INTRODUCTION

This report is transmitted pursuant to §4 of Public Law 103-423. It discusses human rights abuses through the four distinct central government regimes which were in power during the statutory reporting period. These are the pre-Aristide Trouillot Government (December 15, 1990, to February 7, 1991); Aristide's first administration (February 7, 1991, to September 30, 1991); the illegal military-led regime and de facto governments thereunder (September 30, 1991, to October 15, 1994); and Aristide's second administration (October 15, 1994, through December 15, 1994).

The report discusses the overall responsibility of each of the four regimes for internationally-recognized human rights abuses and notes the most notorious cases from the respective period. Separately, an appendix gives information on additional violations in which members of the Haitian government -- i.e., civilian and military officials, employees, and appointees -- either participated or were otherwise involved. Information is presented on political and other extrajudicial killings; disappearances; torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment; arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile; denial of fair public trial; abridgement of freedom of speech, press, peaceful assembly and association; and denial of other civil and political rights. The information presented herein on specific violations will include, where available, the date and place the violation occurred, the nature of the violation, the name(s) of the perpetrator(s), the name(s) of the victims, and our primary source for the information.

The report only attempts to address human rights violations on which we have reasonably credible information and therefore will not include allegations of human rights violations which do not meet that standard. It will not purport to contain an exhaustive list of all state-sponsored human rights abuses, nor will it contain a list of every individual who has been involved in such abuses. Providing such comprehensive lists would be impossible given the incomplete and fragmentary nature of the information which can be garnered from all conceivable sources.

I. TROUILLOT REGIME (December 15, 1990 - February 7, 1991)

Supreme Court judge Ertha Pascal Trouillot took office in March 1990 as leader of a civilian Provisional Government
charged with overseeing election preparations. As was the case with previous administrations in Haiti, Trouillot's was marked by numerous incidents of state-sponsored human rights violations. The most serious of these were committed by members of the Haitian Armed Forces (Forces Armees d'Haiti, known as the "FADH"), which even at this writing remains responsible for state security.*

* In urban areas as of 1990, army units served as police. In rural areas -- where about 70 percent of the Haitian population resides -- section chiefs, appointed by the FADH, and their assistants, known as "attaches," served as the rough equivalent of local sheriffs and deputies.

A. Political and Other Extrajudicial Killing

Soldiers and section chiefs committed a number of extrajudicial killings of criminal suspects, including murders for private reasons or on behalf of wealthy patrons, particularly rural landowners. During the electoral campaign which culminated in presidential and parliamentary elections held on December 16, 1990, criminal gangs believed to be composed partly of active-duty soldiers carried out extrajudicial killings including a December bomb attack that killed seven people at a political rally for presidential candidate Jean-Bertrand Aristide. Despite charges of its own complicity, the army waged an aggressive campaign to control the problem of lawlessness. In the course of this campaign, there were credible reports that members of the army tortured and executed some professional killers and thieves known as "zenglendos."

The Trouillot Government failed to take disciplinary action against police or military personnel involved in extrajudicial killings. In the absence of a functioning judicial system, it was also unable to stop the mob violence which followed the failed January 1991 coup attempt of Roger Lafontant. At least 75 people were killed in incidents of so-called "popular justice" by mobs as well as shootings by Tonton Macoutes. No attempt was made by the Trouillot Government to prosecute those responsible for these incidents and shootings.

B. Disappearance

There were no credible reports of state-sponsored disappearances or clandestine abductions during the Trouillot regime.
C. Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Torture, beatings, and other cruel treatment of detainees remained common in Haiti during the Trouillot regime despite a constitutional prohibition against the use of physical brutality by law enforcement personnel. Weak admonitions by the government and army command against such abusive behavior were almost never followed up with investigations or disciplinary measures against the soldiers, police, and section chiefs who were responsible for committing and countenancing such abuses.

Conditions in Haitian prisons and police detention centers remained abysmal. Prisoners suffered from overcrowding, a lack of hygienic facilities, inadequate food and health care, and other inhumane conditions.

D. Arbitrary Arrest, Detention, or Exile

Arbitrary arrest and illegal detention by the army and police remained the most pervasive human rights violations in Haiti during the Trouillot regime. The vast majority of arrests were carried out in violation of the law which requires that the law enforcement official either apprehend the accused while committing a crime, or act pursuant to a judicial warrant. There were numerous arbitrary arrests carried out by section chiefs or rural soldiers who became involved in land disputes or other personal quarrels, in which they sometimes served as hired gunmen for local landowners. Once arrested, most detainees were kept in jail in violation of the constitutional provision which requires that the accused be brought before a judge within 48 hours of arrest.

E. Denial of Fair Public Trial

As had been the case under prior regimes, criminal defendants were routinely denied their constitutional right to have legal counsel present during interrogation. Lengthy delays before trial were also common.

Chronic weaknesses in the judicial system, compounded by interference and intimidation from the executive branch, or, as was more often the case, the army, frequently denied the right to a fair trial. Many cases never reached the trial stage, and those that did go to trial were often unfair because of corrupt or incompetent judges or outside pressures that predetermined the verdict. Numerous detainees continued to be held in prison, despite the fact that they had never been publicly tried or convicted of any crime.
F. Freedom of Speech, Press, Peaceful Assembly and Association

The Trujillo Government generally respected freedom of expression as guaranteed by the Haitian Constitution. A newspaper editor was, however, briefly jailed after printing scurrilous personal accusations against Trujillo.

During the pre-election period, some rural military officials and section chiefs took action to prevent opposition political groups from organizing and demonstrating. The Trujillo Government apparently did nothing to punish those involved.

G. Denial of Other Civil and Political Rights

Nothing additional to report.

II. ARISTIDE I (February 7, 1991 - September 30, 1991)

Jean-Bertrand Aristide was inaugurated as Haiti’s first directly elected President on February 7, 1991. The overall human rights situation during Aristide’s first administration compared favorably with the human rights records of all previous administrations going back to the Duvaliers. Most importantly, there were fewer instances of abuse by FADH members, and this led to a greater sense of personal security on the part of the citizenry. The Government attempted to hold soldiers, police and section chiefs accountable for some human rights excesses, especially extrajudicial killings of civilians; and this of course acted as a serious deterrent.

