

# TURNING WORLD

M A G A Z I N E



## THE ENDLESS TREMBLE

A Vagabond's Glimpse of  
Post-quake Haiti

*Images by Brad Workman: 4/2010 to 4/2011*

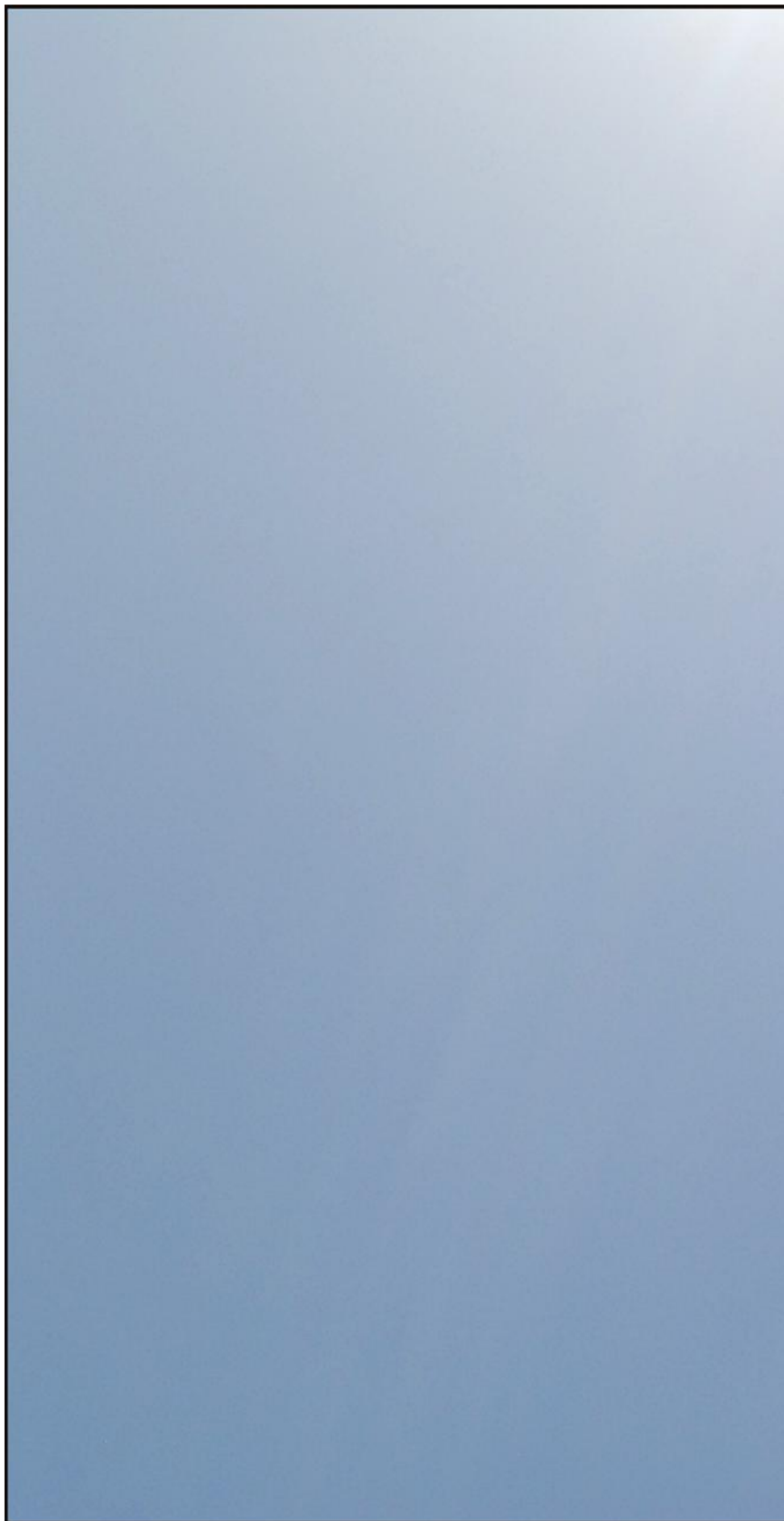


*On the Cover:* In Titanyen, a memorial to dead earthquake victims (Jan. 14, 2011). Titanyen, located on the coast north of Port-au-Prince, was the site of mass burials that took place following the quake of Jan. 12, 2010.

*Left and Below:* At a post-quake encampment near Cité Soleil (April 30, 2010). (Camp name unknown.)



*Right:* The jet was descending toward the airport in Port-au-Prince (May 2, 2010). The image was made near Cité Soleil at the same encampment shown on the preceding page and inside cover and using a normal or slightly wide lens. It has not been enlarged.





# TURNING WORLD

M A G A Z I N E

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# Welcome .

WELCOME, indeed, to this the second issue of *Turning World Magazine*. And thank you for your time, interest, and attention.

The images making up this issue were captured on multiple visits to Haiti and cover a period of slightly more than 11 months. The earliest images were taken on April 30, 2010 – more than three months after the January earthquake.

The depictions thus begin at a time that was clearly not as traumatic and desperate as those early hours and days after the quake, but together they provide views of a time that was nevertheless a critical and intriguing period in Haitian history.

It was a time of experiences I hope to never forget, and this issue partly serves that purpose. Of course the magazine is primarily for you, for you to share, and for those you share it with to share.

