyear commitment of aid to Haiti. And in July, a group of donors meeting in Port-au-Prince pledged \$750 million over the next 14 months to help rebuild the dilapidated infrastructure. The government's current one-year budget, which includes the pledges, is \$1.6 billion.

At the donors conference in Spain, Haiti plans to ask for an additional \$180 million for road construction. So far, there's \$210 million worth of road construction already taking place, and another \$280 million in financing pledged. The new roads will not only make traveling faster in this country, where the roads have Jacuzzi-size potholes, but also allow farmers to get their crops to market faster -- and make a better living.

Haiti, about one-third the size of Florida, has about 626 miles of paved roads, according to the World Factbook, a Central Intelligence Agency compilation of data.

Meanwhile, Préval keeps plodding along in his low-profile style, even refusing to campaign on behalf of his Lespwa Party members running in the Dec. 3 municipal elections, because he doesn't want to create unnecessary political frictions.

"The people don't want to hear what you will do, they want to see you doing," Préval said during the interview with The Miami Herald, still energetic after a 12-hour workday despite speculation about ill health.

More public appearances will come, he said, when he has results to show, like those spreading red lines on his road maps.

"The other day I was reading a U.S. newspaper article, and it said . . . there was nothing happening in Haiti," he said. ``The fact there is nothing happening in Haiti is a good thing. It means there is no coup d'état, no protest. But it also means you've yet to feel like something [good] is going to happen in Haiti."

Then, indicating that something is cooking, he said, ``When a chicken sits on an egg . . . one day -- a month, 26 days later -- a little chick appears, beautiful and young."

#### **4. Rift with China puts U.N. aid to Haiti at risk**

**By Jacqueline Charles**

**Miami Herald**

**October 27, 2006**

<http://www.miami.com/mld/miamiherald/news/15859602.htm>

PORT-AU-PRINCE - Foreign diplomats say they are feverishly working behind the scenes to mend a Haitian flap with China that could jeopardize the U.N. peacekeeping force deployed here.

The diplomats said China, which has veto power in the U.N. Security Council, is threatening to veto the renewal of the U.N. peacekeeping operations in Haiti when it comes up for a vote in February. China also has 130 police officers serving in Haiti as part of the U.N. mission.

The Haitian government sparked the threat when it unsuccessfully attempted in September to put a pro-Taiwan proposal on the U.N. General Assembly's agenda.

Haiti has long favored Taiwan in its struggle for recognition against Beijing, and Taiwan has provided massive financial aid for development and anti-poverty programs.

"It's a serious threat," said a foreign diplomat familiar with the incident. The diplomat asked for anonymity because of the sensitivity of the dispute.

The Chinese delegations at the United Nations and in Port-au-Prince declined comment on the issue.

U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice showed concern, calling Haitian President René Préval to ask why his government would risk angering Beijing.

Préval, who confirmed the phone call in an interview with The Miami Herald, said he plans to discuss the issue with China in hopes of mending fences. He added that Haiti believes that all problems between nations, including those between China and Taiwan, should be discussed at the United Nations.

"We told China, we will always have the same position we've always had. That position is . . . -- we are not saying we are going to take sides between Taiwan and China -- but let's discuss the problem," he said. ``If they are upset with us all the way up to preventing [the U.N. peacekeepers from renewing their mandate, then it is unfortunate."

Préval added that the United States, France and Canada -- key players in efforts to restore Haiti's stability following the 2004 ouster of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide -- should also work to ease the tensions between Haiti and China.

While some diplomats say they don't believe China will use its veto, others are not willing to wait until February to find out. They plan to talk to both sides, telling the Chinese that no harm was done since the Haitian proposal on Taiwan was rejected and telling Préval that regardless of Haiti's long running ties with Taiwan, he cannot afford such diplomatic blunders.

## **5. Top Haitian police officer indicted for kidnapping**

**27 Oct 2006**

**Reuters AlertNet**

**By Joseph Guyler Delva**

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Oct 25 (Reuters) - One of Haiti's top police officers will face arrest if he does not turn himself in after his indictment for complicity in kidnappings, a prosecutor said on Wednesday.

