

# Haiti Rejects Election Under Occupation

By [Dady Chery](#)

Global Research, December 05, 2016

[Haiti Chery](#) 1 December 2016

Region: [Latin America & Caribbean](#)

Theme: [Police State & Civil Rights](#)

In-depth Report: [HAITI](#)

*The discredited mainstream media has evidently not learned anything from the fiasco of the 2016 United States presidential election, for which it predicted an 85 percent probability of a Hillary Clinton win, instead of the Donald Trump landslide that happened.*

This was not the mainstream's first foray into the business of manipulating elections. In December 2014, Reuters, AP, Miami Herald, and Huffington Post, among others, declared [Evans Paul](#) to be prime minister of Haiti without the requisite approval of the parliament, and it was so. Something similar was done when they called California for Hillary Clinton, before the votes were counted, and handed her the democratic primaries against Bernie Sanders in June 2016. Now mainstream outfits, including the [BBC](#), [New York Times](#), [Guardian](#), and [Fox News](#) are trying to make Jovenel Moise Haiti's president by pretending not to know the difference between a preliminary and a final result.

In Haiti, there is a constitutionally allowed period during which candidates may contest the preliminary results of an election. Such contests are routine, and the results are often changed by them. The foreign correspondents in Haiti know this, but they prefer to ignore it. It is a fact that Haiti's top three political [parties](#) (LAPEH, Pitit Desalin, and Fanmi Lavalas) are [all contesting](#) the presidential elections of November 20, 2016. As the LAPEH candidate, Jude Celestin, points out, the aim is not so much to increase their percentage of the vote, but to prove that the election was rigged and force a rejection of any candidate who illegally tried to cook the vote. Preliminary results of the election were announced on Monday, November 28. *Until the election results are published in the government's newspaper, Le Moniteur, on December 29, 2016, they are not final.*



Haiti is an [occupied](#) country. Make no mistake about it: the foreign correspondents who populate Port-au-Prince's bougainvillea covered hills, along with the non-governmental organization people, are complicit with the occupation. Free and fair elections of a nationalistic government would cost them their undeserved jobs as well as their colonial lifestyles with a retinue of servants inside gated clusters of whites-only-allowed villas. Jovenel Moise would continue Hillary and Bill Clinton's policies, lay the groundwork for a Michel Martelly return in five years, and himself return five years later. This would represent a total of 20 years of uninterrupted Clinton-wrought destruction of Haitians, but the [expatriates](#) in Haiti would luxuriate in an intoxicating tropical paradise.





The fuzzy numbers of Haiti's Elections: *Byen Konte, Mal Kalkile*

When their work is viewed in this context, it is not surprising that Haiti's foreign correspondents have failed to ask any serious question about an election that cries out to be examined.

According to the Interim Electoral Commission (CEP), the number of Haiti's voters on November 20 was exactly 1.0 million. This could, of course, signify nothing. On the other hand, it could mean that our cheats, not being fluent in arithmetic, prefer their numbers round. Before the vote, the CEP reported the total number of eligible voters to be 6.2 million; but after the vote, the same CEP said that 1.0 million voters amounted to 21 percent of the electorate. This would instead put the number of eligible voters at 4.8 million, and it begs the question: what happened to 1.4 million Haitian voters? These days, most of Haiti's problems are blamed on Hurricane Matthew. It might be entertaining to watch the CEP try to lose more than a million people to a hurricane.

The PHTK candidate and darling of the international community, [Jovenel Moise](#), was assigned 55.67 percent of the preliminary vote. This is a laughable degree of accuracy, since Haiti's human rights groups and political parties estimate that [50 percent](#) of the votes were irregular. Speaking of the irregular vote: if we grant a turnout of 1.0 million voters out of 6.2 million, and discard a 50-percent zombie vote, then we're left with the conclusion that

only 8 percent of Haiti's voters showed up to the polls. In other words, 92 percent of Haiti's voters once again boycotted the charade of an election under foreign occupation.



Dady Chery is the author of [We Have Dared to Be Free: Haiti's Struggle Against Occupation](#) | All photographs were taken in Port-au-Prince on November 28 and 29, 2016; photograph three is by [Bahare Khodabande](#).

The original source of this article is [Haiti Chery](#)  
Copyright © [Dady Chery](#), [Haiti Chery](#), 2016

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Dady Chery](#)

**Disclaimer:** The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: [publications@globalresearch.ca](mailto:publications@globalresearch.ca)

[www.globalresearch.ca](http://www.globalresearch.ca) contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: [publications@globalresearch.ca](mailto:publications@globalresearch.ca)