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The Trouble with Haiti

One of the nation's leading experts on Haiti says that country's intractable problems go right back to its roots.

By David Pesci

It started out as one of the most inspiring stories in human history: slaves rebelled against their masters, fought a long, bloody revolution, and took control of an oppressive nation. But since that auspicious beginning, the history of Haiti and its people has been fraught with turmoil. During the last few decades, Alex Dupuy, professor of sociology, has been searching for reasons and sharing his insights with his students and with the world.

Though now a U.S. citizen, Dupuy is a native of Haiti and has witnessed firsthand the schisms in Haitian society. He traces the roots of conflict all the way back to the revolution that ended in 1804 with the declaration of Haitian independence from France.

"The revolution created tremendous animosity between the new state rulers and the wealthy elites, as well as divisions between both of them and subordinate classes," Dupuy says. "Even though the slaves rose up and liberated themselves, when their leaders came to power they almost immediately created a predatory state structure."

Leaders of the rebellion took land and became plantation owners themselves, creating a new landed peasantry. The postrevolution government quickly institutionalized these practices and

seized land and other assets wherever and whenever it could.

"The new owners rented out parts of the plantations to other former slaves in much the same way that sharecropping occurred in the United States," Dupuy says. "The workers leasing the land could never get ahead and remained the equivalent of peasants."

The equation became further charged by what Dupuy calls "color divisions." The wealthy elite was heavily populated by mulattos and light-skinned blacks; the new political leaders were predominantly dark-skinned blacks. Animosity between the groups quickly grew. As a result, all the divisions became entrenched.

Further exacerbating the situation, other countries did not recognize the new nation. Given the importance of slavery, the colonial powers of Europe had no interest politically or economically in seeing Haiti succeed. The nascent government of the United States was balancing slave states with free within its own borders and was nervous to see a slave population rise up and create an independent nation.

"It took until 1865, after the American Civil War, for the United States finally to recognize Haiti formally, even though the country was virtually in its own backyard," Dupuy says.

Despite the high ideals of its own revolution that preceded the Haitian revolution, France was no better. The French extracted reparations for lost assets from its former colony. Haiti, which had been the wealthiest colony in the Caribbean, generating more revenue than all the British West Indies

that led to the centralization of government, with Port-Au-Prince becoming the seat of power. In 1957, when the military permitted a movement toward democracy, Dr. François "Papa Doc" Duvalier was elected to a six-year term as president on the promise of ending the mulatto elite's hold on economic power. Soon after, Duvalier opened the country to manufacturing, but the economic elite stayed in place and rewarded Duvalier with generous kickbacks.

Duvalier marginalized the army and created his own "Volunteers for National Security," or *Tontons Macoutes*. The *Tontons Macoutes* quickly became a national secret police that terrorized the populace. Duvalier declared himself "president for life."

The United States viewed "Papa Doc" Duvalier warily. There were even rumors that the CIA had tried to unseat him on two occasions. However, with the Cold War at its peak and Castro controlling Cuba, American Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon tolerated him. After he died in 1971, his son Jean-Claude took power at age 19. Though Jean-Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier was reputed to be as ruthless and greedy as his father, the United States provided his government with aid.

"U.S. support did not, however, improve economic conditions in Haiti," Dupuy says. If anything, workers in the export assembly industries producing

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colonies combined, became one of the poorest nations on earth.

Decades of instability and rising violence led the United States to occupy the country in 1915.

"This did bring about a certain level of stability," Dupuy says. "However, it did nothing to change any of the class or race/color issues."

The American occupation created one big change: a unified modern army

for the U.S. market became even more exploited and Duvalier stole more money from the public treasury."

Deposed in 1986, Duvalier escaped to France, where currently he lives off the hundreds of millions of dollars he took with him. Jean-Bertrand Aristide was elected on a reform platform that pledged the elimination of the *Tontons Macoutes*. But when Aristide ran up against the same class and race/color issues that his predecessors faced, he soon resorted to their practices.

Aristide was deposed in 1991, a mere seven months after he had taken office. He was later returned to office and then deposed again in February 2004 (though he says he was kidnapped, but it seems that he fled the country willingly in fear for his life). A U.S.-backed interim government replaced him; subsequent violence resulted in the arrival of U.N. and French troops trying to keep the peace.

"And here we are, with essentially the same problems that Haiti began with after the revolution," Dupuy says.

Dupuy has brought clarity to the Haitian situation not just for his students but as a resource often cited in such news outlets as the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, the BBC, and the *NewsHour* with Jim Lehrer.

"The problems of the country seem daunting and intractable, but unless they are solved democratically they will not be solved at all," he says.