Please know though that whatever value you and yours find in this issue it offers merely a few fleeting looks at some of the



fascinating, transforming, and evocative moments that occurred before my foreigner's eyes.

If you know me then you know that I hope to visit Haiti again soon. What you may not know is that I also hope you visit Haiti soon. Be warmly warned, however, that if you do go you may acquire an enriching debt that money can never repay.

Finally, I must apologize to anybody who was expecting this issue to be available in the third quarter of 2011 rather than the fourth. I think the delayed release, though unpleasant and unplanned, has helped teach me. Regardless, it will remain my aim to help lift us all up rather than let us down.

Best Wishes,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Brad Workman', enclosed within a large, loopy circular flourish.

Brad Workman  
*October 15, 2011*

P.S. Though I made the images in this issue and have transferred no copyrights to them I do not now claim copyright to the back cover or images marked by the logo-blue dot.



*Left and Below:* At the post-quake encampment Tapis Vert in Cité Soleil (May 4, 2010).



*Below:* At a post-quake encampment in Cité Soleil (May 5, 2010). The camp was either part of or enmeshed with the camp called Place Fierté.





*Above:* Adding plastic to a dwelling to try to keep out rain at a post-quake encampment near Cité Soleil (May 11, 2010). Though the camp name is unknown it was the camp where the images on the inside cover and page one and the image on pages two and three were captured.

*Right:* Unhealthy standing water in Cité Soleil (Sept. 11, 2010). Unhygienic conditions are common in the dynamic but deeply impoverished seaside community where deposed ex-president Jean-Bertrand Aristide has historically had impassioned proponents.

*Below:* At a protest and rally in Pétionville at which support was expressed for deposed former president Jean-Bertrand Aristide while President René Préal and the Conseil Électoral Provisoire, or CEP, were denounced (Sept. 8, 2010). The council administered the 2010 national elections and the companion, 2011 runoff elections.









*Below:* Seeking his name on the voter lists at Lycée Jean-Marie Vincent, a voting center in Tabarre, on general-election day (Nov. 28, 2010).



*Opposite Page:* People seeking their national identification cards (used for voting) were gathered at at least these two Port-au-Prince locations on the eve of the general election (Nov. 27, 2010). The pace of card distribution at both places was slow enough to frustrate many. The top image was made at the mayor's compound in Delmas. The bottom image was made at the Office National d'Assurance Vieillesse, or ONA.





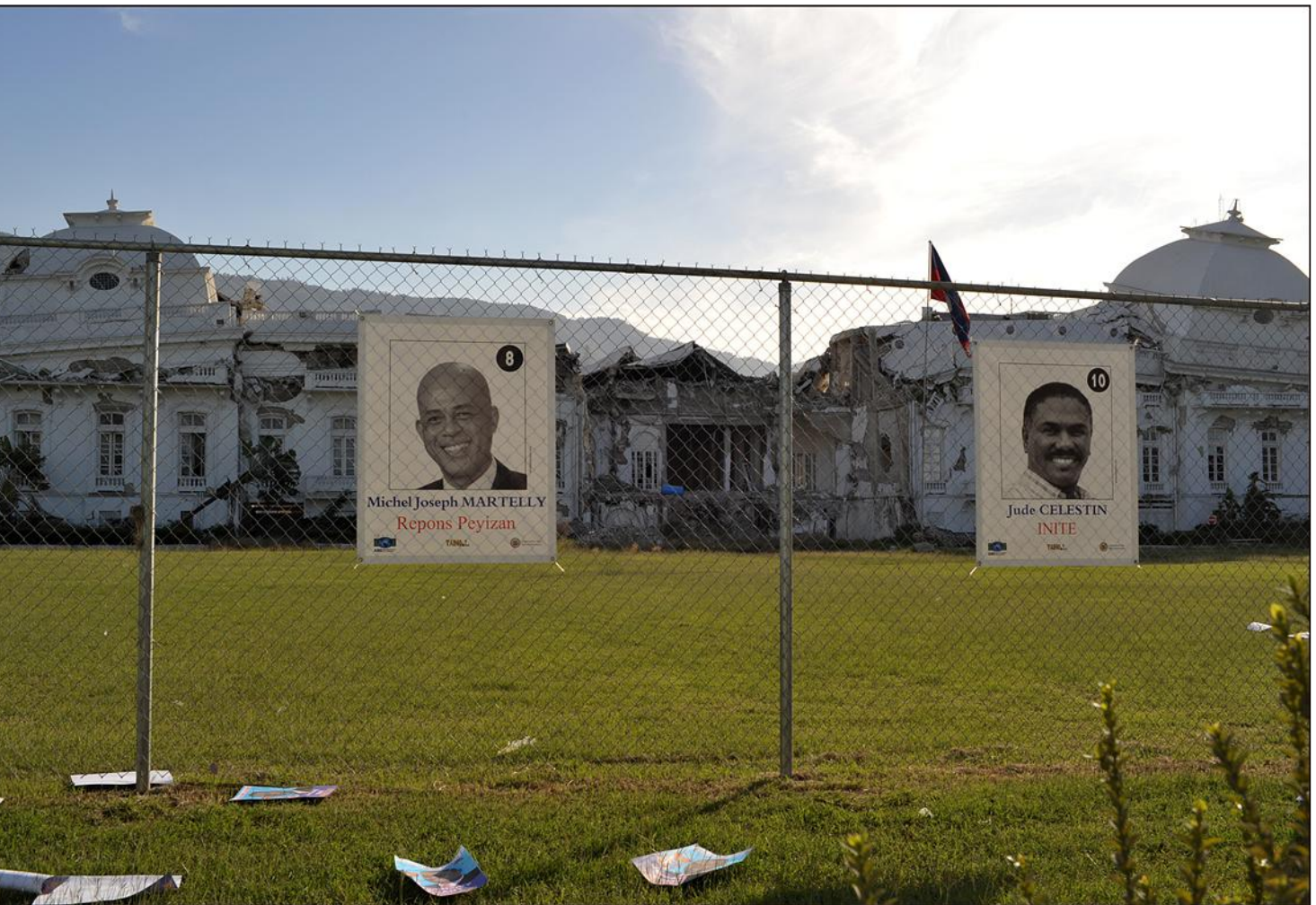
*Both Pages Combined:* The scene as Haitian National Police made arrests outside voting center Lycée Jean-Marie Vincent in Tabarre following an election-day disturbance there (Nov. 28, 2010).



