Susan B Anthony, the woman who dared
Maxime Coles MD
6-18-19

Susan B Anthony was a prominent civil right activist who fought against slavery and for the right to vote of women in the United States. She played a significant role in raising the awareness on unequal rights for women and was instrumental in the passing of the nineteenth amendment (1920) giving women the right to vote. As a co-founder of the Women’s Temperance movement, she adopted the slogan: “Men their rights and nothing more, women their rights and nothing less”. Many things may have not completely changed in the new millennium while recently we observed the USA women soccer team players voicing their opinions on equal pay for professional feminine athletes.

Susan B Morgan was born on the 15th of February 1828 in Adams, Massachusetts, of parents Quakers and activists for the antislavery movement, demonstrating a self-disciplined life. She did not stay long in the organized religion and later described herself as an agnostic. She did live with the Quaker’s principles her father taught her at home. She became well educated, a rare phenomenon at that time. Following the great depression of 1837, she worked as a teacher, helped her father paying his debts and moved to Rochester NY in 1846 where she started her movement in tackling political issues like local temperance about alcohol effects.

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Soon, she became so active in the anti-slavery movements that she started collecting petitions against slavery to present them to congress until she was told that she was not able to collect women and children signatures only. She participated in the Women’s right Convention, at the women’s suffrage movement meeting and met other women who accepted her ideas like Lucy Stone, Amelia Bloomer and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Earlier when living with her parents, she has supported the ending of Slavery and equal right to people of color. She worked in the anti-Slavery Society and made speeches despite of a widespread hostility to her movement. Her effigy was hung in Syracuse NY (1856). She believed that under the declaration of independence, only the men gained power to deprive all women, included Negroes women of theirs rights. In 1869, black men were given the right to vote but not the women. She was disappointed.

In founding the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) in 1869 with Cady Stanton, Susan B Anthony expressed her dedication to help women vote. She did join later Lucy Stone creating the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) for American Woman. She began publishing a weekly journal: “The Revolution” advocating equal rights for all women. She also tackled unpopular problems such as equal pay and divorce. She continued to bring discussions on alcohol and drugs like Morphine, but did not get too much support. The journal closed its doors in 1872.

Meanwhile, the US Congress passed the 14th amendment guaranteeing equal rights to all citizens, stating that all persons born or naturalized in the USA, are citizens and should not be denied of equal protection under the law. She decided to go and vote in the next presidential election, stating that this amendment provided her the right to do so. The authorities did not envision it in the same way and she was arrested two weeks later. Justice Ward Hunt denied her the rights to testify at her own trial while encouraging a guilty plea verdict from the jury. She was found guilty and was given a 100 $ in fine which Susan B Anthony refused to pay. Her treatment was definitely unfair and the government felt embarrassed. Nerveless, she was never forced to pay. She walked free and preached to all women:” Resistance to tyranny is Obedience to God”. She has, since, given hundreds of speeches through the United States.

Susan B Anthony retired in 1900 and died six years later, in 1906 of heart disease and complication of pneumonia, in New York. It is only years after her death, in 1920, that the women’s rights to vote were secured by the “Nineteen Amendment”. A coin issued by the United States Mint, honors this pioneer for her involvement in the woman’s rights movement, after the legislation was passed on October, 10, 1978. For the first time, the portrait of a real woman appeared on a circulating coin although in the past, an allegoric figure of the Lady Liberty was used. Unfortunately, this new Morgan dollar was easily confused with a quarter and the public was reluctant to use it, forcing the Mint to stop its production in 1981. The Treasury Department by using this dollar coin, wanted to replace the “one dollar” paper currency. Later, a new golden Susan B Morgan was introduced in 1999 at the request of the Postal Service.