"A leader from one side has to emerge and either give some ground or unify both sides on a major issue," he adds. "Be it the reach of the government, the exploitive practices of the elites, the presumptions about race—something has to be resolved. Haiti has extensive resources. It has good people. It could be a paradise, a jewel of the Caribbean. But the divisions and perceptions have gone on for so long, I am afraid it will not be easy."

He sighs and shakes his head.

"Sometimes it seems the Haitian people are their own worst enemies." ❧



Rioting and Looting in Port-au-Prince: The power struggle between General Raoul Cedra and President Jean-Bertrand Aristide was marked by massive looting and food riots across Haiti.

PICK OF THE SYLLABUS

Teaching and Learning in China

Ellen Widmer, Professor of Asian Languages and Literatures, selects *River Town: Two Years on the Yangtze* (Perennial, 2002) by Peter Hessler



A volunteer in the third year of the Peace Corps program in China, Peter Hessler arrived in 1996 in Fuling, Sichuan, where he spent two years teaching English to future teachers in a local college. Fuling is a small city (population 200,000) downriver from Chongqing on the Yangtze River, but travel in and out of the city is difficult. Paired with a fellow American, as is Peace Corps practice, he learned Mandarin and its local variants, acquainting himself with the lay of the land, and writing this memoir—all in addition to his job.

It is not difficult to understand why *River Town* became a *New York Times* best-seller. Graceful writing and wry humor win the reader over, as does the book's thoughtful organization, which intersperses longer, descriptive chapters cast in the past tense with shorter, more lyrical moments set in present time. As a "river town," the city was then readying itself for the moment that the vast Yangtze River hydroelectric dam project would put part of Fuling under water. In other respects, too, Fuling comes across as isolated, a place few Westerners have ever visited, let

alone resided in for years. Hessler's vision of Fuling is nevertheless compelling, in part as a microcosm of the new China, in part for the insight into how an uncertain future can loom large.


What most draws the reader forward are the residents' voices: first those of Hessler's students through their English compositions, students with remarkable names such as Soddy, Mo Money, William Jefferson Foster—and even a young man named Rebecca. As Hessler's Chinese improves, he starts to read signs and understand conversations heard on the streets. He introduces the voices of peasants and becomes better attuned to local color. He learns how to insult a person: ("you are so 'tooth-brush'" means "useless" in Sichuan dialect). Unexpected links turn up alongside contrasts. His visiting father, who knows no Chinese, makes linguistic contact with a local Catholic priest, who knows Latin but no English. The two recite parts of the Latin mass side by side. Hessler's sharp eye for the ubiquitous beepers and cell phones captures a China on the move, even as crops run through time-honored cycles and temples crumble unobserved.

The book also traces Hessler's non-linguistic acculturation. At first, Fuling's noise, dirt, and air pollution (not to mention the locals' obtrusive staring) are almost overwhelming, and he is relieved to retreat with Adam, his fellow Peace Corps volunteer. From the safety of their air-conditioned quarters, they observe Fuling at arm's length, on a balcony. Later, Hessler learns to joke about his peculiarities as a foreigner—his long nose and funny pronunciation—and begins to make Chinese friends. His jogging becomes another point of distinction. He is the only seri-

ous distance runner in town. This wins him a certain local fame.

Too modestly, Hessler contends that his book is not about China but about one modest community during a blink in time. Now, nearly 10 years after his stay, I've considered how the book might enhance a syllabus for a course on traditional Chinese literature. Like other vestiges of the past, literature is easy to detach from lived reality. *River Town* is well versed in China's history and literature, at least in the sense that Hessler knows his dynasties and famous writers. At the same time, it provides a rich sense of contemporary priorities. Fuling's White Crane Ridge with its calligraphic inscriptions from the Song Dynasty (11–12th centuries) and its famous pair of stone fish (they once served to measure the depth of the river) will soon be buried under 30 feet of water. Does it make sense, as Tianjin University proposes, to create an underwater museum, complete with a tunnel-link to shore, so that the fish markers can entertain even after they no longer fulfill their primary function? Fuling's citizenry is largely uneducated and there is little tourism, so it is probably easier just to let the markers go.

Yet the legacy of the past is not unimportant in this city. China's most famous poet, Du Fu, lived in the eighth century. He was from Sichuan, rather near Fuling, and his poems on the river are preserved, not just in print but in local memory. Du Fu is one of several Tang poets whose works are recited by Hessler's students, meaning that they serve something more than antiquarian interests. And when Hessler notes that "everything in this landscape has been shaped by the steady power of the Yangtze," he provides a second benchmark for Du Fu's river poems.