*Both Pages Combined:* An election-day disturbance at a voting center in Tabarre, Ecole Nationale de Tabarre, left ballot boxes and ballots scattered on the ground and in the wind (Nov. 28, 2010). The presidency and many seats in the bicameral parliament were being contested.



*Below:* Posters of presidential candidates Michel Martelly and Jude Célestin at the quake-damaged National Palace in Port-au-Prince (Nov. 29, 2010).



*Opposite Page:* During a mobile, capital rally to support candidate Michel Martelly, a clean-headed musician famous in Haiti before seeking the presidency (Nov. 29, 2010). The bottom image shows posters depicting candidate Jude Célestin being defaced. (Multiple presidential candidates including Martelly, Mirlande Manigat, and Charles Baker unified the preceding day to protest the election process before polls closed.)





*This Page:* Gray-haired presidential candidate Charles Baker at a capital march (Dec. 2, 2010).







*This Page:* Presidential candidate Jacques Alexis at the march in the capital (Dec. 2, 2010).





*Both Pages Combined:* There was flag waving and, eventually, increased tension at the capital march





attended by at least two presidential candidates  
(please see two preceding pages) (Dec. 2, 2010).



*Below:* Presidential hopeful Jude Célestin (right, gray suit) at Le Villate in Pétionville after a panel talk with election officials (Dec. 3, 2010).



*Opposite Page:* The scene outside Le Villate in Pétionville after a panel talk between election officials and presidential candidates including Jude Célestin, Jean Hector Anacacis, and Yvon Neptune (Dec. 3, 2010). The top image shows Leonel Raphael (red tie) of the Conseil Électoral Provisoire, or CEP, exiting. The bottom image shows lawyer Gervais Charles (center) and the CEP's Ginette Cherubin (left).





*Above and Right:* Patients at a cholera treatment center in Cité Soleil (Dec. 4, 2010). The center was being operated by Samaritan's Purse, a Christian charity based in North Carolina. As of Aug. 8, 2011, cholera had killed 6,169 people in Haiti, according to data reported by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. The cholera outbreak began in October 2010, and a report published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta strongly suggests that the disease came to Haiti from Nepal via U.N. soldiers.





*Above:* Presidential candidate Charles Baker (holding a red paper to symbolize the end of President René Prével's tenure) marches through Pétionville with presidential candidate Jean Céant (white shirt) by his side (Dec. 5, 2010).

*Opposite Page:* Displaying symbolic "red cards" during the march also shown above (Dec. 5, 2010).









*Left and Above:* Both images were made during the "red card" march introduced on the two preceding pages but made later as the waxing and waning procession moved through Port-au-Prince toward Palais Nationale, the National Palace (Dec. 5, 2010). The boy was watching from a gap in a metal gate at the entrance to a property (common in the capital) that bore defaced posters of presidential candidate Michel Martelly. The Haitian riot police are shown deploying later as tensions escalated near a major intersection.



*Above and Right:* Both images show Haitian National Police working during the "red card" march also shown on the four preceding pages but were made later as the march, or manifestation, moved through capital neighborhood Nazon and toward the National Palace (Dec. 5, 2010).







*Both Pages Combined:* All three images were made during the "red card" march also shown on the six preceding pages but made later when the waxing and waning manifestation had arrived at the National Palace (Dec. 5, 2010). The earliest image shows some people scattering after police fired tear gas to clear an area in front of the palace that had been protected by a barricade. The latest image shows the quake-damaged palace and Haitian riot police, or CIMO, re-erecting the barricade that protesters had knocked down.





*Both Pages Combined:* All three images were made immediately following the "red card" march shown on the eight preceding pages but made as protesters acted away from (but near) the National Palace on the edge of neighborhood Bel Air (Dec. 5, 2010). The earliest image shows protesters working to ignite tires in the street. The latest frame focuses on an armed policeman at the scene.

*Next Two Pages:* On Airport Road in Port-au-Prince the morning after official preliminary results named presidential candidate Michel Martelly as a loser (Dec. 8, 2010). The results had Mirlande Manigat and Jude Célestin advancing to a runoff.









*Both Pages Combined:* True sequence made on Airport Road the morning after official first results said





presidential candidate Michel Martelly had been defeated (Dec. 8, 2010).





Both Pages Combined: Marching near the capital's airport to support presidential candidate Michel





Martelly following the formal first results, which said that he had lost the election (Dec. 8, 2010).