Although less frequent, extrajudicial killings by security forces, torture and other mistreatment of detainees and prisoners, arbitrary arrest and detention continued to occur. As was the case under Trujillo, these violations were in large part committed by undisciplined FADH members acting in no way with the sanction of the Haitian Government. There was, however, interference by members of the Government in the judicial process, and, in a related problem, evidence that President Aristide and his Government tolerated “popular justice.” Angry mobs of Aristide supporters went on rampages against his political opponents, directly affected the course of certain criminal proceedings, and intimidated lawyers, journalists and legislators.

A. Political and Other Extrajudicial Killing

Killings by soldiers and violent rural land conflicts dropped significantly during Aristide I. According to one source, from February 7 through the end of August 1991, twelve civilians were killed by soldiers, as contrasted with 26 under
the eleven-month Trouillot regime. Only six people were killed in land conflicts, compared with 47 under Trouillot.

Although serious attempts were made by the Haitian Government and military commanders to curb military impunity in general, FADH officers who were political supporters of Aristide were given a freer hand. In the most notorious case, a group of policemen tortured and murdered five young men who had been taken into police custody. Following an investigation, the Army recommended to President Aristide that then-Lieutenant Richard Salomon be brought to trial for the killings. President Aristide and Chief of Police Pierre Cherubin waged a public campaign in defense of Salomon. Cherubin in particular made statements to the press which were inconsistent with the physical evidence. Nearly two years after the coup which drove President Aristide into exile, the charges against Salomon were dismissed by a civilian magistrate, despite what would appear to be compelling evidence disproving his contention that the five youths were killed trying to escape.

Supporters of Aristide frequently resorted to forceful threats, intimidation, lynching, and other "popular violence" for political purposes. These practices, and President Aristide’s role, were covered in the Department of State publication, Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1991 (hereinafter "Human Rights Report"), which noted that the President "failed to condemn categorically all recourse to popular justice through mob violence. The Aristide Government made no effort to identify and bring to justice those responsible for the wholesale killing, looting, and burning that occurred after the failed Lafontant coup in January."

Two prominent political killings occurred on the evening of the September 1991 coup: Sylvio Claude, twice a presidential candidate and prominent party leader, was murdered for speaking out against Aristide. Roger Lafontant was executed in prison. The 1992 Human Rights Report discussed the latter incident:

In the case of the killing of former Duvalierist cabinet minister Roger Lafontant, the Haitian army officer who was the penitentiary commander at the time of Lafontant’s murder claimed in a 1992 discussion with U.S. Government officials to have received a personal telephone call from President Aristide on the evening of September 29, 1991, ordering him to kill Lafontant. The enlisted man who admitted killing Lafontant that night told U.S. officials in 1992 that he was aware of the reported order from President Aristide. The enlisted man has since declined to talk with U.S. officials. A spokesman for President Aristide has denied these charges.
B. Disappearance

There were no credible reports of state-sponsored disappearances or clandestine abductions during the first Aristide administration.

C. Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

There were several confirmed instances of torture, beatings, and other cruel treatment of detainees during Aristide's administration, although such incidents were substantially less common than in previous years. Prison conditions remained abysmal.

D. Arbitrary Arrest, Detention, or Exile

Widespread arbitrary arrests and illegal detentions by the army and police persisted during Aristide's first administration, although some effort was made to ensure that arrests be made pursuant to warrants. Nevertheless, persons were frequently detained for weeks or months with no judicial action being taken on their cases, and without access to legal counsel or visitors.

Several arbitrary arrests and detentions had political overtones. One case was described in the 1991 Human Rights Report:

On June 29, Roland Alcindor and Wilfred Alexis, two members of a political party headed by former presidential candidate Hubert de Ronceray, were arrested by members of the President's security detail in the southern provincial city of Petit Goave for demonstrating against Aristide. Ignoring a court order for their release, agents of Aristide's personal security service went to Petit Goave and transferred Alcindor and Alexis to the National Prison where they were held incommunicado and denied access to legal counsel. Despite repeated promises by the most senior officers of the Government to review the case personally, the prisoners were still in detention at the time of the September coup.

In another politically motivated case, the Government detained former President Trouillot on April 4, 1991, on charges of complicity with the Lafontant coup attempt. She spent a night in the National Prison and was released under house arrest the following day. The charges against Trouillot were subsequently investigated and dropped in late July.
Local authorities in Jacmel arbitrarily arrested several American seamen in May and held them without charges for several days despite repeated U.S. consular protests.

E. Denial of Fair Public Trial

Prolonged detentions without trial and arbitrary justice remained routine during Aristide I. Prisoners were also frequently denied legal counsel while being interrogated, as when (to cite a notorious example) Prime Minister Rene Preval personally interrogated prisoners in politically sensitive cases.

In addition, the Government repeatedly attempted to interfere with the judicial process or usurp it through "popular justice," also known as "mob justice." On July 29, 1991, Roger Lafontant was tried for plotting the January 1991 coup. In public comments prior to the trial, Aristide said he believed Lafontant should be condemned to life in prison for his crime, although Haitian law calls for a maximum sentence of fifteen years. On the day of the trial, hundreds of people demonstrated in front of the courthouse, carrying tires and gasoline cans and threatening to kill the judge in the case if Lafontant was not given a life sentence. The judge obliged by sentencing the prisoner to life at hard labor.

In another case which occurred shortly before the coup, extreme Duvalierist and fiery radio personality Serge Beaulieu was bound over for trial on charges of inciting a riot. An appeals court judge confirmed the propriety of trying Beaulieu on the basis that he could be presumed guilty from the fact that a mob had ransacked his house following the failed Lafontant coup attempt.

Lawyers in fear of "popular justice" were often intimidated from taking controversial cases.

F. Freedom of Speech, Press, Peaceful Assembly and Association

Following the failed Lafontant coup attempt in January, angry pro-Aristide mobs had attacked Duvalierist radio stations and newspaper offices that had been strongly critical of President Aristide. Throughout the subsequent months, many Haitian journalists were fearful of mob action if they openly criticized the Aristide Government too harshly. These fears were compounded by Aristide's own public criticism and a thinly veiled threat in early February against a reporter from Haiti Observateur, an expatriate newspaper widely distributed in Haiti.