For those who already follow China, *River Town* illuminates it from a new perspective. For beginners, the book provides a vivid account of what motivated one small Chinese city and its residents of the late '90s. Readers will also enjoy its keen sense of cultural difference and of how that difference can be bridged through empathetic understanding. 

MOVIES

DVD Highlights

Our selection of noteworthy DVDs from Wesleyan alumni.

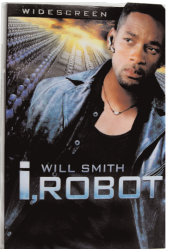
In Good Company

(Universal)
Paul Weitz '88 (*American Pie*, *About a Boy*) wrote and directed this delightful comedy-drama about an experienced ad salesman for a leading sports magazine who is demoted thanks to corporate ruthlessness and forced to work for a business school prodigy half his age. Complications unfold when his new boss starts dating his daughter. Weitz orchestrates a marvelous cast that includes Dennis Quaid, Topher Grace (*That '70s Show*), and Scarlett Johansson (*Lost in Translation*). The film was scored by Stephen Trask '89.



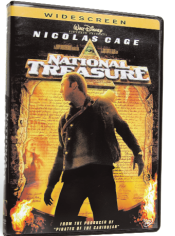
I, Robot

(Twentieth Century Fox)
Akiva Goldsman '83 (*A Beautiful Mind*) wrote the screenplay (with Jeff Vintar) for this sleek sci-fi thriller directed by Alex Proyas (*The Crow*) and suggested by Isaac Asimov's book of short stories. Will Smith stars as a homicide detective who suspects that a kindly old scientist has been murdered by a robot. The film deservedly received an Oscar nomination for its impressive visual effects. Goldsman also wrote the screenplay for the critically acclaimed *Cinderella Man*, which was released in theaters in June 2005.



National Treasure

(Walt Disney)
Jon Turteltaub '85 (*Phenomenon*, *While You Were Sleeping*) directed and produced (with Jerry Bruckheimer) this entertaining action-adventure that became one of Walt Disney Pictures' most successful live-action films when it was released in 2004. Nicolas Cage plays Benjamin Franklin Gates, who searches for a vast ancient treasure and believes that clues to its location are written in invisible ink on the back of the Declaration of Independence. Turteltaub received a Distinguished Alumnus Award during this year's Reunion and Commencement. —David Low '76



EATING DISORDERS EXPERT: ADOLESCENT GIRLS SKIP BREAKFAST

Adolescent girls in the United States skip breakfast more frequently as they grow older, with African-American girls more likely to skip their morning meal than white girls, according to Professor of Psychology Ruth Striegel-Moore.

A study co-authored by Striegel-Moore, an authority on eating disorders, found that girls who consistently ate breakfast had lower (healthier) body mass index than those who skipped the meal.

At age 9, approximately 77 percent of white girls and 57 percent of African-American girls ate breakfast on all three days sampled in the study. By age 19, only 32 percent of white girls and 22 percent of African-American girls were doing so. The greatest racial difference in breakfast consumption occurred at age 12. Differences declined with increasing age.

The report, titled "Breakfast Consumption by African-American and White Adolescent Girls Correlates Positively with Calcium and Fiber Intake and Negatively with Body Mass Index" was published in the June 2005 issue of the *Journal of the American Dietetic Association*.

VIEW FROM TURKEY TWO CULTURES COEXISTING

"A Jewish chaplain and a Muslim chaplain took some college students on a trip to Turkey..."

If American stereotypes lead you to expect a punchline—not so fast! This is a real event—an eight-day trip that two Wesleyan chaplains organized for 17 students (12 Jewish and five Muslim) to a country where the two groups live in harmony. The purpose, the chaplains agree, was to improve life on campus and in "the global village," as Rabbi David Leipziger says.

"When Imam Abdullah Antepli told me he was taking some Muslim students to Turkey, I said, 'What we need is an inter-faith trip.' On the spot, he agreed with me."



Far from thinking this suggestion brazen, Antepli, part-time chaplain to the Muslim community at Wesleyan and a doctoral candidate in Abrahamic dialogue at Hartford Seminary, welcomed the trip. Only the sixth Muslim chaplain to be hired by a college in North America, the scholar-chaplain had been exploring avenues for interaction among all faiths.

The two groups of students began meeting and sharing meals, breaking the fast of Ramadan and enjoying a kosher dinner at the Bayit after a Shabbat service.