*Below:* Firefighter at a capital campaign office for Inite (or, Unity) Party presidential candidate Jude Célestin (Dec. 8, 2010).



*Opposite Page:* Protester in Port-au-Prince burning a poster of presidential candidate Jude Célestin in the wake of first results by Haiti's Conseil Électoral Provisoire that said Célestin would advance to a runoff with Mirlande Manigat (Dec. 8, 2010). It was a day of fiery blockades across the capital. The international airport was closed.



*Both Pages Combined:* True sequence taken from the street as a capital campaign office for Unity Party presidential candidate Jude Célestin burned after the election's first results were released by the Provisional Electoral Council, or Conseil Électoral Provisoire (Dec. 8, 2010). A view from the other side of the painted wall is shown on the preceding page.





• This Page: A pro-Michel Martelly protest march in Pétionville (Dec. 8, 2010).  
•





*This Page:* A protest at the Provisional Electoral Council's office in Pétionville (Dec. 8, 2010).





**Note:** On these two pages the image made earliest shows Haitian National Police interacting with activists and the last shows the painted partisan.



*Both Pages Combined:* Images made in less than 10 minutes as tension rose at the office of the Provisional Electoral Council, or CEP, in Pétionville (Dec. 8, 2010). One day prior the CEP's early results said no presidential candidate got an absolute majority of votes (thus forcing a runoff) and said Michel Martelly was eliminated.







*Both Pages Combined:* Haitian riot police moving in front of the office of the influential Provisional Electoral Council in Pétionville after many of the pro-Michel Martelly protesters had moved to peripheral areas (Dec. 8, 2010). These images were made later than those on the preceding two pages (with the last being made maximum six minutes later than the image of the "painted partisan").



Above: A pro-Michel Martelly march passing in front of the Provisional Electoral Council's office in Pétionville (Dec. 8, 2010). This image was made earlier than those on the opposite page.

Opposite Page: Haitian riot police worked to combat protesters who were on the periphery of the Pétionville property housing the Provisional Electoral Council (Dec. 8, 2010). The last image taken shows firing of what is likely tear gas.

