



Kartyé Lib Mémoire & Patrimoine Océan Indien

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International Coalition of
SITES of CONSCIENCE



****PROGRAM****

International Symposium

11-16 April 2023 -la Réunion Island

“Museums facing Slavery: The Challenge of Reconciling Narratives on a Common Heritage”



Tools of torture placed on the graffiti made by the painter Jerry Rosenberg, belonging to the Foundation's Memory Museum. *"Li lou tankou youn poi 50"* (*Lest We Forget Foundation - Haiti*)

International Symposium

"Museums facing Slavery: The Challenge of Reconciling Narratives on a Common Heritage"

Places :

Jardin de la Mémoire Auguste Lacaussade (Saint-André de La Réunion)
Auditorium de la Médiathèque Auguste Lacaussade (Saint-André de La Réunion)
Centre & Cie Ismaël Aboudou (Saint-Denis de La Réunion)

Wednesday 12 April 2023

Jardin de la Mémoire au Parc Auguste Lacaussade
(Saint-André de La Réunion)

Commemoration of the 220th anniversary of the death of General Toussaint Louverture (1743-1803)

(Died in captivity at the fort of Joux, near Pontarlier in the Doubs)

8:30 - 9:00	Public reception
9:00 - 10:00	Official address by partners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President of Kartyé Lib MPOI • Président de l'AHIOI • Representative of the authorities/institutions of La Réunion • Representative of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights • Representative of AFROSPECTIVES • Director of the Museum of Black Civilizations
10:00 - 10:15	Tribute to Toussaint Louverture, laying of flowers
10:15 - 10:45	Artistic animation
10:45 - 11:00	Toussaint Louverture Exhibition
11:00 - 12:00	Pot of friendship

Thursday 13 April 2023

**A l'auditorium de la Médiathèque Auguste Lacaussade
(Saint-André de La Réunion)**

"Toussaint Louverture Day" conferences

Influence of Toussaint Louverture, his fellow fighters and the Haitian Revolution on emancipation and abolition movements around the world

8:45 - 9:00

Public reception

9:00 - 9:20

Opening of the conferences

- Representative of the Academy of La Réunion
- Representative of the University of La Réunion

First sequence

The companions of struggle of General Toussaint Louverture

Moderator: Mlaïli CONDRO – (Mayotte)

9:20 - 9:40

Gabriel OSSON, Writer, poet, lecturer - (Canada)

Suzanne Simon Baptiste Louverture, an unknown heroine

Abstract :

Toussaint's companion was part of his fight at every moment of his rise in the revolutionary and political sphere of Santo Domingo.

A black woman born as a slave on the Breda Plantation in Haut-du-Cap. Wife of Toussaint, mother of his children and his adviser for twenty years. A leading woman, she was the center of Toussaint's life. He would never have become the man he was without Suzanne's help. She took in charge of his business; managing his properties and his slaves. She took care of her family while he devoted himself to his various duties all over the colony for the governance of Santo Domingo. Her contribution as Toussaint's collaborator in the revolution was totally ignored. So was the case of most women involved in the Santo Domingo's revolution. Deported to France along with Toussaint, she moved from Brest to Bayonne and then to Agen where she died uprooted and ignored by historians. She does not deserve to die in oblivion without telling her tale.

9:40 - 9:50

Exchanges with the public

Second sequence

The impact of the revolution on emancipation movements

Moderator: Professor Prosper ÈVE – (Reunion Island)

9:50 - 10:10

Mireille FANON-MENDES-FRANCE, X United Nations Expert, Working Group on People of African Descent, Human Rights Council, co-chair of the Frantz Fanon Foundation and consultant - (Martinique/France)

The role of the Haitian revolution in the struggle for emancipation

Abstract :

Haiti keeps flowing into multiple crises, its sovereignty suffers an increased cut back, public policies further are reduced at the request of the IMF and the Haitian people are infantilised. In a context of poverty, job insecurity and dehumanisation, levied by many external actors, the number of gangs in the social and political spaces has increased and their violence seems limitless.