One should overview the 1973 criminal trial of the United States vs Susan B Anthony, in a federal court to understand well her fight in a society dominated by men. Following the declaration of the 14th amendment by Congress, Susan Anthony and 14 women decided to enjoy their right to vote. They interpreted the amendment as a guarantee of equal rights to all citizen, with equal protection, rights for which Susan B Anthony have been fighting for years. A judge, Justice Ward Hunt, recently appointed to the supreme court, did not allow the jurors to plead her case but instead
directed them to render a guilty verdict. On the last day of the trial, Susan B Anthony was asked if she had anything to say in her defense. She described what was an outrage to her citizen rights. She protested the injustice and on her refusal to pay a 100 dollars fine, she replied that she would never do so but gave the indication that she will bring the case to the supreme court. On her menace to do so, judge Hunt back out from sending her to jail, a way to prevent her from pursuing the case in a higher court. The other 14 women arrested with Susan Anthony were never brought to trial. They were pardoned by President Ulysses S Grant after being jailed for a short period.

The National Press covered all the trial and this helped make suffrage become a national issue. In 1895, the Supreme Court ruled that a federal judge could not direct a jury to return a guilty verdict in a criminal trial. Meanwhile, in 1848, a resolution in the first women’s rights convention was adopted and supported by Frederick Douglas, an abolitionist leader, and former slave himself who helped popularize the idea of women suffrage. Once more, in the spring of 1871, 64 women unsuccessfully tried to register to vote in Washington DC with Douglas. Again, the supreme court of the District of Columbia ruled against lawsuits brought by these women, stating that they should not confuse citizenship and rights to vote.

In 1872 Susan B Anthony succeeded in registering to vote with her sisters Guelma, Hannah, and Mary and menace the inspectors of suing them, if they did not provide her the right to vote in the presidential election while in Rochester NY. 14 warrants arrest were issued. A commissioner William Storrs for the US Circuit Court of the Rochester area, sent word to Anthony asking her to meet him at the office. Susan Anthony replied that she has” no special acquaintance with him and didn’t wish to call on him” On November 18, a US Marshall was sent for her arrest with a warrant. Anthony held out her wrist to be handcuffed but the officer declined to do so.

The other 14 women who voted were arrested as well as the inspectors who allowed them to vote. Each of the women arrested paid 500 $ for bail but Susan B Anthony refused again. Storrs then ordered that she be placed in the Albany County jail, but this never happened. Her arrest generated national news bringing publicity for her movement. Her speech entitled: “It is a crime for a US citizen to vote” while the fourteen amendment gave her the right to vote.” Are women persons?” Her speeches were printed in many daily newspapers spreading around the message. She also pointed out the way the New-York tax law refer to “he”, “him” and not “she”, “hers”.

On January 21, 1873 at a hearing before the US District in Albany, Selden defended her in presenting details arguments to support Susan B Anthony case stating that the right for women to vote has not been settled in the courts and therefore, the government has no basis for holding Anthony as a criminal defendant. Judge Nathan K Hall insisted for her to remain in custody. Crowley argued for the prosecution that the fourteen amendment guarantees rights for Life, Liberty and Property. He pointed that children were citizens as well with no right to vote and that the law was referring to male voters and male suffrage. Susan Anthony requested permission to testify but Judge Hunt refused and delivered his written opinion and directed the jury to deliver a guilty verdict. The judge was criticized for writing his opinion before hearing the case.

On the final day, Judge Hunt asked Susan Anthony if she had anything to say and she responded with the most famous speech for women suffrage. Repeatedly ignoring the judge ordering her to stop
talking, and to sit down, she continued discussing how her civil rights, her political rights, were violated. She argued that even if she was given the opportunity to argue her case, she would have been denied of her right to a jury of her peers because women were not allowed to be jurors. As we already mentioned, she was sentenced to a 100 dollars fine and she refused to pay.