"We wanted a dialogue on how the Jewish and Muslim communities interact," says Leipziger. "Turkey is a model. In 1492, Turkey, seat of the Ottoman Empire, welcomed the Jews who were expelled from Spain, along with Muslims, even sending ships for their safety." Today Turkey is a secular state, like France, and forbids census-takers to include questions of religious affiliation. For that reason, the exact number of each population is unknown, although estimates place it at approximately 24,000 Jews in a Muslim population of 70 million.

The chaplains hoped this model of pluralism would not only provide the

basis for an on-campus dialogue, but also help nurture individual faith, building religious, spiritual, and community identity. They believed these would most likely occur away from the campus, where they would have the students' undivided attention. "During the semester, students have to go to classes, go to practice, or their cell phones ring—but most cell phones don't work in Turkey," Leipziger explains. Also important was to be in the company of the "other." Mira Wijayanti '07, a Muslim student from Jakarta, concurs. "I've come to a better understanding of my own religion by seeing others practice their faith." She and her Jewish traveling companions stayed awake sometimes until 4 a.m., she recalls, talking about their lives, their faith, their hopes, and the role of women in their tradition.

"You feel awe when you see a small Jewish population thriving in this Muslim country," says Joel Bhuiyan '06, a Muslim from Queens, N.Y., who says that he has felt himself observed with suspicion. "I'm not used to hearing the call to prayers five times a day. During those moments I felt particularly proud of my religious heritage."

Jewish visitors in the mosques were

greeted warmly, with handshakes and even hugs; dinner most nights was in a Muslim family's home. "They were providing dinner for 22 people around their table, on a Friday night," recalls Leipziger, "but we had to ask for something further. 'Can we use your living room? It's our Sabbath and we want to gather for prayers.' They said, 'Of course. We think even more highly of you because you care enough to practice your religion.' That's what we found. Hospitality was a major theme in the trip. We saw a culture that cared very much about treating guests well." Shirts and silk ties for the men, beautiful blouses for the women—Turkish hosts lavished gifts on their guests, all the while proclaiming it a privilege to welcome the travelers.

"You can tell me that the Jews and Muslims have commingled cultures," says Nitzan Ziv '07, who was born in Israel and lives in New Jersey, "but until I saw Turkish Jews finish their prayers in the same way Muslims did—by running their open palms over their face, pouring the blessings over themselves, I didn't really know this from experience. Until I heard the Imam's voice reverberating in a mosque, I hadn't personally felt the beauty of the Islamic religion."

TRUSTEES

BOARD ADOPTS NEW STRATEGIC PLAN

Wesleyan's trustees formally adopted a new strategic plan for the university at their meeting on May 20. "Engaged with the World: A Strategic Plan for Wesleyan University, 2005–2010" (www.wesleyan.edu/wesleyanplanning/) sets ambitious goals for academic and student life programming and for campus renewal, according to President Doug Bennet.

The new plan is the product of almost two years' dialogue among faculty, students, staff, alumni and trustees. It notes institutional advances that resulted from the implementation of its 1998 precursor, "Strategy for Wesleyan," and the success of the \$281 million Wesleyan Campaign, including the addition of 20 faculty across the disciplines, as well as advances in curriculum and pedagogy, student aid, and campus facilities.

"Engaged with the World" describes the ongoing work of the faculty to implement the curricular innovations envisioned in "Wesleyan Education for the 21st Century," as well as to prepare students to engage in an increasingly global society. It emphasizes the need to encourage more students to participate in the sciences as an integral part of their preparation for citizenship.

The new plan identifies programmatic priorities to be implemented according to the university's future fund-raising success. These initiatives include the addition of eight new faculty positions to meet student demand for courses and majors, particularly in the social sciences, including psychology; an increase in grant aid for the most disadvantaged students; the addition of a dean of student academic resources to the Dean of the College Office; endowing the Center for Faculty Career Development and the Service Learning Center; further increasing aid grants to reduce loans as a percentage of each student's cost of attendance; providing additional financial support for distinguished visitors and campus events planned by faculty and students for the

residence halls and the new Suzanne Lemberg Usdan University Center.

The new plan establishes priorities for renovation and construction of campus buildings. These projects constitute the third phase of the facilities plan developed as part of the "Strategy for Wesleyan" and confirmed during the Facilities Masterplan study in 2002–03. They include a new molecular and life sciences building; renovations to Davenport Hall, Olin Library and the Davison Art Center; the second phase of the Center for Film Studies, and the rehabilitation of the old squash building as a museum to house Wesleyan's collections of art and material culture. These projects will proceed as targeted fund-raising efforts make them possible.