Meanwhile, the street is ignited and the growing crisis deteriorates Haitians life. The alternative solution is to involve an international armed force, at the request of the current Prime Minister, so as to restore order "by force" and to secure main services. The UN Secretary General has subscribed to this request. Such an intervention raises the question of its relevance. And in case of humanitarian crisis, would it not be seen as a kind of interference while taking responsibility of the aspects of public security?

The role of certain external actors must be questioned: some of them adopt an overhanging position with respect to the Haitian people, which reminds the attitude adopted by France when she left the country and by the United States during its ten-year occupation. We must then analyze the permanence of the coloniality of the power over a country and of the coloniality of The Being over a people who was the first to establish a black republic. What does it say about the progress of the fight against structural racism and its impact on international relations while , since 2015, a decade for people of African descent has been set up to fight against structural racism?

10:10 - 10:20

Exchanges with the public

10:20 - 10:30 - COFFEE/TEA BREAK

10:30 - 10:50

Ibrahima SECK, Senior Lecturer, Department of History, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, Cheikh Anta Diop University, Dakar. Director of Research, Whitney Plantation Slavery Museum, Louisiana - (Senegal)

Louisiana faces the Haitian syndrome (the great revolt of 1811)

"We were going to the city (New Orleans), to destroy all the white people".

(Jupiter Congo at the Tribunal of the parish of Saint-Charles, February 20, 1811)

Abstract:

On January 8, 1811, an estimated half a thousand slaves from St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, and St. James parishes rose up and marched resolutely downriver to storm the Louisiana metropolis of New Orleans. They killed two white men and did huge damages to the plantations they crossed. Armed with rifles, swords, sticks, or simply with their tools, they were not stopped until January 11 after a fierce battle with local militia. Two

detachments of regular troops had been mobilized, but the militia had already done the bulk of the massacre. One of the harbingers of the 1811 revolt was the upsurge in marooning throughout the German Coast. This revolt was linked to internal conditions exacerbated by the deadly work on the sugar plantations. The Haitian revolution served as a catalyst.

Keywords : Louisiana, Haiti, slavery, sugarcane, revolt.

10:50 - 11:00 Exchanges with the public

11:00 - 11:20 Jean-Arsène YAO, University Professor, Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny (Côte d'Ivoire), UFR Languages, Literatures and Civilization / Department of Iberian and Latin American Studies - (Spain)

The Haitian "ghost" and black emancipation in Argentina

Abstract:

At the beginning of the 19th century, the Spanish domains in the Americas were dismembered. The viceroalties became independent and gave rise to American nations, breaking all ties of subordination with the former metropolis. In Argentina, this revolutionary conjuncture introduced the issue of slavery as an institution. This culminated in the Constitution of 1853, mingling political change and abolition. In this process, Haiti offered a more or less desirable mirror to look into, suggesting that the end of slavery was inevitable.

Through documentary research, this essay proposes to travel the long journey to freedom of enslaved black people in Argentina and to show the influence of the Haitian revolution on the direct and effective action of blacks in their emancipation.

11:20 - 11:30 Exchanges with the public

11:30 - 11:50 Jean-Marie THEODAT, Professor at the State University of Haiti (UEH), Lecturer and researcher at the University of Paris Panthéon-Sorbonne, co-author of the book "Haiti-France. Les chaînes de la dette : Le rapport Mackau (1825)". (Haïti)

Toussaint Louverture: an American destiny 1743-1803

Abstract:

The purpose is to situate the revolutionary gesture of Haiti in a more human and global context by insisting, on the one hand, on the heroic dimension of the personal trajectory of the revolutionary General, and, on the other hand, on the global geopolitical vision that inspired his action.

Keywords: slavery, emancipation, plantation, rural code

11:50 - 12:00 Exchanges with the public

12:00 – 12:20 Denis Alexandre LAHINIRIKO, Doctor in political history, University of Paris 1, Lecturer in the Department of History, University of Antananarivo – (Madagascar)

A little-known figure of Malagasy nationalism

Abstract:

As the first "black" Republic proclaimed in the world, Haiti plays a symbolic role of choice for emancipation movements worldwide. However, in Madagascar, during the colonial period, the figure of Toussaint Louverture did not impose itself as a reference of choice.