The trials for the inspectors who had allowed Susan Anthony to vote and the other 14 women were held shortly. They all were found guilty in violating the enforcement Act of 1870. The inspectors were jailed for refusing to pay their fines and the 14 women were released after paying their 500 dollars fine. Anthony appealed her friends in congress to release the inspectors which in turn appealed to President Ulysses Grant who pardoned and reinstated them to their positions, on March 3, 1874. The Associated Press provided daily reports of the trial and the New York Sun called to impeach Judge Hunt. A caricature of Susan Anthony in the New York Daily represented her like “the woman who dared”. The NWSA decided to pursue a more difficult strategy of campaigning for an amendment to the US Constitution that will ensure voting rights for women. That struggle lasted 45 years until the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified in 1920. The Supreme Court rulings did not establish the connections between “Citizenship” and “Voting Rights” until the mid-twentieth century, in 1964.

Meanwhile the controversy in the legal authority over Justice Hunt decision to direct a Jury in that sort, continued for years until the Supreme Court ruled that it was wrong for a sitting judge to do so. In 1864. In April 1874, Susan B Anthony published “An Account of the Proceedings on the Trial of Susan B Anthony, on the charge of illegal voting, at the Presidential election of 1872 “which contain her famous speech at the trial, her attorney arguments and motions as well as the trial transcripts and the judge ruling. The other arrested women formed later the” Women Taxpayer’s Association”. Of Monroe County in 1873. A bronze sculpture representing a locked ballot box flanked by two pillars, commemorated the place where the women voted. This monument is called the 1872 Monument and was dedicated in August 2009, on the 89th anniversary of the Nineteenth Amendment. Leading away from the Monument is the Susan B Anthony Trail.

For any who would like to read more about this courageous woman, I recommend the reading of an article published in The New York University Law Review: “A Revolution Too Soon: Woman Suffragists and the Living Constitution” on Susan B Anthony trial. and a famous book: “10 Trials that changed the world”. You may understand better this personage who was ahead of her time on women rights to vote.

Maxime Coles MD

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Dans moins d’une semaine, L’association Médicale Haïtienne à l’étranger mettra le cap sur Havana et Varadero, Deux villes côtières de la République caribéenne de Cuba pour sa plus prochaine convention annuelle. Comme à l’accoutumée, les participants à cette convention viendront d’un peu partout, mais surtout des Etats unis, de Montréal et d’Haiti pour remplir les rues de la Havane pendant trois jours avant de se diriger vers Varadero ou aura lieu la partie artistique et scientifique de la convention. A la Havane, ils visiteront bien des sites alléchants et un marché central ou les touristes s’approvisionnent dans un environnement sain et protégé par l’Etat. Arthemiza est particulièrement intéressant à visiter. Dans cette province située à une heure de la capitale, on fera du zipline et l’on visitera la maison de Pablo Montanez, un ancien chanteur Cubain très prisé de la région.

A part les mille et une bonnes choses qui feront la joie des visiteurs, on verra aussi dans les rues de la Havane des maisons en déconfiture qui n’ont pas été réparées depuis plusieurs décennies ni repeintes, et qui représentent un grave danger public à cause de leurs rebords vétustes qui peuvent s’effondrer à tout moment et tomber sur la tête des gens. Le peuple que vous trouverez dans les rues de la Havane est un peuple fier qui exprime ses frustrations dans la dignité et qui réaffirme avec constance son identité de peuple souverain et independant. Les voitures sont roses, rouges, bleues ou jaunes et rappellent dans leur forme, un temps lointain de chez nous que ne peuvent connaître les moins de quarante ans. Au petit jour, mardi matin, nous laisserons la Havane pour nous diriger vers Varadero, cette autre ville touristique, baignée d’une mer calme au sable infiniment blanc ou commencèrent les travaux scientifiques et autres de la convention.