**Note:** All the images on these two pages were taken later than those on the preceding two pages.



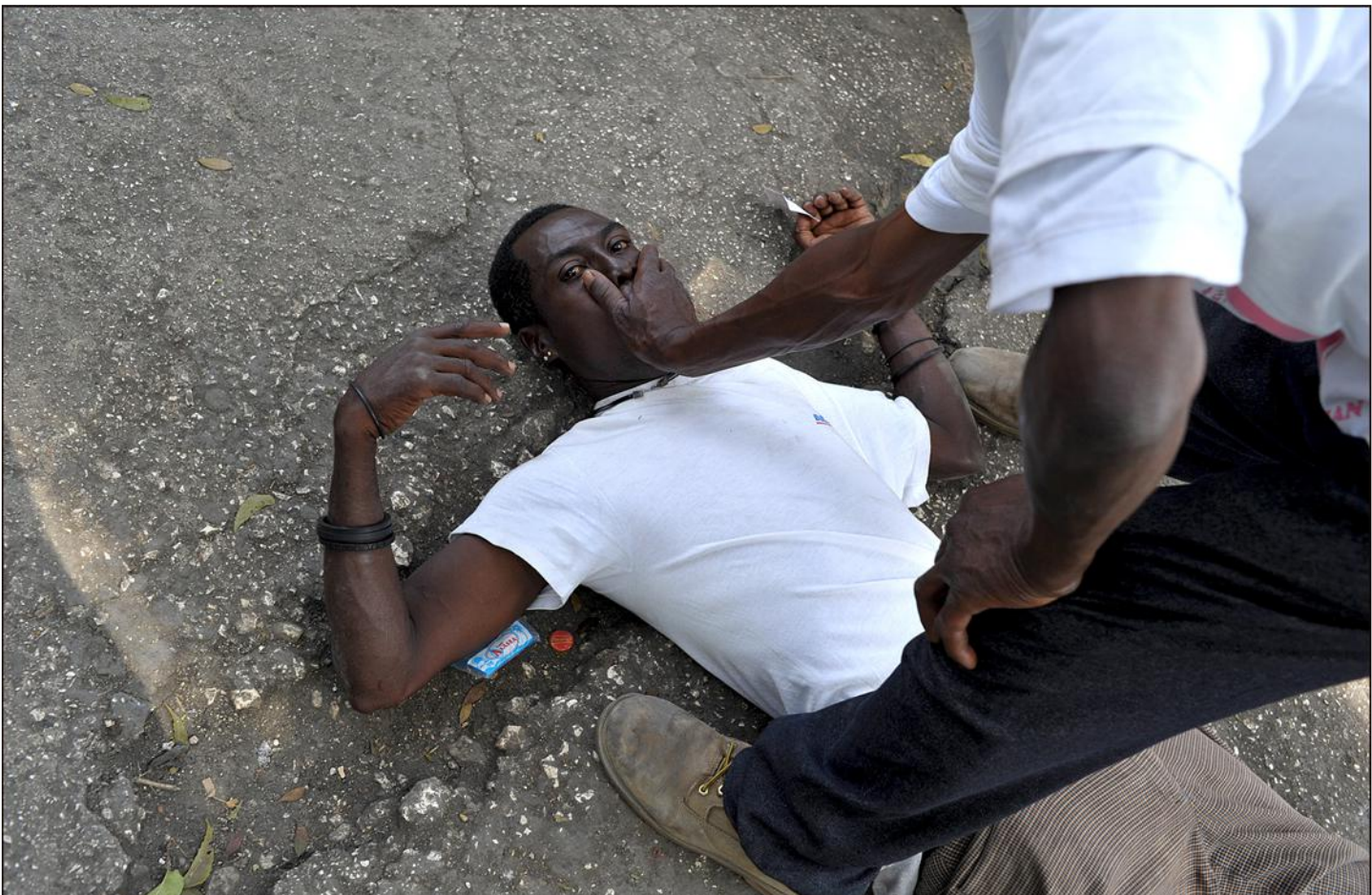


*Both Pages Combined:* This issue's latest from the electoral council (and one made nearby) (Dec. 8,





2010). The earliest shows people fleeing, the next a pedestrian, the latest a fallen tear-gas victim.



*Opposite Page:* Rock-throwing supporters of presidential candidate Michel Martelly clashed in the afternoon with U.N. soldiers on and around Delmas Road below Pétionville (Dec. 8, 2010). The top image was made before the bottom image, which shows firing of what is likely tear gas.

*Below:* Vehicle and trash bin (bearing posters of presidential candidate Jude Célestin) blocking the side of Delmas Road used to descend from Pétionville toward the port of Port-au-Prince (Dec. 8, 2010). This image was made earlier than those on the opposite page.

**Note:** Images on these two pages were made before those on the preceding two and over approximately two hours and forty-five minutes elapsed time.





*Both Pages Combined:* These are the day's last-made images appearing in this issue and are based on the afternoon clashes between U.N. soldiers of the MINUSTAH (in Haiti since 2004) and rock-throwing protesters manning the barricades on Delmas Road below Pétionville (Dec. 8, 2010). The earliest image shows three crouched soldiers working a side street. The middle image on the timeline focuses on a female pedestrian's response to explosive noise behind her (where U.N. troop transports can be seen). Total elapsed time for capturing the images was approximately 45 minutes.







*Both Pages Combined:* Barricades made from trash bins and burning tires and patrolling U.N. soldiers and national police continued to be common sights in Port-au-Prince two mornings after Haiti's key election-running body, the CEP, released initial results indicating that candidate Michel Martelly would not become president (Dec. 9, 2010). The formally contestable results gave second-place finisher Jude Célestin the edge over Martelly for a runoff spot by less than .75 percent of votes.

*Next Two Pages:* Scenes from streets of the capital (Dec. 9, 2010). Posters for candidates Michel Martelly and Jude Célestin seemed almost omnipresent. (Martelly's campaign name, Tèt Kale, means "hairless head" in Haitian Creole.)













*Both Pages Combined:* In Port-au-Prince, as Haitian National Police worked an area along Delmas Road above the intersection with Avenue Martin Luther King/Boulevard Toussaint Louverture (Dec. 9, 2010).





*Below:* Near the Provisional Electoral Council's Pétionville office (Dec. 9, 2010). Ready evidence suggests the afternoon blaze was not accidental.



*Opposite Page:* Afternoon clouds and occasional rain in Pétionville did not dampen the spirits of street manifestants near the Provisional Electoral Council's office or ground this helicopter (origin unknown, but U.N. craft were not uncommon) (Dec. 9, 2010).



*Left:* Haitian National Police in Pétionville working the not-entirely-settled streets near the office of the Provisional Electoral Council, or CEP (Dec. 9, 2010).

*Below:* Activists at a barricade (meant to keep them away from the Provisional Electoral Council's office) interacting with U.N. and Haitian armed forces (Dec. 9, 2010).

**Note:** These are the day's last-made images shown in this issue, and the one below is the latest. Elapsed time for capturing them plus those on the two preceding pages was approximately 30 minutes.




*Right:* At a post-quake encampment in the capital, Port-au-Prince (Dec. 24, 2010). The camp name is unknown, but no other image captured at it appears in this issue.

*Below:* Working in the capital to salvage buried metal from a lot littered with trash and broken building blocks (Dec. 10, 2010).





40



Charles Henry BAKER  
RESPÈ

Logo of the European Union  
TARD.L

A white poster with a black and white portrait of a man. The number '40' is in a black circle in the top right corner. Below the portrait, the name 'Charles Henry BAKER' is written in black, and 'RESPÈ' is written in red. At the bottom, there are logos for the European Union and 'TARD.L'.





*Above:* Former U.S. president William Jefferson Clinton (white hair) leaving a Port-au-Prince ceremony held at the site of a planned monument to honor earthquake victims (Jan. 12, 2011). It was the first anniversary of the earthquake, and President René Préal attended the ceremony and spoke. The name of the monument was given as Place du 12 Janvier 2010.

*Left:* Poster of presidential candidate Charles Baker hanging in the capital on a fence at the quake-damaged Palais Nationale, the National Palace, with Haiti's flag at half-staff (Jan. 12, 2011).







*Above:* A spokesman for the Haitian group Platform of Employee Victims of Public Enterprises, or PEVEP, in Port-au-Prince working to share messages via media (Jan. 13, 2011). The group advocates on behalf of people it says have lost jobs in the Haitian public sector under neoliberalism and President René Préval.