See also section II(F) immediately below.
G. Denial of Other Civil and Political Rights

President Aristide and his supporters often excluded or intimidated their political opponents or those perceived as such. On August 7, 1991, after the Chamber of Deputies began an interpellation of Prime Minister Preval, a mob of thousands of angry demonstrators appeared at the Parliament building and threatened legislators with death if they should vote to censure Preval. On August 13, with a crowd of about 2,000 having formed, several legislators were physically attacked trying to enter the legislative chambers, and one was badly beaten. The same day, another violent mob burned down the offices of the CATH labor union, looted the offices of the KID political party and stoned the Port-au-Prince mayor’s office. On this occasion, the Aristide Government took steps to end the violence. Police interceded with tear gas to break up the crowd, and the Minister of Information issued a communiqué distancing the government from the previous day’s violence, expressing sympathy for the victims, and calling on the population to respect one another’s rights.
III. Illegal Military-Led Regime and De Facto Governments

Thereunder (September 30, 1991-October 15, 1994)

On September 29, 1991, enlisted elements of the army
revolted and forced President Aristide into exile. The
military triumvirate of Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant General
Raoul Cedras, Chief-of-Staff Major General Philippe Biamby and
Metropolitan Police Chief Lieutenant Colonel Michel Francois
emerged as the de facto rulers of the country. The three
years of de facto rule were characterized by widespread and
severe state-sponsored human rights violations, committed by
the military which includes the police. This included
political and extrajudicial killings, disappearances, beatings
and other mistreatment of detainees and prisoners, arbitrary
arrest and detention, executive interference with the judicial
process and continued infringement of the rights of citizens
to change their government.

Paramilitary personnel in civilian clothes including
"attaches" and provincial section chiefs, who are adjuncts to
the armed forces, assisted and conducted much of the
intimidation and violent repression. In late 1993, the de
facto regime attracted new hangers-on, including the movement
known as the Revolutionary Front for Advancement and Progress
of Haiti (FRAPH), which was allied to the armed forces
leadership. There was also strong evidence of systematic
complicity between the police and criminal and vigilante gangs
("mengondee"). Cedras, Biamby and Francois as well as other
members of the General Staff tacitly condoned both widespread
police criminal activity and the persecution and elimination
of Aristide supporters.

Political tensions led to periods of particularly severe
repression. Human rights abuses increased significantly
immediately following the September 1991 coup. There was a
substantial increase in politically motivated killings,
beginning in July and August 1993, as the military derailed
the implementation of the Governors Island accord. Following
the adoption by the United Nations Security Council of
Resolution 940, which authorized a U.S.-led coalition to use
"all necessary means" to remove the military from power, the
de facto regime declared a state of siege, without following
constitutional procedures. The state of siege provided the de
facto authorities with a basis for more blatant human rights
violations and for an increased campaign of control over the
media.

The abuses which occurred under the military-led regime
ended abruptly with the arrival of U.S. troops on September
19, 1994, to launch Operation Uphold Democracy pursuant to UN
Security Council Resolution 940, which led to Aristide’s return to Haiti on October 15.

A. Political and Other Extrajudicial Killing

In the immediate post-coup period, the army resorted to brutality and massacre to intimidate opposition political supporters, popular organizations, the urban poor, and the media. Haitian troops engaged in random shootings and selected killings of residents in poor neighborhoods who were suspected pro-Aristide organization leaders. In Lamentin, troops avenged the murder of one or two soldiers by indiscriminately shooting 30 to 40 people and, on October 2, 1991, soldiers killed several civilians in Cite Soleil, a poor neighborhood in Port-au-Prince. The Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1991 stated: "credible estimates placed the dead nationwide during this post-coup period at between 300 and 500."

While 1992 did not see the same degree of wide-scale political violence that followed the September 1991 coup, the level of violence remained high. Violence was exacerbated by the manifest unwillingness of the post-coup de facto governments to pursue criminal justice, particularly in cases of politically motivated murder. The Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1992 states: It is difficult to assess the actual number of political and extrajudicial killings because judicial authorities rarely conduct criminal investigations into any unexplained deaths, including violent ones such as murder, whether political or not.... Dozens of murders, presumed to be political, were carried out by individuals in authority acting without apparent fear of punishment."

Levels of violence remained high throughout 1993, although the presence from February to October of more than 200 human rights monitors with the U.N./OAS International Civilian Mission (ICM) helped prevent even greater abuses. There was a substantial increase in politically motivated killings, beginning in July and August, as tensions rose over the military’s efforts to derail the implementation of the Governors Island agreement. According to the ICM, the number of murders in Port-au-Prince rose from 5 in May and 9 in June to 67 for the combined months of July and August. ICM officials believed that at least 7 of these 67 murders may have been politically motivated. The ICM registered three deaths in official custody from suspected unnatural causes from May to August 1993, but informed observers believed the number was significantly higher. The Haitian military command, under strong ICM pressure, transferred a few army officers for repeated abuses and dismissed one officer on human rights grounds in 1993. However, as a general pattern,
the military avoided disciplining even flagrant abusers in the military or their unpaid deputies or "attaches."

During the three years of military rule, the de facto and their civilian supporters carried out several high profile assassinations. These included the murder of Antoine Ixme, a leading supporter of President Aristide, and Minister of Justice Guy Malary, in 1993 and the murder of Father Vincent, a long-time associate of President Aristide, in 1994.

On September 11, 1993, Ixme was dragged out of a memorial mass by gunmen and murdered in a public street heavily patrolled by the police. An ICM investigation concluded that "the assassination was a carefully planned and orchestrated commando-style operation, involving the Forces Armees d'Haiti (FADH) and their agents, who carried out the execution with complete impunity." According to the ICM report, a man identified by some witnesses as Gros Fanfan, a former Maccute known to be an attaché leader, shot Ixme twice in the head at point-blank range. A witness, Jean-Claude Mathurin, was also killed minutes later. The group charged with carrying out the assassination included at least 15 people. Witnesses identified some of them, in particular one FADH officer, one man who had been recognized as a torturer in a clandestine detention center a short time before and several attaches. The group was equipped with automatic handguns and mobile radio equipment. The ICM concluded that the elaborate plan to assassinate Ixme could not have been carried out without the complicity, if not the direct participation, of highly placed members of the Haitian armed forces. The evidence in support of official collusion is clear: the nature and political implications of the crime; the use of commando tactics; the logistical means and resources required; the number and calibre of the participants involved; and the fact that the activities of the Joint Committee for the Emergence of the Truth, an organization in which Ixme was active, had frequently been the object of intelligence work by the military police.