Il a fallu toute une année de préparation, de planifications et de rencontres assidues pour réaliser une tache d’une telle envergure. Cette tache est l’accomplissement de toute une équipe, faisant du volontariat et abordant des dossiers les uns plus complexes que les autres, colmatant sans cesse des brèches avant de parvenir au résultat final. Le succès de la convention ou son échec tout au moins, ne peut donc se mesurer à l’aune d’une seule personne. Elle est la chasse gardée en exclusivité de l’association médicale Haïtienne à l’étranger qui en appelle à tous les hommes de bonne volonté pour que se pérennissent les acquis. Cette convention sera aussi marquée par l’arrivée d’une nouvelle équipe à la tête du Comité Exécutif Central. Nous saluons cette nouvelle équipe qui s’apprête à monter à bord, et lui souhaitons bonne besogne. Nous sommes conscients qu’à tout moment de l’histoire d’une collectivité, des changements peuvent s’imposer, voire être nécessaires. Car, à part le changement lui-même qui est un rythme en permanence, tout est dynamique, donc changement ou sujet au changement. Mais la dynamique ne peut s’inscrire dans une logique de rupture ou de reniement absolu de l’entité première. Dans ce cas-la, c’est la roue tout simplement que l’on cherche à réinventer. Il faut savoir reprendre la route qui a été tracée par les aînés ; et, sillonnant dans les sentiers battus des prédécesseurs, pouvoir apporter, tout en gardant ce qui mérite d’être conservé, les innovations qui s’imposent. Souhaitons bon changement dans la continuité à la nouvelle équipe. Entretiens, Continuons à bénéficier de la grande sagesse du Dr. Roosevelt Clerisme qui s’est montré vraiment à la hauteur de la tache dont il était chargé. Encore une fois, bonne semaine de convention à Cuba et bon voyage à tous ! Un conseil pour finir, n’oubliez pas de convertir vos dollars en Euros avant de prendre le vol pour Cuba. Car la monnaie Américaine ne s’échange pas à tous les coins de rue comme on en fait dans certains pays de la terre.

Rony Jean-Mary, M.D. 
Coral Springs, Florida, 
Le 14 Juillet 2019
The Blues Redefined

I.
From now on you won’t be able to create a paean,
An elegy, an acrostic to a beloved queen.
With palsy hindering writing simplest thought.
Thinking of a text, in prose or in verse, will be for naught.
II.
Heart frozen and dispirited by this situation,
Akin the dregs of a syrupy potion,
Doomed to oblivion,
My fertile mind sent to a retirement pavilion,
No crueler punishment against creativity
Yet no better impetus for artistic endeavor or activity.
III.
My friend, how sad is our lot!
A boon to our virility this is not.
So long penultimate flower, dewy,
Our partner’s sublime monument,
Feted when we were sinewy.
Reynald Altema
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IV.
A handshake or a signature,
Belongs to the past and not the future.
Life for us will never be the same,
Having gone from spry to lame.
V.
Our life, from fun has morphed into gloom,
Our plans from upbeat to doom.
Rightly or wrongly, this new paradigm will define us.
No need to keep whining and feel sorry. Let us
Pick up the pieces and move on
To some strong living waiting and a bright past to stand on.

Excerpt from The Voice, published in August 2018.
Global Orthopaedic Surgery
An Ethical Framework to Prioritize Surgical Capacity Building in Low and Middle-Income Countries

Christian A. Pean, MD, MS, Ajay Premkumar, MD, MPH, Marc-Alain Pean, MD, Rivka Ihejirika-Lomedico, MD, Pierre-Marie Woolley, MD, Toni McLaurin, MD, Ronald Israelki, MD, Ran Schwarzkopf, MD, Arthur Caplan, PhD, and Kenneth Egol, MD

Investigation performed at NYU Langone Orthopedic Hospital, New York, NY

Global surgery experiences and structured international surgical initiatives, which involve surgeons temporarily practicing in low and middle-income countries, are becoming increasingly common for North America-based orthopaedic surgeons and residents. For these surgeons, there are many benefits to engaging in such programs; however, the ethical challenges of minimizing harm while maximizing benefit during global surgery experiences are understated in the literature. In the present study, an ethical framework is presented for orthopaedic surgeons, particularly those in teaching programs, participating in global surgery experiences. The primary objectives for international orthopaedic efforts should emphasize cultural competence, bidirectional education, upholding the principle of beneficence, and capacity building.