Nationalist discourses prefer to evoke progressive and anti-colonial French personalities (notably politicians from the French Left Wing) and almost voluntarily "forget" the political struggles led by personalities from the African or American continents. This could be explained, by the isolation of the Big Island (its insularity). But it seems that the other reason is to be found in the internalisation of certain racist values borne by colonization. This contribution will focus on the influence of the Haitian revolution on the Malagasy nationalist movement.

12:20 – 12:30 Exchanges with the public

12:30 - 13:30 – LUNCH BREAK

13:30 – 13:50 **Jérémy BOUTIER**, History of law, University of Aix-Marseille - Director of the collection *Mémoire des Mascareignes – (Reunion Island)*
Vincent, slave of Bourbon Island, sentenced to death, pardoned but condemned (1824-1834)

Abstract:

In the fall of 1824, the slave Vincent was accused of raping a woman belonging to the white population of Bourbon Island. He was found not guilty for lack of evidence. He was nevertheless sentenced to death on appeal. However, his sentence was not immediately carried out because the governor of the island asked the King to pardon him. It was the auditor, the *maître de requêtes* Delamardelle who was in charge of studying the request for pardon. A native of Santo Domingo and a magistrate, like his father, he defended Vincent, who, according to him, had been unjustly sentenced to death by a lenient colonial jurisdiction, being complacent towards the grievor. or. A decade had passed before Vincent's fate could be definitively sealed, a decade spending in prison, for the sake of safeguarding public tranquility, for which the Bourbon Privy Council acted as the guarantor.

This paper aims to review the key facts of this affair, which highlights the mere (or even the absence) of consideration for the accused slaves, the dubious dispatch of justice by certain Creole (or related) magistrates, and the gap that exists between the colonial world and the perception of it from Paris, even for those with a great deal of experience in colonial matters such as Delamardelle.

13:50 – 14:00 Exchanges with the public

T Third sequence

Resistance to slavery in the countries of the Indian Ocean zone in resonance with the Haitian revolution

Moderator: Mireille FANON-MENDES-FRANCE – (Martinique/France)

14:00 – 14:20 **Shihan de SILVA JAYASURIYA**, Professor, University of London, University of Cambridge and University of Colombo, Institute of Commonwealth Studies (Londres), Faculty of History (Cambridge), Department of Sociology (Colombo) – (Londres)
Abolition in the Indian Ocean: A Comaparative Study through three Islands (Madagascar, Sri Lanka and Sumatra)

Abstract:

The historiography of the Indian Ocean is incomplete without the uncomfortable narrative on slavery and its Abolition. Gaps in our knowledge of Abolition are inevitably associated with a lacuna in understanding the many morphs of slavery itself. Museums can play a key role in promoting public understanding of, not only the past, but also the prolonged and complex process of Abolition, its actors and key players. Indian Ocean commercial transactions and the slave trade became entangled with colonialism and empire building. Abolition is a necessary topic and part of the legacies of slavery. The momentum from the Atlantic impacted on the Indian Ocean but participation of several European colonial powers and the diverse religious and cultural practices of the local rulers complicate the process of Abolition. Three islands in the Indian Ocean - Madagascar, Sumatra and Sri Lanka – are included in this paper to view the drivers behind ending the slave trade and slavery. The central question is whether economic forces, or moral and ethical arguments, or more likely a blend of the two, provided the internal momentum towards a common goal.

14:20 – 14:30 Exchanges with the public

14:30 – 14:50 Prosper ÈVE, Professor Emeritus of Modern History, University of La Reunion, Member of the Scientific Council of the FME - (Reunion Island)
The unsung heroes of Reunion's freedom in phase with Toussaint Louverture
Abstract:

The history of slaves who freed themselves on their own, commonly called "maroons", has been studied until now mostly by placing the focus on the dominant (rulers, masters). It is perceived as an act of resistance and writes a new page in the history of slavery, while the workers who fled this iniquitous system of exploitation of human beings by human beings rejected both the slave system and the colonial system. They saw themselves as free individuals who had only one ambition to : live free. The fact that all those who suffered persecutions and valuing the slave system and did not want to hear the message of these freedom fighters, do not take away the nobility of their act. They are opening a new page in their history in an unlawful way, indeed but with freedom. It has nothing to do with slavery. This presentation aims to raise the issue of these facets of the life of these freedom heroes that anticipated the fight of Toussaint Louverture. The history of freedom is not the history of slavery