On October 14, 1993, Malary, two guards and his chauffeur were killed by a group of armed men, who ambushed his car on a street near his private office. The perpetrators were "attaches" employed by police chief Michel Francois and his Duvalierist allies, who led the radical opposition to the Governors Island agreement, the Malval government and President Aristide.

On August 28, 1994, Father Jean-Marie Vincent, a long-time associate of President Aristide, was shot to death outside the chapter house of his order in Port au Prince by persons unknown. The de facto regime announced an inquiry into the murder but many doubted the bona fides of the Anti-Gang Unit,
the investigatory unit which handled the case. Sources report that investigators from Anti-Gang, as well as an ambulance and the officer responsible for signing death certificates, were all on the crime scene within 15 minutes of the killing. Since it was a Sunday evening and since no one from the chapter house had yet reported the event, their immediate presence was seen as suspicious. However, a police officer told the press he lived nearby and called the police after hearing the gunshots.

In 1994 the combination of the lack of official action in pursuing cases of political and extrajudicial killings and a concurrent stepping up of distribution of arms to paramilitary allies encouraged the proliferation of violent attacks. In some cases, the victims' faces and bodies were mutilated. The ICM, which returned to Haiti at the end of January 1994, recorded 340 cases of extrajudicial killings and suspicious deaths in the five-month period until its expulsion by the de facto government in July. While reliable statistics were more difficult to verify after the departure of the ICM, local human rights organizations reported 41 extrajudicial killings for July alone; information from popular organizations supported a finding that extrajudicial killings continued at the same rate in August and September.

B. Disappearance

There were dozens of reported disappearances in the months following the September 1991 coup, but Haitian human rights advocates pointed out that because many Aristide activists had gone into hiding or fled the country it was very difficult to verify these reports. Nevertheless, other reports detail disappearances that did not seem to be cases of individuals in hiding.

The ICM recorded one reported disappearance between February and May 1993, then ten in June. There were eight cases of abduction and subsequent release cases and five disappearances in July and August 1993. The ICM reported 131 cases of disappearance or "seizures" from January through June 1994. Human rights organizations continued to report disappearances throughout the summer and until the arrival of the Multinational Force in mid-September.

Historically, the "disappeared" are either never found or found murdered. There is credible evidence of participation by FRAPN and the "attachees" in many reported disappearances.

C. Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
Following the September 1991 coup, the army resorted to torture and violence to intimidate and discourage perceived opponents and antiregime activity. Ill treatment remained widespread during the three years of de facto rule. Brutal beatings with fists and clubs, torture and other cruel treatment of detainees were common. After the MNF entered Haiti, they found some 40 detainees in Les Cayes prison, some of whom had beating wounds on the buttocks which went to the bone.

The widespread tolerance by the authorities of physical abuse of persons in custody resulted in some particularly vicious cases. In July 1994, a corporal Mondelus Norelus, who called himself "Saddam Hussein," in the southwest town of Chardonieres cut off the ear of an accused thief, made him eat it and then carved his initials in the man's flesh. The officer was disciplined nominally only after he beat a priest related to a senior officer.

The most disturbing development during 1994 was the growing use by paramilitary assailants (FRAPH) and reportedly military officers (in mufti) of rape as an instrument of intimidation. The ICM registered 52 cases of politically motivated rape from January through May 1994 and reports continued after the ICM's expulsion in July. While in some cases the woman raped had some political involvement on her own account, a more common pattern was the use of rape to intimidate a woman's politically active male relatives and neighbors. Girls as young as 12 or 13 were reportedly abused in some cases. The majority of rape cases occurred in the slums of Port-au-Prince, but some cases were reported in the provinces.

The Human Rights Reports have consistently described prison conditions as "abysmal."

D. Arbitrary Arrest, Detention, or Exile

Arbitrary arrest and detention increased dramatically in the post-coup climate of crackdown and reprisal. There were numerous arbitrary arrests of prominent supporters of President Aristide. According to an OAS report, human rights groups operating in Haiti recorded 5,096 cases of unlawful arrests between October 1991 and November 1992, with a third occurring in the capital.

Arrests of journalists and politically active clergy formed part of the overall post-coup crackdown. A radio reporter Paul Jean Marie was arrested in November 1991 on charges of complicity in the burning of a police barracks. He was finally released in April 1992 after charges were dropped. In February 1992, a reporter from the BBC and
another from the Chicago Tribune were detained for 8 hours and threatened with death by a provincial section chief. In February 1993 pro-Aristide bishop Willy Romelus was attacked by civilians after giving a funeral mass at the Port-au-Prince cathedral. He was escorted from the cathedral by U.S./OAS civilian observers.

Arbitrary arrest and detention of suspected Aristide sympathizers remained a persistent problem throughout the three years of de facto rule. These measures were frequently used by soldiers and provincial officers to intimidate and to extort money from the populace. Members of grass roots organizations were generally known to their provincial section chiefs and reported being picked up during times of political tension and released upon payment of bribes. The ICM recorded more than 300 cases of arbitrary arrest from June to August 1993. In its final press release before its departure in July 1994, the ICM simply listed this category of violation as "several hundred." Sometimes international pressure succeeded in bringing about the release of some detainees, such as Aristide associate Gardy Leblanc in Miragoane in August 1994 and an approved refugee applicant in Chantal.

E. Denial of Fair Public Trial

The right of fair public trial provided for in the Constitution was routinely denied during the three years of de facto rule, especially in cases involving state security. Interrogation without legal counsel present was the norm, and the use of beatings and torture to extract confessions was widespread. The Haitian judicial system is poorly organized and virtually moribund, after years of governmental neglect and popular contempt dating back to the Duvalier era. The judicial system is understaffed and its members lack training and adequate compensation. The de facto regimes continued the practice of appointing and removing judges at will and of exerting political influence at every stage of the judicial process.

Failure to reform the Code of Criminal Procedure resulted in a huge backlog with detainees sometimes waiting years in pretrial detention for a court date. If the accused were ultimately tried and found innocent, he/she had no recourse against the government for time already served. The Code does not clearly assign responsibility to investigate crimes, and there are no penalties for delay or inaction. Overlapping authority among police, prosecutors and investigating magistrates invited abdication of responsibility and encouraged tacit complicity in widespread corruption.

F. Abridgement of Freedom of Speech, Press, Peaceful Assembly and Association
Freedom of speech and press was significantly abridged since the 1991 coup because of intimidation by the de facto regime and resultant self-censorship. During and after the September 1991 coup against Aristide, several pro-Aristide reporters and radio stations were attacked by military personnel and forced off the air by soldiers. Two radio journalists were killed following the coup, one disappeared, and many were arrested and otherwise intimidated. Many journalists went into hiding or sought refuge in embassies.