*Left:* An interior view of the capital's iconic and rubble-filled Roman Catholic church, Cathédrale Notre-Dame, which in the 2010 earthquake sustained massive damage including loss of the roof (Jan. 13, 2011).





*Both Pages Combined:* Outside the Karibe Hotel in Port-au-Prince where ex-president Jean Claude Duvalier was reportedly a guest after his return the prior day to Haiti (Jan. 17, 2011). Lawyer Osner Fevry (yellow tie) and ex-ambassador Jean Gabriel Augustin (gray suit) were present (as was a lady who faced media before entering the hotel).

*Right:* Protester at a march in Port-au-Prince (with a Haitian riot-police truck in the background) minutes before the march moved past the Champ de Mars plaza near the National Palace (Feb. 1, 2011). About one hour after image capture the march arrived at the place of the meeting shown below. The march (fluxing, with maybe 100 maximum participants) included expressions of opposition to: international bankers' involvement in Haiti; the U.N. mission's leader, Edmond Mulet; and to President René Préval's plan to be in office past Feb. 7. (Haiti's constitution says the president gets a five-year term that starts and ends on Feb. 7, but Préval was inaugurated late.)





*Left:* Attendees reacting to a speaker during an open-air meeting at a capital base for Parti Fusion des Sociaux-Démocrates Haïtiens, or Fusion of Haitian Social Democrats Party (Feb. 1, 2011). About 90 minutes later a small group of protesters arrived at the meeting place from a fluxing march that had passed closer to the National Palace and decried foreign intervention and President René Préval's plan to be in office past Feb. 7. The protesters were greeted, and some meeting attendees joined the fluxing march that then went toward the palace.

*Below:* Haitian National Police working in downtown Port-au-Prince at the front of the protest march first shown on the preceding page (Feb. 1, 2011).





*Above:* A new view of the Port-au-Prince protest march also shown in the preceding two images (Feb. 1, 2011). This image was captured later than the other two and minutes after the march had reached the Fusion of Haitian Social Democrats Party base and started heading back toward the Champ de Mars plaza near the National Palace.







*Both Pages Combined:* Views near and in front of the capital's Ministry of Foreign Affairs during a rally where partisans of Haiti's absent, deposed ex-president Jean-Bertrand Aristide sought his return (Feb. 2, 2011). Graffiti decried President René Préal. A boy was by a tiny, fiery barricade. A man held the constitution open to Article 41.

*Below:* A scene outside the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Port-au-Prince during the demonstration to support deposed ex-president Jean-Bertrand Aristide as covered on the preceding two pages (Feb. 2, 2011). Approximately 35 minutes after image capture the rally had become a march that was passing beside the National Palace. The political party of Aristide, Fanmi Lavalas (or, Family Avalanche or Waterfall), was denied clearance by the Provisional Electoral Council to participate in Haiti's 2010 general election of Nov. 28. And, on the day of the rally shown Haiti was awaiting the council's release of first-round final results.





*Above:* High-level Fanmi Lavalas Party partisan Maryse Narcisse speaking to journalists outside the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Port-au-Prince during the demonstration covered on the preceding three pages (Feb. 2, 2011). Knowing there had been news reports that ex-president Jean-Bertrand Aristide was thinking of coming to Haiti from South Africa and had no Haitian passport but wanted one adds context to Narcisse's appearance and the rally. Aristide left Haiti notably on Feb. 29, 2004, during an elected term and under international and domestic pressure that included armed Haitian rebels and bloodshed.



*Right:* Presidential candidate Michel Martelly at Hotel Oloffson in Port-au-Prince waving while walking to a press conference there the day the Provisional Electoral Council's final (but delayed) first-round results said he would face Mirlande Manigat in a runoff election (Feb. 3, 2011). The council's early first-round results had Manigat facing Jude Célestin in the runoff, but Célestin's margin over Martelly (less than .75 percent of votes) was erased after the fiery, street protests and a report by the Organization of American States: "Expert Verification Mission of the Vote Tabulation of the November 28, 2010 Presidential Election in the Republic of Haiti."