14:50 – 15:00 Exchanges with the public

15:00 – 15:20 Jean Louis DONNADIEU, Ph.D. in history, associate professor of history and geography, teacher at the Ozenne high school (Toulouse), independent researcher indépendant – (France)
The lid on the pot, or the illusion of mastering marooning in Santo Domingo on the eve of the Haitian Revolution
Abstract:

If the influence of marooning in Santo Domingo and the role of maroons in the Haitian Revolution are the subject of unresolved debates among historians, this paper proposes a new approach, that of taking the problem from the angle of repression on the eve of the great revolt of 1791. Indeed, how did the slave system attempt to control the marronage phenomenon in the large colony, and how did the maroons manage to slip through the

cracks? In fact, marooning contributed to the aggravation of tensions, to the point of acquiring a legendary aura, to be revisited.

15:20 – 15:30 Exchanges with the public

15:30 - 15:50 - COFFEE/TEA BREAK

15:50 – 16:10 **Albert JAUZE**, Doctor of History, researcher, University of La Réunion – **(Reunion Island)**
From Santo Domingo in the Caribbean to Bourbon in the Indian Ocean - Study of the slaves of the Dominjod family 18th - 19th centuries

Abstract:

The Dominjod family is a family of French colonists who lived between the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century in Santo Domingo and Bourbon Island. The study of some authentic and private documents puts the observer directly attuned to the realm of the property in one of the richest French colony of that time. And we can particularly focus our attention on the servile gentry (gender distribution, occupations, origins, illnesses, etc.), while tracing in filigree a comparative dimension with the slaves of the Bourbon Island.

16:10 – 16:20 Exchanges with the public

16:20 – 16:40 **Didier MICHEL**, Doctor in Public Law, Faculty of Law and Management, University of Mauritius - **(Mauritius Island)**
From Toussaint Louverture to the resistance of the Maroon slaves of Mauritius: a solidly formed and organized community!

Abstract:

Mauritius Island did not experience a slave revolt as was the case in Reunion Island in 1811, with the revolt of Saint-Leu, or in Haiti in 1791 by Toussaint Louverture.

This contribution shows, first of all, that despite the absence of revolt, there are similarities between the slaves refusing the system of slavery and the revolution of Toussaint Louverture. This is the case of the maroon slaves of Mauritius; they managed to form a solidly organised community in order to remain free until the abolition of slavery. The mountain of Le Morne was their place of refuge.

Secondly, this contribution establishes that the maroon slaves were resisters because, according to Mauritian historiography, the Dutch left the island due to their inability to control them. Mahé de Labourdonnais was sent to Mauritius during the French period to solve the problem of the maroon slaves. Under British administration, Colonel Draper was also responsible for ending the maroon slave community. In each and every case, the maroon slave community could not be destroyed because of their organization.

16:40 – 16:50 Exchanges with the public

16:50 – 17:10 **Mlaïli CONDRÔ**, Doctor in linguistics and researcher, University of Limoges. Associate researcher at the Dynamique du Langage In Situ Laboratory (Dylis), University of Rouen – **(Mayotte)**
Toussaint Louverture: when an idea (1789) is taken literally

Abstract:

When Toussaint Louverture joined the insurrection of black slaves, as a doctor, led by Dutty Boukman during the Bois Caïman ceremony on August 14, 1791, he thus addressed the slaves and offered them as a horizon of struggle "the global freedom »: "I want freedom and equality to reign in Santo Domingo" (Jean Fouchard, 1972). Indeed, imbued with the ideas of the thinkers of the Enlightenment and taking at face value the emancipatory message of the French Revolution, he questions the racial and social hierarchies, and the established privileges, and claims the right of enslaved blacks to freedom and justice. 'equality.

Thus the analysis of his speech (memoirs and correspondence) and of his various figures (Paul Paumier, "Figures of Toussaint Louverture") shows that Toussaint Louverture inscribes the insurrection of the slaves in the logic of the French Revolution but "it was necessary to brutalize the historical actor enough, so that he agreed to play his role until the end" (A. Césaire, Toussaint Louverture, 1981), that is to say to abolish slavery and oppression colonial.