Inspector-General Michael Lucius, head of the police agency that investigates kidnappings, has refused to appear before investigative Judge Napela Saintil, who issued warrants against him and two other police officers last month.

Lucius, who is barred from leaving the troubled Caribbean nation, has denied the allegations and said Saintil is biased against him.

Haiti's ill-trained police force was decimated by a violent rebellion that ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide in 2004. It has been unable to contain political and gang violence, despite the presence of thousands of U.N. peacekeeping troops sent to help with security after the rebellion.

Dozens of people have been kidnapped for ransom during the crime wave.

Prosecutor Claudy Gassant said Lucius must appear before the judge or he will face arrest.

"Our position is clear and firm," Gassant said. "Mr. Lucius has to comply with the judge's order or he will be arrested."

An investigative judge is forbidden by law from revealing details of an inquiry. But sources familiar with the case said jailed suspects and others had provided evidence that Lucius had aided kidnappers who claimed they were working for him.

"I can't understand that the judge wants to arrest me on the basis of false accusations brought by criminals I have arrested," Lucius, director of Haiti's Judicial Police, said recently.

Gassant and Police Chief Mario Andresol had deferred the execution of the warrants after Lucius decided to challenge Saintil's allegations before the Supreme Court. But the high court last week rejected Lucius' appeal, which obliges him to appear before Saintil.

## **6. IADB loans Haiti \$17.8 mln for farm development**

**25 Oct 2006**

**By Gilbert La Gras**

**Reuters**

WASHINGTON, Oct 25 (Reuters) - The Inter-American Development Bank approved a \$17.8 million loan to Haiti to help it boost productivity through research and training as well as pest and disease control, the lender said on Wednesday.

Farm production has fallen dramatically over the past 20 years, increasing poverty levels in the countryside, home to some 5 million of the country's 8 million people.

Agriculture accounted only for about 27 percent of gross domestic product in 2004 and that sector employs two thirds of the labor force, an earlier IADB study found.

The new loan is for 40 years, with a 10-year grace period. Annual interest rates will be 1 percent during the first decade and 2 percent thereafter, the IADB said.

The loan is part of a broader Interim Cooperation Framework which was topped up with \$750 million in July when 26 donor countries and agencies met to extend the two-year-old fund for 13 more months after the first \$1.1 billion package expired.

One part of the loan is to rehabilitate four Agriculture Ministry extension centers and equip and train staff to implement research and education programs from controlling coffee pests and diseases to disease-resistant bananas.

Coffee production, in decline because of a downtrend in world prices and domestic instability, is still one of the turbulent Caribbean country's key cash crops.

Soil content in Haiti can yield high-quality coffee that could command premium prices on world markets but obstacles to growth include infrastructure, market data and phytosanitary controls, an IADB research report said.

Another part of the loan aims to bolster Haiti's ability to detect and control pests and diseases affecting plants and animals, it said.

## **7. Florida legislature approves \$1 million in aid to Haiti**

**The Associated Press**

**South Florida Sun Sentinel**

**October 27 2006**

<http://www.sun-sentinel.com/news/local/southflorida/sfl-1027haitiaid,0,6378094.story?coll=sfla-home-headlines>

CORAL GABLES -- The Florida Legislature approved \$1 million to help Haiti as it seeks to rebuild its economy and infrastructure, Governor Jeb Bush announced Friday.

The money will be used to help implement a series of recommendations provided last year by the governor's Haitian Advisory Group. The state will work with a local nonprofit group to channel the money toward professional and technical exchange programs, as well as educational support, business development and educational programs.

“We hope that this money will be leveraged to generate lots of volunteer support and lots of private sector support, hopefully drawing down additional support from Washington,” Bush said during a ceremony at the Biltmore Hotel in Coral Gables.

Bush said part of the money would likely be used to continue federally funded training in Florida of Haitian law enforcement officers in areas such as crime-scene investigations.

Carolyn Rose-Avila, head of the Florida Association for Volunteer Action in the Caribbean and the Americas, which will oversee the funds, said about \$150,000 of the money would be channeled toward micro-enterprise programs through partners on the ground in Haiti.

Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere. A bloody 2004 rebel uprising toppled then-President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and pushed the country into chaos. President Rene Preval took power in May, pulling the Caribbean nation from the brink of collapse.

But in a recent report by the World Bank, Haiti was listed among 26 “fragile states” at risk of collapsing due to conflict, poverty and bad governance.

Last month, the U.S. announced \$492 million in aid to the Caribbean country.

The governor's initiative began following a 2004 trip he made to Haiti, which is Florida's 28th largest trading partner with \$813 million in trade during 2005.

## **8. The time bomb in our backyard**

**By NICHOLAS EBERSTADT, LEO HINDERY, WILLIAM LANE & MARTY LaVOR**

**The New York Daily News**

**October 23, 2006**

[http://www.nydailynews.com/news/ideas\\_opinions/story/464239p-390642c.html](http://www.nydailynews.com/news/ideas_opinions/story/464239p-390642c.html)

We recently visited Haiti as members of the ongoing U.S. commission to "Help Enhance the Livelihood of People" and render advice on U.S. foreign assistance. What we observed was truly alarming.

Haiti's almost complete loss of personal security has brought the country nearly to the point of no return. The country will be lost without an inspired global effort that goes far beyond the traditional pathways of better education and agriculture.

Haiti is beyond agricultural resuscitation to any meaningful national effect, though with fertilizers and advance seeds Haiti could be modestly productive. As for the imperative of improving an education system in which fewer than 50% of children complete primary school, those necessary fixes will take decades.

The fact is, today Haiti is a "failed" state - not a "fragile" or "failing" state - with a higher human misery index and more dismal urban and rural poverty than almost any other country in the world. Progress from billions of dollars of nonhumanitarian aid to Haiti spent over decades is scarcely observable, and the only functioning social activity in Haiti appears to be the efforts of the various nongovernmental (or NGO) health-care initiatives, which to their credit have kept the misery index from falling even further.

Except for spotty electricity, there is not a single identifiable functioning municipal-type service in place to any meaningful degree. Not police, fire, solid waste disposal, sewage, potable water or education. In the cities, fetid trash lines the streets, and untreated human waste flows freely in the canals area where the poverty is the most extreme.

And yet not one of these problems can be seriously addressed until domestic security is first restored in Haiti. Every day, a few hundred extremely violent thugs supported by a few thousand acolytes hold this nation of 8 million people completely hostage to fear and, consequently, inaction. During our visit, at 9 a.m. on a sunny Monday morning only one block from the U.S. ambassador's well-guarded residence, a woman in her 60s walking her dog was swept up and kidnapped for ransom, and her unarmed husband, who naturally resisted, was literally beheaded.

Instead of the 50,000 or so trained and honest police which the country needs for civil order, there are only about 5,000, many of whom are corrupt, abetted by a largely ineffective judiciary. The 7,000 UN peacekeepers in Haiti must spend much of their efforts simply protecting foreign service staff, and when they do attempt to control the gangs, they are impeded by very confusing "command and control" directives.

Haiti's President, Rene Preval, has laudable goals for his country: jobs, health care, education and roads. But it is nearly impossible to foresee these goals being achieved without immediate and decisive redress being paid to the country's terrifying security situation.

Compounding this incredibly difficult task is the reality that many of the potential security solutions, because they will demand often strong and always decisive actions, will be challenged by the pressure to maintain an open, independent and functioning democracy. The practices and behaviors of nascent democracies, it is unfortunate to say, can often make implementing quick, large-scale security responses harder to effect, not easier - Haiti may well be such a place in point.

There are many well intentioned nations, individuals and overseas Haitians wanting to help this beleaguered country. But right now, the absence of domestic security overwhelms everything, even the delivery of basic humanitarian and health-care assistance which cannot get to the people under the overhang of the unbridled pervasive physical violence.

To address this enormous challenge, the United States and the other supporters of Haiti simply must, in the short term, substantially bolster their international peacekeepers, and, beyond that, help accelerate the installation of a large-scale honest national police force.

Eberstadt, Hindery, Lane and LaVor are each appointed members of the United States' "Help Enhance the Livelihood of People" (HELP) Commission.