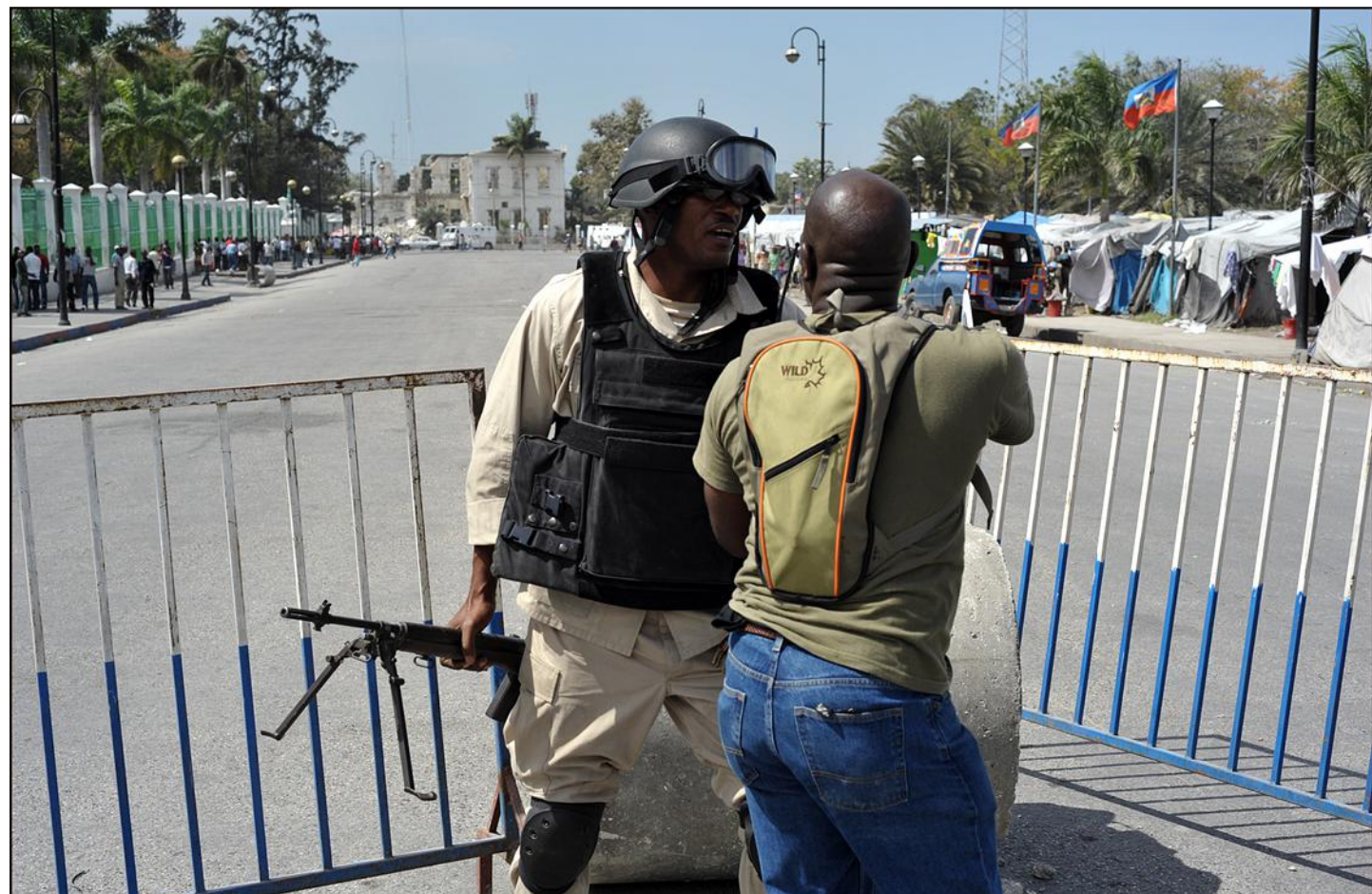
*Left:* In the capital, a spokesman for Platform of Employee Victims of Public Enterprises working to share messages via media (Feb. 3, 2011). The group advocates on behalf of people it says lost Haitian public-sector jobs under neoliberalism and President René Préal. (Same spokesman on page 79.)

*Following Six Pages:* Scenes on capital streets near the National Palace during protests against President René Préal's plan to stay in office while waiting for a newly elected president's inauguration (Feb. 7, 2011). Haiti's constitution gives the president a five-year term ending on Feb. 7, but Préal was inaugurated late.