17:10 – 17:20 Exchanges with the public

17:20 – 17:40 Françoise SYLVOS, University Professor of Literature, DIRE research center, University of La Réunion – (Reunion Island)
Figures of slavery in The Santo Domingo Massacre
Abstract:

This 1837 play retcounts the historical upheavals in Haiti which really frightened the planters during this period, as evidenced by the remarks as seen recorded in the newspaper *Le Salazien*, at the beginning of the 19th century (areact ionary slave newspaper of Reunion Island). Although unpublished, this play had a considerable success with about forty representations. The conference will analyze the play by highlighting the question of representations.

17:40 – 17:50 Exchanges with the public
17:50 – 18:05 Synthèse des travaux par Sangari ANANDANADARADJA

Friday, April 14, 2023

Round tables on Museums Facing Slavery

9:00 – 9:30 **Opening session : Moderator : Marie-Lyne CHAMPIGNEUL**, Chair of Kartyé Lib MPOI - (Reunion Island)

Official speeches by partners

- Representative of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
- Representative of AFROSPECTIVES
- Representative of the International Coalition of Sites of Conscience

9:30 - 10:00 - COFFEE/TEA BREAK

Changing the perspective and language of narratives

Moderator: Ali MOUSSA-IYE

(Former Head of the History and Memory for Dialogue Department at UNESCO, writer-researcher, founder of AFROSPECTIVES - (Djibouti))

10:00 – 10:25 **Augustin HOLL**, Director of African Research Center, University of Xiamen - (China)
Presentation of the contributions of the General History of Africa

10:25 – 10:50 **Martial ZE BELINGA**, Economist and sociologist, writer, independent researcher, associate expert to the international scientific committee of UNESCO for the General History of Africa - (Cameroun)
Presentation of the decolonial glossary

10:50 – 11:15 **Mactar NDOYE**, Office of the Higher Commissioner for Human Rights (HCDH) (Nations-Unies)
Presentation of the issues of the International Decade for People of African Descent (2015-2024)

10:50 - 12:30 **General discussion**

12:30 - 14:00 - LUNCH BREAK

Silences, Ignorances, and Insights on Slavery

Moderator: Augustin HOLL

(Distinguished University Professor, Department of Anthropology and
Ethnology, Director of Africa Research Center,
Xiamen University – (Chine)

How has the study and knowledge of slavery evolved in recent decades? What are the major silences, gaps, and misunderstandings that remain to be addressed? How have they affected the way this tragedy is taught in schools and universities and interpreted and represented in museums and places of memory?

- 14:0 – 14:20** **Ibrahima SECK**, Research Director, Whitney Plantation Slavery Museum, Louisiana - (Senegal)
From Joliba (Niger River) to Mississippi, on the route of Sudanese captives
- 14:20 – 14:40** **Prosper EVE** Emeritus Professor, University of La Réunion - (Reunion Island)
Necessity for a renewal of discourse on the issue of slavery:
- 14:40 - 15:10** **Salah TRABELSI** University Professors, Lyon 2-CIHAM-UMR 5648 - (Tunisia)
The challenges of the memory of the slave trade and slavery in the Arab world
- 15:10 – 15:30** **Cathy LIMINANA-DEMBELE** Psycho-sociologist, specialist in French Coloniality - (Caraïbes)
The ACTe Memorial: A Fulfillment of Lynch's Promise
- 15:30 – 15:50** **Lisa AUBREY**, associate Professor of African and African American studies and political science in the School of Social Transformation, Arizona State University (USA)
The inscription of the site of Bimbia to the world heritage of UNESCO

15:50 - 16:05 - COFFEE/TEA BREAK

- 16:05 – 17:00** **Exchanges with the public**

Saturday, April 15, 2023

How to interpret and what to represent about slavery? Critical analyses of experiences and practices

Moderator: Ibrahima SECK

(Director of Research, Whitney Plantation Slavery Museum, Louisiana) –
(Senegal)