The Impetus for Addressing the Global Burden of Surgical Musculoskeletal Disease
There is a severe lack of access to surgical care, including orthopaedic surgery, in low and middle-income countries (LMICs). In these countries, the death toll from trauma outstrips the combined mortality burden of malaria, HIV/AIDS (human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome), and tuberculosis. It is estimated that over the next 15 years, trauma-related disability will incur a loss of an estimated $9.9 trillion cumulative gross domestic product worldwide. Orthopaedic surgeons can play a substantial role in addressing the worldwide burden of trauma. A recent study found that >20% of surgical cases completed during humanitarian deployments were orthopaedic. The discrepancy of available resources in the United States and other high-income countries (HICs), as compared with LMICs, poses a serious challenge to altruistically minded surgeons who have not been exposed to resource-poor clinical settings during their training or practice. The mismatch of available technology in disparate clinical settings often leads to scenarios in which many surgeons struggle to adapt to low-resource conditions, which ultimately impact the quality of care provided during humanitarian efforts. This dynamic is exacerbated in the scenario of orthopaedic surgical trainees in LMICs.

Global Orthopaedic Surgery in LMICs: Is It Morally Justified?
Global surgery opportunities and international electives in LMICs for American orthopaedic surgeons and residents are typically framed as humanitarian endeavors and are rapidly gaining popularity. There are many benefits for surgeons who embark on these experiences in association with nongovernmental organizations, academic institutions, or other groups. The increased volume and advanced pathology seen in LMICs may be perceived as an opportunity to learn as well as to provide benefit to the local population. However, the potential for harm is similarly much greater in such clinical settings. The ethical challenges of minimizing harm while maximizing benefit during global orthopaedic surgery experiences are understated in the literature. The oft-encountered challenges of global surgery experiences are compounded in orthopaedic surgical care, which

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See the full document
I entered Howard University Hospital in June 1981 as a resident in the General Surgery program. I left Haiti in December 1979 after three years of an Orthopedic Surgery and Traumatology residency training at the State University Hospital under the mentorship of Anthenor Miot MD. Soon, I started a General Surgery residency at Prince George’s General Hospital but I realized that I had no possibility in competing for a residency program in Orthopedics. I needed a change and applied at Howard University Hospital knowing well that one internship position was unmatched in the surgical service. I jumped on the opportunity to obtain an interview and at my great surprise, I was accepted as a surgical resident. This was the number one black school in my adopted country. It was for me a little step toward my desired goals: A dream come through.

I met for the first time Lassalle D Leffall MD while making 5:30 morning rounds at Howard University Hospital and the impression, he left on me, lasted forever. I remember him testing my knowledge and asking me the causes of recurrent bleeding after an antrectomy. Upon my hesitation in finding all the causes, he asked what medical student would like to help me. Suddenly, one of the many students raising their hands, gave him rapidly the appropriate answers. I felt bad especially when I knew that this student was expecting to work with me. Soon, I realized that their ways in compiling questions and answers discussed in rounds. This explained the automatism in their answers. With pleasure, the student provided me with a copy of his notes for my reading. I became definitely more confident during morning rounds.

I enjoyed three years passed under his wings and he never missed an opportunity to practice his skills in French during a head-to-head conversation. I was often assigned to his outpatient or inpatient surgical cases until I became an Orthopedic resident under Charles Epps MD. I sharpened my surgical skills. The relation one develops with a such distinguished gentleman is one which give you the impression that he values every moment he shares with you, on the floor, in the operating room, or in conferences. He did not want me to leave his program after investing so many years in General Surgery. He tried to convince me to continue in General Surgery. We talk about it while operating but he become convinced that my feeling for the field of Orthopedics were deeply rooted. He backed out and let me go once I was chosen by the Orthopedic Department. I am grateful for the involvement and the role he played in my transition to the Orthopedic program.