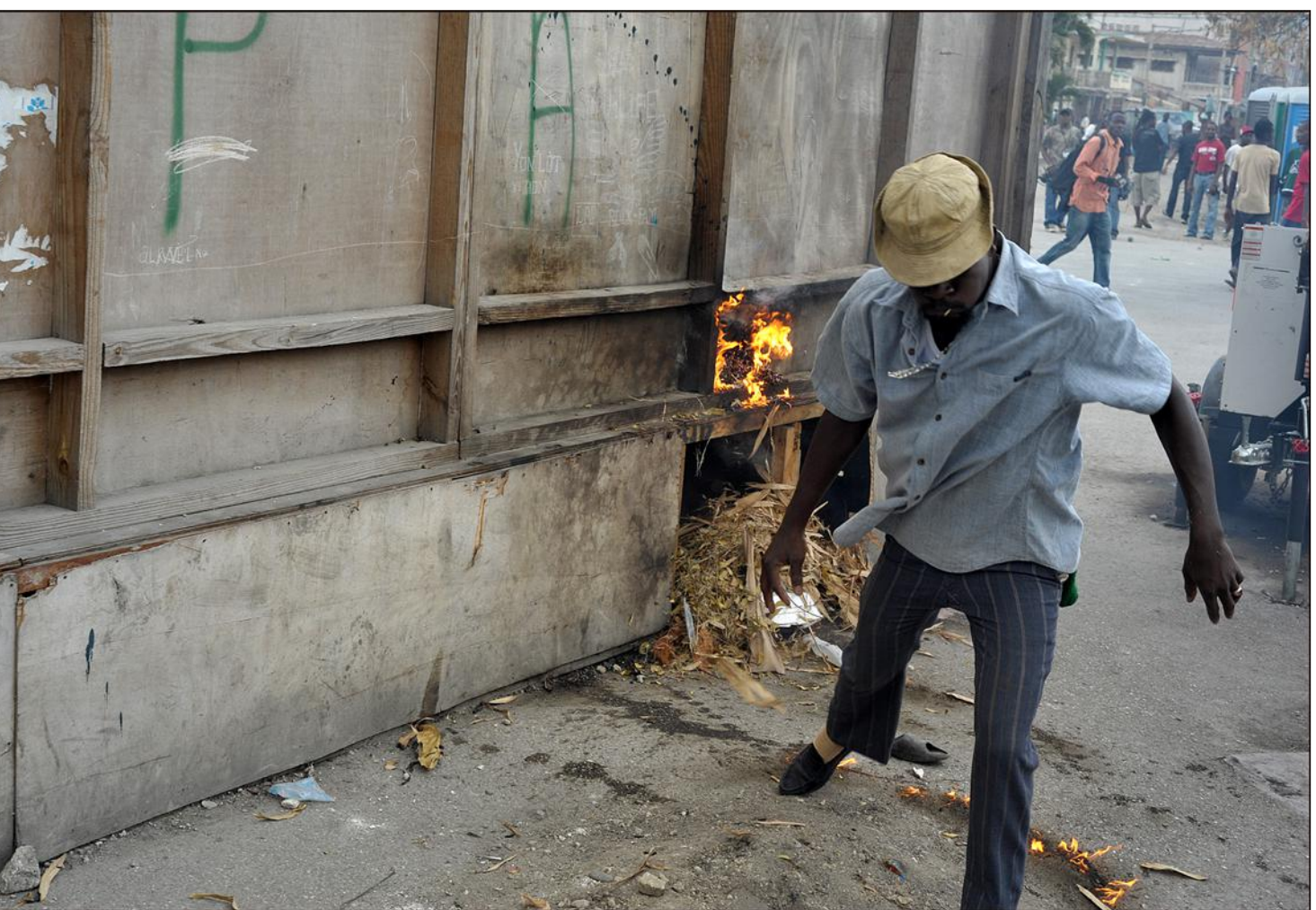














*Opposite Top:* Detainees at a Port-au-Prince justice complex about one hour after Haitian police brought them (the four at the cell front) and one other man to the complex (Feb. 8, 2011). The activist with two hands on the mesh appears at the bottom of page 92 and elsewhere, and the one to his left appears on page 90 and elsewhere.

*Opposite Bottom:* At a capital protest where vocal attendees sought freedom for detained activists including at least the two at the center-front of the image above the protesters (Feb. 11, 2011).

*Below:* Some vocal supporters who were just steps away from the Port-au-Prince detention cell shown at the top of the opposite page (Feb. 8, 2011).





*Opposite Top:* Presidential candidate Mirlande Manigat (white earring) with her husband, former Haiti president Leslie Manigat (walking cane), at St. Pierre church in Pétionville for a funeral for former Haiti prime minister Martial Célestin (Feb. 12, 2011).

*Opposite Bottom:* Presidential candidate Mirlande Manigat speaking at St. Pierre church in Pétionville during a funeral for former Haiti prime minister Martial Célestin (Feb. 12, 2011).

*Below:* Presidential candidate Mirlande Manigat (smiling) leaving Miche's Garden in Port-au-Prince after being in a themed program: "Jeunesse, Pays, Devoir" (or, Youth, Country, Duty) (Feb. 11, 2011).







MA  
PR  
TÈ

KOLERA  
G.I.







*Above:* Working soldiers with the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, or MINUSTAH, at the edge of a post-quake encampment in Cité Soleil (March 17, 2011).

*Left:* In Cité Soleil (or, Sun City), a burned campaign billboard for presidential candidate Michel Martelly (March 17, 2011). The vibrant but brutally impoverished seaside city has been known for having many impassioned supporters of Haiti's twice-deposed ex-president Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

*Opposite Top:* Haitian riot police facing an eager crowd at the Port-au-Prince airport at the likely exit spot for returning ex-president Jean-Bertrand Aristide (March 18, 2011). The twice-elected, twice-deposed former priest and champion of the marginalized masses left Haiti notably on Feb. 29, 2004, under international and domestic pressure that included armed Haitian rebels and bloodshed.

*Opposite Bottom:* Part of a parade moving toward Jean-Bertrand Aristide's home in Tabarre after he had left the capital airport (March 18, 2011).

*Below:* Waiting at the Port-au-Prince airport at the likely exit spot for returning ex-president Jean-Bertrand Aristide (March 18, 2011).







*Opposite Top:* At the electoral council's office in Pétionville a spokesman (dark coat) departs after stating early runoff-vote results (April 4, 2011).



*Opposite Bottom and Above:* In Pétionville near the electoral council's office minutes after first March 20, 2011, runoff results said presidential candidate Michel Martelly beat Mirlande Manigat with minimum 67 percent of votes (April 4, 2011).

*Next Two Pages:* Michel Martelly exits the stage at his news conference in Pétionville (April 5, 2011).







Above: After he spoke at Pétionville's Le Villate (April 5, 2011).

### Haiti Earthquake Details

<b>Magnitude</b>	7.0
<b>Date-Time</b>	Tuesday, Jan. 12, 2010 at 21:53:10 UTC, 04:53:10 PM at epicenter
<b>Location</b>	18.443°N, 72.571°W
<b>Depth</b>	13 km (8.1 miles) set by location program
<b>Distance</b>	25 km (15 miles) WSW of PORT-AU-PRINCE
<b>Location Uncertainty</b>	horizontal +/- 3.4 km (2.1 miles); depth fixed by location program
<b>Source</b>	USGS NEIC (WDCS-D)
<b>Event ID</b>	us2010rja6
<b>Parameters</b>	NST=312, Nph=312, Dmin=143.7 km, Rmss=0.93 sec, Gp=25°, M-type=teleseismic moment magnitude (Mw), Version=9

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