After several decades of efforts and experiences to break the silence on this tragedy, and in view of the multiplication of projects throughout the world to create museums dedicated to this history, it has become necessary to take stock of the approaches and museum practices used, to question the musicographic narratives, to put into perspective the historical, sociological, artistic and political approaches, and to decompartmentalise the knowledge and practices on this history. What have been the different approaches used in museums so far? What are the limits and challenges encountered in staging a heritage that has become immaterial due to the destruction of material evidence? What lessons can be drawn from these experiences? What new ethical, conceptual, methodological and technical frameworks should be put in place to address the profound gaps that remain in the transmission of this common heritage? What possibilities do information and communication technologies (ICTs) and multimedia offer for renewing the interpretation and representation of slavery and enriching the experience of visitors, especially young people? How can these approaches fit into the broader reflection on the redefinition and re-foundation of museums? How could existing slavery museums or those under construction benefit from this dynamic of paradigm change?

General Presentations: Critical analyses, Stakes and new Approaches

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| 9:00 - 9:15 | Screening of a short film on an exhibition “ Artists and Memory of Slavery ” |
| 9:15 – 9:40 | Ali MOUSSA-IYE , President AFROSPECTIVES – (Djibouti)
<i>Presentation of the results of the Guide on New Approaches to Representing Slavery in Museums and Public Spaces developed within the framework of the UNESCO Slave Route Project.</i> |
| 9:40 - 10:00 | Hamady BOCOUM , Director of Black Civilisations Museum (Senegal) |
| 10:00 - 10:20 | Alissandra CUMMINS , Director, Barbados Museum and Historical Society - (Barbados) |
| 10:20 - 10:40 | Elizabeth SILKES , Director International Coalition of Sites de Conscience - (USA) |
| 10:40 - 11:00 | Bako RASOARIFETRA , Chair of ICOM Madagasikara - (Madagascar) |
| 11:00 - 11:20 | Richard BENJAMIN , Former Director of Liverpool Slavery Museum (UK) |

11:20 - 11:30 - COFFEE/TEA BREAK

11:30 – 12:45

1st Round table

Experiences in the Indian Ocean

Moderator : Benigna ZIMBA

Associate Professor of History, Eduardo Mondlane University, Maputo -
(Mozambique)

- **Toiwilou MZE HAMADI**, Director of Museum of Comoros/CNDRS – (Comoros)
- **Bella Fatima ROSE**, Curator of the Seychelles History Museum – (Seychelles)
- **Elodie LAURENT**, Intercontinental Slavery Museum of Mauritius (Mauritius Island)
- **Abdoul Karime BEN SAÏD**, Director Museum of Mayotte (Mayotte)
- **Morgane ANDRY**, ATER in Sciences of information communication, LCF. LSH-EA7390, University of La Réunion - (Reunion Island)
- **Fabrice FOLIO**, OIES – CREGUR, Department of Geography, University of La Réunion – (Reunion Island)
- **Simon NGONO**, Professor and Researcher in Sciences of Information and communication, (LCF-EA 7390, University of La Réunion – (Reunion Island)

12:45 – 13:00 Exchanges avec le public

13:00 - 14:00 – LUNCH BREAK

14:00 – 15:30

2nd Round Table

Experiences in Continental Africa

Moderator: Elisabeth SILKES

(Director, International Coalition of Sites of Conscience – (USA).

- **Benigna ZIMBA**, Associate Professor of History, Eduardo Mondlane, University, Maputo (Mozambique)
- **Eloi COLY**, Director of Historical Museum of Goree (Senegal)
- **Najumoeniesa DAMON**, Iziko Museums of South Africa with – (Afrique du Sud)
- **Rudo SITHOLE**, Founding Director of AFRIMUHERE - African Museums and Heritage Restitution, former Executive Director of AFRICOM, Lecturer at the University of Zimbabwe - (Zimbabwe)
- **Chrischene JULIUS**, District Six Museum - (South Africa) :
- **Hassoun CEESAY**, National Centre for Arts and Culture - (Gambia)
- **Sylvie KANDE**, Sierra Leone Public Archives - (Sierra Leone),
- **Richard OHENE-LARBI**, Ghana Museums and Monuments Board - (Ghana)
- **Paul AKOGNI**, Doctor in history, specializing in heritage, Director of cultural heritage of Benin – (Benin)