Broadcast media, especially radio, have unusual importance in Haiti because of the illiteracy rate of about 80 percent. News broadcasts exercised sporadic self-censorship. Print media enjoyed greater freedom, possibly because of their relatively small readership. There were numerous incidents of illegal detention and petty harassment of radio and print journalists in 1993. In February 1993, the de factos invoked a Duvalier-era decree to order all radio station directors to suppress all information that might "alarm the populace."

In 1994 the de facto regime increased restrictions on the press. With the illegal imposition of a state of siege on August 1, the regime issued a decree forbidding the press to publish "foreign propaganda" or information that might "alarm the populace" and pointedly reminded the broadcast media that their facilities were subject to military requisition in case of national need. In mid-August the regime forbade the media to use statements and information from foreign embassies. However, the press used inventive means to circumvent the spirit of the regime's decree to continue to report human rights abuses and comments by the U.S. Embassy. The de facto regime also pressured foreign journalists, restricting their travel outside of Port-au-Prince and entry into certain "strategic zones." Some stations sympathetic to Aristide, however, continued to operate and pro-Aristide weeklies published in Haiti or the United States were sold in the streets throughout most of 1994, although there were numerous incidents of harassment of vendors.

The rights of freedom of assembly and association were severely restricted following the September 1991 coup. The de facto governments engaged in a systematic effort to inhibit any type of association by firing into the air to disperse gatherings, arresting and beating community organizers and discouraging church groups perceived to be pro-Aristide from meeting. Grass roots liberation theology organization in the countryside, a strong base of support for President Aristide, were particular targets of military and paramilitary harassment. Most civic education, community health and literacy organizations were prevented from operating normally. by 1994 fear of military or paramilitary attack was
sufficient to prevent most meetings, including those of non-political organizations, from taking place. Despite this intimidation, however, many popular organizations continued to meet and to provide information and some assistance to their members.

G. Denial of Other Civil and Political Rights

The Haitian people's right to choose their own government was denied when the military overthrew the freely elected government of President Aristide in September 1991. Most senior members of his government went into hiding, fled the country or took refuge in foreign embassies. Many members of Parliament, however, remained in place and played a continuing role in political events during the three years of de facto control. At gunpoint on October 7, 1991 the legislature declared the presidency vacant and the next day installed Supreme Court Justice Joseph Nerette as provisional President. A human rights activist Jean-Jacques Honorat was appointed Prime Minister. In June 1992 both Nerette and Honorat resigned.

Parliament then approved — with a questionable Senate majority — Marc Bazin as Prime Minister. No replacement was named for Nerette as president. Support for this arrangement by General Cedras, as well as lower-ranking officers and soldiers, was essential to installing the Bazin government. In January 1993 the de facto government mandated, pursuant to an "executive order," by-elections for nine senate and four chamber seats. Pro-Aristide parties refused to run for office. The by-elections were conducted irregularly and the results were not recognized by the international community. Bazin resigned on June 8, 1993.

On July 3, President Aristide and General Cedras signed an agreement on Governors Island, New York, to restore constitutional rule. Pursuant to this accord, on August 30, Prime Minister Robert Malval, appointed by President Aristide, was sworn in to office. However, the military high command failed to respect the provisions of the accord. Malval held de jure power throughout this period but was unable to take full control of the Government. Actual power remained in the hands of the military and its supporters.

In early 1994 a group of renegade senators, including eight who had been elected in illegal elections held January 18, 1993, seized control of the Senate, effectively prohibiting the legitimate Senate president from exercising his office. On May 11, the third extra-constitutional government since the coup was installed, with the swearing in of Emile Jonassaint as "provisional" president.
The human rights situation in Haiti has improved dramatically since President Aristide's return, due in large part to Aristide's oft-repeated message of reconciliation and the presence of the U.S.-led Multinational Force (MNF) including international police monitors. While sporadic violence continues, most appears to be criminal in nature. There have been isolated incidents of violence directed at both Aristide supporters and former supporters of the military regime. In addition, there are complaints in some areas that the presence of known former attaches evokes a sense of menace and intimidation. Overall, however, the influence of major organizations that violated human rights was reduced or eliminated in the aftermath of the MNF's arrival: The FADH was in disarray, and its three leaders pressed into exile. An interim public security force, culled from former FADH members, has been receiving training that includes a strong human rights segment. They have been deployed throughout Haiti, largely successfully, under the watchful eye of the international police monitors. The MNF has also decimated the paramilitary organization FADH.

The United States has been working together with the Haitian Government to put in place a process to ensure that individuals against whom there are credible allegations of past human rights abuses are excluded from positions of authority in the Haitian Government, police and military. This process is a key element in ongoing international efforts to help the Haitians professionalize the military and create an entirely new police force under civilian control pursuant to legislation passed by the Parliament in early December.

A Commission of Justice and Truth has been established by the Haitian Government to investigate crimes committed between September 29, 1991, and October 15, 1994, linked to the coup.

The anticipated presence of peacekeeping troops attached to the UN Mission in Haiti from sometime in early 1995 to early 1996 should help to preserve the relatively calm human rights situation which currently prevails.

A. Political and Other Extrajudicial Killing

Following Aristide's return, there were reportedly a handful of killings possibly involving FADH members, section chiefs and rural attaches. Some may have been acting in legitimate self-defense, or at least thought they were, but most of these killings were without justification. It should be added that none of these killings had the approval of the Aristide Government.
B. Disappearance

There were no credible reports of state-sponsored disappearances or clandestine abductions during this part of the reporting period.

C. Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Based on available information, these violations, which had occurred frequently before the arrival of the MNF, were largely absent.

D. Arbitrary Arrest, Detention, or Exile

The presence of U.S. troops and, increasingly over the course of this two-month period, IFM's in the larger cities and towns has put sharp limits on abuses in arrests and detentions. Unfortunately, prison conditions have only improved marginally.

E. Denial of Fair Public Trial

As Haiti's criminal justice system is still in need of major reforms, courts are only able to function on a rudimentary level, if at all, and lengthy delays in bringing defendants to trial remain common. Nonetheless, we are not aware of any blatantly unjust prosecutions during this two-month period.