Let me talk a little about this mentor who shaped my life as a physician:

Lassalle D Leffall, Jr MD was born in Tallahassee FL on May 22, 1930. I had always kept the impression that he was from one of the French islands because of the way he was always trying to address me in French. He attended public schools in Florida and graduated with “Cum Laude” distinction at Florida A & M College in 1948. Four years later, he graduated from Howard University College of Medicine as the laureate of his class. He pursued a residency program in General Surgery at Howard University Hospital (Freedman Hospital) in 1957. He benefited from a surgical oncology fellowship at Sloan Kettering Cancer Center in 1959.

Soon, he left for military duty as an Army Captain to head an Army Hospital in Munich,
Germany until 1961. He returned in 1962 as the chair-person in the General Surgery department at Howard University Hospital where he remained in the position for 25 years. He became the Charles R Drew professor and former chairman of the Department of Surgery at Howard University. He was a visiting professor to more than 200 school of Medicine in the US and around the world. He has authored or published more than 150 articles or book chapters. Lassalle D Leffall Jr MD has trained a generation of residents in his 55 years of practice and demonstrated a special interest in studying Cancer among the forgotten African Americans. He tried to address the disparity issues in Oncology. He became in 1979 the first African American to serve as a national president to the American Cancer Society where he emphasized the need to study the incidence and mortality due to Cancer in the black Americans. He created innovative programs to address cancer disparities in ethnic populations. He was also the first African American president to many national medical organizations like the Society of Surgical Oncology, The Society of Surgical Chairmen, and the American College of Surgeons. He was president of the Society of Black Academic Surgeon and past chair of the National Medical Association Surgical Section. He has received numerous honorary degrees from American Universities: Morehouse School of Medicine, Clark University, Meharry Medical College, Georgetown University, University of Maryland, Florida A & M University, Princeton University, Colgate University, Thomas Jefferson University, Morehouse School of Medicine, Albany Medical School, Lafayette College etc. He received the “Commander's Award” for Public service for public service as a civilian consultant at Walter Reid for 30 years from 1970-2000.

He was an Honorary Fellow to many National and International Societies like the Royal College of Surgeons of England, The Royal College of Surgeons of Canada, La Societe Internationale de Chirurgie. A “Lassalle D Leffall Chair” was established in 1996. A resource Center at the Howard University bears his name. Howard University Press published his memoirs “No Boundaries: A Cancer Surgeon’s Odyssey” in 2005, and “Equanimity Under Duress: Calmness and Courage in the battle Against Cancer” in 2014. He co-authored: Howard University College of Medicine sesquicentennial publication: “Education, Excellence, and Exemplars” in 2017. He remained a Lecturer at Howard University Hospital and kept a presence at the University as well as in many organizations. His contributions to Oncologic Surgery around the world is well recognized. He was fluent in German and French.

We will be unable to enumerate all the Achievement Awards Lassalle D Leffall Jr MD has received during his short passage on earth but he has always wanted to remain active in the fight against the African American suffering from the disease of Cancer, he almost found a way to control. Lassalle Leffall Jr MD was a simple man easily accessible to his patients and students. He was loved by his peers while staying close to his staff. He was patient in listening to concerns and always refused to judge one in distress. He represented the door that always remained open in this ultimate world of Friendship. I left the Alma Mater more than 30 years ago and the engraved image that I have of this personage remained indelible. He is a man of his word, doted of an honesty and a courtesy rarely found. He is the one to go to and discuss a problem, a complication in the field of Oncologic Surgery. Lassalle D Leffall Jr is an Icon and everybody at Howard University have lost a friend.

Lassalle D Leffall Jr MD, leaves his wife Ruth, a son, Lassalle Leffall III, known as Donney and a sister Dolores. I want to send my deepest sympathies to all affected by this loss but I would add in the language he appreciated so much: “Bon voyage cher ami Professeur et que la terre te soit legere”.

Maxime Coles MD
In MEMORIAM

Geissly KERNISAN

07 Mars 1947 - 10 Janvier 2019

"Rien n'est plus vivant qu'un souvenir".

Federico Garcia Lorca

Voir les archives d'INFO-CHIR
Dear AMHE members, family, and friends;

Contribute to the AMHE Sickle cell Clinic in Leogane NOW at [Gofundme](https://www.gofundme.com).