15:30 – 16:00 Exchanges with the public

16:00 - 16:15 – COFFEE/TEA BREAK

16:15 – 17:30

3rd Round table

Experiences in the Americas and Caribbean

Moderator: Martial ZE BELINGA

(Economist and sociologist, writer, independent researcher, associate expert to the international scientific committee of UNESCO for the General History of Africa – (Cameroun))

- **Milton GURAN**, Anthropologist, Researcher at the Laboratory of Oral History of Image, Fluminense Federal University, Rio de Janeiro **(Brazil)**
- **Rosmy PORTER**, Curator et specialist of Diasporic contemporary - **(Cuba)**
- **Toby SMITH**, Cultural History interpretation Coordinator McLeod plantation Historic Site - **(USA)**
- **Tera DUVERNAY**, Operations Director, Legacy Museum and the National Memorial for Peace and Justice - **(USA)**
- **Guylene SALLES**, Director of Devoir de Memoire **(Haiti)**
- **Gegê LEME JOSEPH**, international Coalition of Sites of Conscience **(Brazil)**
- **Afia ZAKIYA**, Executive Director of AfricaTown Historic Preservation Foundation **(USA)**

17:30 - 17:45 Exchanges with the public

Sunday, April 16, 2023

**Centre & Cie Ismaël Aboudou
(Saint-Denis)**

**Museum as Space for Democratic Debate and Place of Resilience,
Healing and Reconciliation**

Modertor: Hamady BOCOUM
(Director of the Black Civilisations Museum - (Senegal))

11:00 – 12:30

4th Round Table

- **Scherto GILL**, Director of Global Humanity for Peace Institute – (UK)
- **Lisa AUBREY**, associate Professor of African and African American studies and political science in the School of Social Transformation, Arizona State University - (USA)
- **André KOUNCHOU FEZE**, Chair of Afrodescendants Foundation - (Cameroun)
- **Ibrahima SECK**, Director of Research, Whitney Plantation Slavery Museum, Louisiane – (Senegal)
- **Bertrand GUILLET**, Director of Musée du Château des Ducs de Bretagne - (France)
- **Indravati FÉLICITÉ**, Professor of Modern History, University of La Réunion - (Reunion Island)
- **Dominique TAFFIN**, Director of the Foundation for the Memory of Slavery (FME), General Curator of Heritage – (Guadeloupe/France)
- **Dr. Amode ISMAËL-DAOUDJEE**, a personality who has been a member of the Regional Council for Culture, Education and the Environment since 1982, a doctor in Reunion Island and a passionate supporter of the settlement of his island. *A model of interpretation center* – (Reunion Island)

12:30 – 13:00

Exchanges with the public

13:00-14:30 – CATERING

14:30 – 15:30

Debate and Conclusions: moderator : Ali MOUSSA IYE, Chair of AFROSPECTIVES - (Djibouti)

15:30 – 16:00 - COFFEE/TEA BREAK

16:00 – 16:30

Closing Session: moderator: Marie Lyne CHAMPIGNEUL, Chair of Kartyé Lib MPOI – (Reunion Island)

Financial Partners

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 Conseil Régional de La Réunion
 Direction des affaires culturelles de La Réunion
 Fonds de Dotation Mémorial Louis Timagène Houat
 Mairie de Saint-André de La Réunion
 Ministère des Outre-mer

Partenarship

AFROSPECTIVES
 Association des Familles Amies de CAPELINE 974 (AFFAC974)
 Association Historique Internationale de l'Océan Indien (AHIOI)
 Centre & Cie Ismaël ABOUDOU
 Coalition Internationale des Sites de conscience
 Délégation de Mayotte à La Réunion
 Fédération Réunionnaise des Héritages et Mémoires : Afrique, Asie, Madagascar, Europe
 Haut-Commissariat aux droits de l'Homme
 Mémoires des abolitions de l'esclavage – Pôle mémoriel national de l'Est de la France
 Université de La Réunion

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 Doudou DIÈNE (Diplomate UNESCO, Juriste)
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