F. Freedom of Speech, Press, Peaceful Assembly and Association

Based on available information, these freedoms, which had been routinely abridged before the arrival of the MNF, were largely respected by the FAdH and the Haitian Government. Some FAdH members, section chiefs and attaches did, however, occasionally use illegal and abusive measures to break up demonstrations by Aristide supporters. In certain areas of the country, on the other hand, Aristide's opponents were intimidated from assembling or demonstrating in public; but there is no evidence that any member of the Haitian Government was behind that intimidation.

G. Denial of Other Civil and Political Rights

Nothing to report.
Appendix: Chronology of Major Human Rights Violations
(to supplement narrative)

Note on sources: Except where indicated, the sources for the following items are U.S. Government and/or U.S. military reports.

December 17, 1990 - At Dondon near Cap-Haitien, a group of soldiers brutally disbanded a demonstration by adherents of the FNCD political coalition. (Haitian Center for Human Rights)

January 7, 1991 - In Petite-Rivière-de-l’Artibonite, Corporal Edgard Merrius shot at several men celebrating the arrest of coup plotter Roger Lafontant. One man was killed and three wounded. (Haitian Center for Human Rights)

January 17, 1991 - After a decades-old land dispute erupted in violence in the Lower Artibonite Valley, section chief Roger Charles intervened along with a sub-district army commander, Ira Irak, and a group of soldiers from the St. Marc barracks. The soldiers and allied peasants reportedly butchered at least 10 inhabitants of Gervais, including some children, and set fire to most of the village.

March 9, 1991 - Two soldiers based in Montrouis in the Artibonite, Rony Pierre and Dorelus Mirabeau, shot and killed a boy after he refused to give them the $150 he had obtained for selling a pig. (Americas Watch)

May 7, 1991 - Lawyer Monique Brisson went to the National Penitentiary with a court order authorizing the temporary release of five inmates. Warrant Officer Yves Perrin told Brisson that he refused to obey a "civilian order." An argument ensued, Perrin slapped Brisson and threw her to the floor, then locked her up in a cell for several hours. (Americas Watch)

June 1991 - Sgt. Raymond Tassy was believed to have killed a woman whom he had publicly accused of causing his son’s death through witchcraft. (Americas Watch)

June 2, 1991 - In St. Michel de l’Attalaye in the Artibonite, ousted section chief Meres Joachim shot and killed Dieulobon Narcisse, a member of the elected administrative council of the section. (Americas Watch)

June 17, 1991 - In an episode stemming from a land conflict, Second Lt. Renaud and a group of soldiers from the Gonaïves barracks (along with civilians carrying machetes) marched into the Parcq-Véval neighborhood of l’Estere in the Artibonite, ransacked eleven homes and stole thirty goats and eight pigs.
The following day soldiers in l’Estere opened fire on a group of citizens who had come to the military post to discuss the incident. Dorcous Dort was killed and Irec Stinvil was wounded. (Americas Watch)

August 23, 1991 - Army officials from the military district of Lamentin shot and wounded four people and severely beat several others during a demonstration. (Americas Watch)

September 30 1991 - Radio personality Jackie Gary Simeon (also known as Jacky Caraibe), the host of a popular radio call-in show and a strong supporter of President Aristide, was assassinated.

October 1, 1991 - 16-year-old Jacques Seus Jean-Gilles was reportedly killed in an attack by security forces on the premises of Lafamme Selavi orphanage in Port-au-Prince. (Amnesty International, hereinafter “AI”)

post-coup 1991 - Six people were reportedly shot dead by security forces in Gonaives, after demonstrators set up barricades. (AI)

October 2, 1991 - Soldiers killed several civilians in Cite Soleil, a poor neighborhood in Port-au-Prince.

October 7, 1991 - Armed soldiers arrested and badly beat the Mayor of Port au Prince, Evans Paul.

December 8, 1991 - A youth, Jean-Rene Sunin, was arrested and detained at Anse a Veau. He died following a beating by two soldiers who had accused him of disarming a soldier.


December 15, 1991 - Astral Charles, a member of parliament, was murdered by a rural section chief, Ileum Pierre. Pierre was sentenced to life imprisonment in July 1992.

January 25, 1992 - A bodyguard of Aristide’s Prime Minister-designate Rene Theodore was killed during an attack on a political meeting at Theodore’s party headquarters. The 1992 Human Rights Report stated: "Reliable evidence points to the complicity of former national intelligence chief Leopold Clerjeune in the commando-style raid by over a dozen men, some in police uniforms, armed with assault rifles and submachine guns and carrying radios."
January 8, 1992 - Aristide supporter Jean-Claude Museau, a teacher, was tortured and murdered by police in Les Cayes.

February 1992 – Four young men from the Plateau (Del Aïz) area of Port-au-Prince were detained by two military men identified as being attached to the Ft. Dimanche garrison. Their bodies were later found with bullet wounds at the morgue of the General Hospital. (Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, hereinafter "IAHRC")

March 6, 1992 – Police shot and killed Joel Pierre in a suburb of Port-au-Prince. Police claim he was shot when he attempted to escape from jail. Questions surround the victim’s identify and circumstances of death.

May 19, 1992 – Five people were shot to death after an airplane flew over Port-au-Prince showering pamphlets with a photograph of President Aristide. (IAHRC)

May 26, 1992 – Businessman Georges Izemery, brother of Aristide activist Antoine Izemery, was shot in the back in front of hundreds of witnesses by a group of soldiers in civilian dress. After the shooting, the men fled to a police station known as the "Cafeteria." When the police arrived, they did not allow Izemery’s family to approach or to take him to a hospital to be cared for. His funeral was interrupted by heavily armed men carrying sophisticated communications systems. The funeral procession was dispersed, and some of the people were detained and beaten. (IAHRC)

June 25, 1992 – Morange Dejean, driver of Senator Turneb Delpe, was abducted by armed men; he is believed dead.

August 3, 1992 – The IAHRC received a petition concerning the death of Robinson Joseph, former director of Radio Lumiere. He was killed when, according to police, he tried to evade an automobile check-point and they fired on him. (IAHRC)

August 18, 1992 – Matisse Remilien, Jacquelin Gabriel and Andy Philippe were shot by a squad from the Delmas police station in Port-au-Prince as they put up Aristide posters.