AMHE is seeking to raise $200.000.00 to Build the Clinic. We are waiting for your contribution.

1) We have created a [Gofundme](https://www.gofundme.com); your generous tax-deductible donations, earmarked for the clinic, will be sent to the AMHE Foundation and a receipt mailed to you.

2) Forward this message to your friends and family, promote it on your Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and any social media you use.

3) You can also send your contribution by check made payable to the AMHE Foundation and mailed to:
   
   AMHE, Incorporated  
   1166 Eastern Parkway, 2nd Floor  
   Brooklyn, NY  11213

4) Ask friends and family to donate by sending them the link above

5) Add a link to this project on your Facebook page

Sincerely,

**Maxime Coles**  
Maxime Coles M.D., F.I.C.S., F.R.C.S., F.A.A.N.O.S.  
Orthopedic Surgeon and Traumatologist  
AMHE Central Executive Committee Past President  
AMHE Board Of Trustees
INVITATION.
À LA CELEBRATION JUBILAIRE DE LA PROMOTION DU DR. COICOU


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ET LE DOCTEUR KYSS JEAN-MARY.
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While we are going to CUBA

Published on the AMHE Facebook page last two weeks
Articles parus sur la page Facebook de l'AMHE durant la dernière semaine
Documentaire Secosa Place Miragoane SEVENPRODZHAITI - The Senator Meggie is celebrating Canada's happy day. MC - How to Ease Sciatic Nerve Pain - Many were at the 4th of July rendez-vous at Carlo Jarda MD in Connecticut. MC - At the Copa de Oro CONCACAF tournament 2019 - WebMD’s survey, “Grief: Beyond the 5 Stages,” - How to Become Everyone’s Favorite Doctor - Step-by-Step Guide: How to Ask Patients for Online Reviews Without Feeling Like a Weirdo

And more…
Upcoming Events

October 5th, 2019

Please come celebrate with us the 85th Birthday of Bishop Guy Sansacriq

Address: Sta Teresa of Avila Parish
560 Sterling Place Brooklyn NY 11249

Time: 7:00 PM to 11:00 PM

For info please call:
631- 889-0664 or 718-856-9223

$100.00

2019 AMHE Convention

The rates below are for a 9 Days/8 Nights package (3-night stay in Havana, 5-night stay in Varadero). Rates are based on Double, Single, or Triple occupancy. Occupancy rates are for 2 Adults and one or two children (3-11 years old). Children 12 and older pay adult prices. This package is available only for 9 Days/8 Nights.

9 Days/8 Nights Package (July 20 to 28, 2019)

- $1799 per person double occupancy (2 adults per room). *Early bird pays $1439 double - 50% non-refundable deposit required before February 1, 2019 (AMHE members and non-members)*
- $2199 per person single occupancy (1 adult per room). *Early bird pays $1759 single - 50% non-refundable deposit required before February 1, 2019 (AMHE members and non-members)*
- $899 per child (ages 3 to 11) sharing a room with an adult. *Early bird pays $719 per child - 50% non-refundable deposit required before February 1, 2019*

The above Package includes: All meals, Beverages (Varadero Only), Entertainment, Excursions, Roundtrip transportation from and to Airport and from hotel to hotel, Internet Access. Two private parties (President, Gala nights) along with all Taxes and Gratuities.

**DISCOUNT ON HOTEL BOOKING**

- Early-bird price will be extended to everyone until February 1, 2019.
- After February 1, 2019 active AMHE members in good standing (2019 dues paid and up to date) will get 10% discount up to May 1st.
- A non-refundable 50% deposit of the total price (before discount) is due at the time of the booking.
- PLEASE NOTE: The 50% deposit is non-refundable.
- The appropriate discount will be applied upon final payment that will be due NO LATER than June 1, 2019. This discount will be forfeited if final payment is not received on that date.

SEE YOU ALL IN CUBA
A ONCE IN A LIFETIME TRIP: NOT TO BE MISSED!