September 3, 1992 – The bullet-ridden body of Marcel Fleurzil, an active member of a political party, Congress of Democratic Movements (KONAKOM), was found. (IAHRC)

Second week of September 1992 – The IAHRC received a report denouncing the abduction of Marcel Touillo, who was abducted by armed men and taken away in a military jeep. His body was found later. (IAHRC)
September 16, 1992 - Frantz Delva, with an unidentified companion, was murdered in Port-au-Prince by Haitian soldiers. Eyewitnesses reported the victims had an altercation with the military who eventually fired on them. (IAHRC)

September 1992 - The body of Marcel Almonacil, mayor of Anse d'Hainault, was found, showing visible signs of torture. (IAHRC)

November 22, 1992 - KONAKOM activists Wesner Luc and Justin Brezil were held by armed civilians in Port-au-Prince. Two days later Luc's body was found shot and stabbed. Brezil remained missing. (IAHRC)

December 2, 1992 - KONAKOM member Jacques Derenoncourt was kidnapped by armed civilians, according to various witnesses, as he drove his car in Port-au-Prince. His body was found on December 4. (IAHRC)

March 16, 1993 - Jean Jorelian, a well-known Aristide supporter, disappeared and was found dead during the week of March 22. His body reportedly bore signs of beatings and machete wounds. (UN Commission on Human Rights, Report of Independent Expert, hereinafter "UN")

March 22, 1993 - Yvon Raymond, a Catholic church official at Les Cayes, was reportedly killed by armed civilians. (UN)

March 24, 1993 - The bodies of Pastor Marcel Pontus and Jeannot Louis Hean, members of the Evangelical Baptist Mission in the south of Haiti, were recovered from the University Hospital morgue. The victims were said to have been abducted on March 18 by an armed civilian and taken to military headquarters. (UN) The U.S. Embassy said the murders were probably not political in nature, but possibly were related to a robbery attempt by off-duty or former police/army elements.

April 15, 1993 - Oriol Charpentier was arrested in Thiotte for stealing from his employer's house but acquitted for lack of evidence by the magistrate, who apparently told him to go to the military authorities to report his release. Some hours later the magistrate was called to the barracks to certify Charpentier's death. Accounts of the circumstances and causes of death were contradictory. The military hurriedly buried him and refused to allow the body to be returned to the family. (UN/OAS International Civilian Mission, hereinafter "ICM")

May 3, 1993 - A judge at Terrier Rouge certified the death in prison of Georges Mathias, attributing it to a chronic ailment. Mathias' family claimed he was in good health before he was arrested on April 23 on charges of stealing cattle. He
would appear to have been brutally hit by the attaché who arrested him. (ICM)

May 5, 1993 - Jean-Claude Drouillard was said to have been killed by armed civilians in Port-au-Prince because he was too interested in political problems. (UN)

May 9, 1993 - Mrs. Illia Davilma was reportedly summarily executed by members of the military in Cite Soleil for having informed members of the ICM of repression in Haiti.

May 17, 1993 - Four men in police uniform reportedly burst into the home of Frederic Dabon who, together with his brother-in-law Abel Sarasin, was considered to be a supporter of Aristide. Since Dabon was not at home, they killed Sarasin and demanded money from Mrs. Dabon before fleeing. (UN)

June 1993 - A pregnant woman arrested for theft in Jeremie was beaten so badly that she lost her child.

July 1, 1993 - Jean Eveau Edmond, a leader of community organizations, was shot dead by armed men in plain clothes in his home in Port-au-Prince. According to witnesses, his killers cried out: "Victory. We have killed a Lavalas" [i.e., an Aristide supporter]. (ICM)

July 3, 1993 - Military personnel from the Anti-Gang Service shot and killed a third-year engineering student while he was driving a taxi. (IAHRC)

July 11, 1993 - In Miragoane, Marc Baptiste died of gunshot wounds after two armed civilians who, according to witnesses, identified themselves as policemen, burst into his house. (ICM)

July 13, 1993 - The bullet-riddled body of Delice Jackie, a relative of a local journalist, was discovered north of Port au Prince. The journalist had photographed soldiers pistol-whipping their way to the front of a gas line during the U.N./OAS fuel embargo. The photo was published by an independent local newspaper. According to the 1993 Human Rights Report: "Criminal elements associated with Port-au-Prince's 22nd police company were suspected of involvement in the crime."

July 14, 1993 - Jean-Marc Dessources, a known supporter of Aristide, was killed. Witnesses said by two men in military uniform, who burst into his home and allegedly shouted: "You are always talking about the return of Aristide, but you won't live to see it." (ICM)
August 3, 1993 - Antoine Joseph, a street vendor, was killed by armed men who broke into his house. Moments earlier, the band had killed a neighbor, Adnor Larose. (UN/IAHRC)

August 9, 1993 - A driver for a distillery was shot dead by a uniformed member of the military who was riding a motorcycle. (UN)

August 13, 1993 - Christiane Sarnon was shot dead outside her house in Quartier Morin, after a group of six men dressed in military uniforms forced themselves into the house she shared with relatives, demanding money. (ICM)

August 16, 1993 - Andrel Fortune, a member of a popular pro-Aristide organization, was shot and killed by an army corporal who, with a group of six uniformed members of the military, visited his house that day. Fortune had been involved in a dispute with a sergeant shortly before the killing. On two previous occasions in late June the authorities had attempted to arrest Fortune following a pro-Aristide demonstration. (ICM)

September 8, 1993 - Mayor Evans Paul resumed his post amidst demonstrations and death threats. Minister of Information Herve Denis and his bodyguard were assaulted and wounded by civilian gunmen while policemen stood by. Disturbances that day left five dead and 15 wounded. Many ministers in the new government were forced to flee their homes after receiving death threats. (IAHRC)

September 9, 1993 - Brivenord Simon, a personal friend of Mayor Paul, was killed by two armed civilians who forced him out of his shop and shot him three times. (ICM)

September 10, 1993 - Laurienn Timon, a known supporter of Aristide who lived in Port-au-Prince, and a colleague, were abducted by armed civilians and taken away in a pickup truck. Their bodies were found the next day, together with that of a third unidentified victim. (ICM)

September 16, 1993 - Ronald Jean-François, a member of a popular organization, was shot dead by a police corporal belonging to the Wharf police station after he was taken away from his home in Cite Soleil by three armed men in civilian clothes. They had questioned him about others who took part in an activity involving sticking up photographs of Aristide several days earlier. (ICM)

September 25, 1993 - Edouard Dil, an active supporter of President Aristide, was killed by four armed men who fired several times at the victim while deriding his political sympathies. (ICM/UN)
September 26, 1993 - Martial Milord Aurelius, an activist in Carrefour, was abducted by armed men in a white pick-up without plates. His body was found some hours later with his hands tied behind his back. (ICM/UN)

September 28, 1993 - Ines Dorme, the mother of an activist, was killed by armed men who were looking for her son in Cite Soleil. (ICM/UN)

September 29, 1993 - Inok Lorsius, a supporter of President Aristide, was taken away from his home in Port-au-Prince by seven men with automatic weapons in a red pickup with government plates. His body with several bullet wounds was found the next morning. He lived with a political activist who had participated in the posting-up of photographs of President Aristide in August. (ICM)

October 4, 1993 - Carlo Altidor was killed when he was shot twice from a vehicle without plates; he had been the object of repeated threats after an article had appeared in his name in a pro-Aristide Creole weekly. (ICM)

October 9, 1993 - Ronald Cadet, an activist in a youth organization (Comite Jeunes pour Volcy) in Cite Soleil, was killed by armed men. Another activist from the same organization, Fricko Otess, was killed on October 10 after having been taken away by armed men in a white pickup. (ICM)

December 19, 1993 - A group of soldiers and attaches, demanding information on one Amio Metayer, reportedly beat 30 inhabitants of the Raboteau area of Gonaives, including a pregnant woman and a number of children. (AI)

December 27, 1993 - Several blocks in Cite Soleil were burned down following the murder of a FRAPH member, resulting in at least six deaths confirmed, many more missing and hundreds left homeless. Witnesses gave evidence supporting FRAPH complicity.

February 3, 1994 - Six young men were killed in a raid on a house in the Cite Soleil neighborhood. ICM monitors found evidence of a well-planned raid by police from the 22nd Police Company on the group, members of a political organization.

February 3, 1994 - After an army-fabricated Lavalas attack in Les Cayes, the local military terrorized and beat citizens and torched neighborhoods, allegedly searching for suspects. One elderly man was so badly beaten that he died of his injuries. A corporal Minsroux was allegedly responsible for many of the beatings.
April 10, 1994 - Acting on orders from the local lieutenant, soldiers reportedly arrested magistrate Felizaire Fils-Aime in Le Borgne and nine other people, including relatives and friends. He was reportedly beaten regularly. (AI)

April 19, 1994 - Dumez Schneider was reportedly abducted in Port-au-Prince along with Harold Fontaine, whose mutilated corpse was found on April 22. A third man abducted with them escaped. All three were members of a grassroots organization in a Port-au-Prince suburb. (AI)

April 22, 1994 - Military authorities in the Raboteau area of Gonaïves, who were searching for a pro-Aristide activist, opened fire on a wide area of beach, killing as many as 26 people. Captain Castera Cenafils, the commander of the Gonaïves District, Military Department of the Artibonite, ordered troops to shoot those who fled.

May 22-23, 1994 - Four known Aristide supporters were killed in an attack, in Cite Soleil, by armed civilians -- probably FRAPH.

June 14, 1994 - Military and armed civilians raided a church office in Laborde, arresting and severely beating the head of the College of Notre Dame, and his parents.

June 15, 1994 - A labor activist in Port-au-Prince was fatally shot in front of her three young children.

June 24, 1994 - An explosion in the house of a local representative of a labor organization killed two young girls.

June 30, 1994 - The bodies of five men appeared on the streets of Port-au-Prince, all shot with their hands tied behind their backs.

July 11-12, 1994 - The shallow graves of 12 young men were discovered in Grossiers, near Leogane. Although the police asserted they were car thieves killed in a gun battle, local residents reported hearing no shots nearby.

August 1994 - At least five men arrested during sweeps conducted by the military commander in Les Cayes as alleged perpetrators of an attack on a military post were confirmed dead in custody, following reported beating and torture.

September 1994 - Charles Jean-Baptiste, a local attorney, was killed in a drive-by shooting, within sight of police headquarters, allegedly in connection with his work on a prominent murder trial.
1991-94 - Major Lener Renaud, an ultra-rightist protege of Lt. Col. Michel Francois, was responsible for human rights violations occurring under his command as Commander of the 22nd Police Company (also called "Delmas 33" and "Fort Dimanche"), in the Delmas district of Port-au-Prince. Operated attaché activity directed against Aristide supporters on sight in the streets of Port-au-Prince.

1991-94 - Capt. Jackson Joannis was responsible for human rights violations occurring under his command as Commander of the 40th Police Company, Anti-Gang and Investigation Unit. Suspects "brought in for questioning" at the Anti-Gang Unit were regularly brutally beaten with fists and clubs. If the beating got out of hand, as reportedly often happened, the victim was finished off and the body dumped.

1991-94 - Adjutant Kenol Jean, also a protege of Michel Francois, was responsible for human rights violations while serving as Security Officer of the 4th Police Company (also known as the "Cafeteria." )

1991-94 - Major Joseph Miracle Ira was responsible for human rights violations occurring under his command as District Commander in St. Marc (1988-91) and subsequently Deputy Commander of the Southern Military Department.

1991-94 - Capt. Castor Cenafils was responsible for human rights violations occurring under his command as Commander of the Gonave Military District, including the April 22, 1994, Raboteau massacre.

1991-94 - Col. Belony Groshomme was responsible for human rights violations occurring under his command as Commander of the Artibonite Military Department.

1991-94 - Lt. Colonel Jean Evans Gedson was responsible for human rights violations occurring under his command as Commander of the Southern Military Department.

1991-94 - Capt. Gerilas Caliste was responsible for human rights violations occurring under his command as Commander of the Cap-Haitien Police Company.


1992-94 - Major Joseph Charles was responsible for human rights violations occurring under his command as Commander of the
Central Department Tactical Unit. He was also known as "Commander Z" and "Major Zero."

September 20, 1994 - In Port-au-Prince, there were several clashes between unruly and excited pro-Aristide crowds and the Haitian police, who in some cases responded excessively by beating civilians. One of these victims was beaten to death.

October 9, 1994 - Well-known painter Stevenson Magloire was murdered October 9 in Petionville. Allegedly five "police" or attaches were seen at the site. Magloire had been approved for refugee status in the United States.

October 15, 1994 - In Cabaret, a Haitian police officer fired upon a crowd celebrating the return of President Aristide. One person was killed and one wounded.