The plan cites a crucial need to increase Wesleyan's per capita endowment. One of the university's highest priorities must be to support a growing proportion of essential and predictable costs (such as faculty salaries and financial aid) through the endowment, the plan states. Over the long term, increasing endowment in this manner will increase Wesleyan's budgetary flexibility and reduce its dependence on tuition. "We must take every opportunity to increase the endowment through new gifts, careful stewardship, and successful investments," according to the plan.

In order to implement these initiatives, Wesleyan will need to raise funds even beyond the levels achieved through the Wesleyan Campaign.

"Thanks to the success of the Campaign and to the extraordinary work of our faculty, staff and volunteers, I feel very confident about our ability to implement the priorities outlined in 'Engaged with the World,'" said Bennet. "This is an ambitious plan, and it merits our best efforts on behalf of the university."

INCLUDING ALUMNI-ELECTED NEW TRUSTEES JOIN BOARD

Three alumni will be joining the Board as alumni-elected trustees. They are:

Leo Au '71, treasurer of Mellon Financial Corporation, a global finan-

cial services company headquartered in Pittsburgh. He oversees the asset/liability management, corporate risk management, employee benefit finance, and capital management functions for Mellon. He has been an active member of the Wesleyan Alumni Schools Committee since 1991.

Michael Donnelly '76, assistant general counsel, and vice president and chief counsel-international, of Wyeth Pharmaceuticals in Pennsylvania. He serves as his Wesleyan class agent and led his class to win the McKelvey Prize, given to the class with the overall best WAF performance. He served as chair of his 20th Reunion, has served on the Alumni Schools Committee, and is a recipient of the Wesleyan University Service Award.

Matthew Greenfield '90, an independent film producer whose feature credits include *The Motel*, *The Good Girl*, *Chuck & Buck*, and *Star Maps*, each of which premiered at the Sundance Film Festival. He

has been called one of the "Ten Producers to Watch" by *Variety*. In 2004, he was named associate director of the Feature Film Program at the Sundance Institute, with a mandate to find and support the next generation of filmmakers.

The Board elected two new members: David Olson '78, chairman and chief executive officer of Guggenheim Merchant Banking, the private equity arm of Guggenheim Capital in New York and Chicago. He is in the process of raising Primus Pacific Partners I, L.P., a private equity fund that will invest in financial services companies in Greater China. He has hosted events for the alumni club, was a member of the Campaign Council, and served as chair of the Chicago Campaign Committee.

David Swensen P'09, chief investment officer of Yale University. He is responsible for more than \$14 billion in endowment assets and hundreds of

millions of dollars of other investment funds. During the past two decades under his stewardship, Yale's portfolio generated returns of 16.1 percent per annum, propelling the endowment into the top tier of institutional funds. Mr. Swensen is a trustee of TIAA, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and the Brookings Institution. His daughter, Victoria, is an incoming first-year student.

The Board elected two additional trustees: Joshua Boger '73 was elected to a second term. He is president, chairman, and chief executive officer of Vertex Pharmaceuticals, a global biotechnology company of which he was the scientific founder. He holds a Distinguished Alumnus Award from Wesleyan and has chaired the Board's Facilities Working Group and the Campus Affairs Committee. He is chairing Wesleyan's Science Advisory Committee.

Megan Norris '83, a former alumni-

elected trustee, is a partner in Miller, Canfield, Paddock and Stone, one of the largest law firms in Michigan. She has been with the firm since 1986 and has been a principal since 1995 and a senior partner since 2000. Her primary practice areas are labor and employment law, with concentration on defamation defense, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and employment litigation. She has served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association and as a reunion volunteer and admission interviewer. She is also a recipient of the Wesleyan University Service Award.

ENDOWMENT PERFORMANCE REACHES TOP QUARTILE

In the year ending March 31, 2005, Wesleyan's endowment performed in the top quartile of schools with similar-sized portfolios, according to data collected by the Office of Finance and Administration. Wesleyan's return of 11.7 percent was not only 2.2 percentage points above the 25th percentile for peer schools, but was almost twice the S&P 500 return for the same period.

These results reflect a series of improvements in Wesleyan's portfolio management, according to recently retired Vice President for Finance and Administration Marcia Bromberg.

In 1997 the university developed new endowment guidelines that divided the activities of the Board's oversight committee, the Portfolio Subcommittee, into asset-class working groups. The Board engaged alumni who are experts in the various asset class fields—such as marketable equities, fixed income, private equity and hedge funds—to participate in choosing and reviewing managers and finding investment opportunities. Wesleyan hired a professional director of investments, Tom Kannam, to work with the Portfolio Subcommittee to identify, vet, and monitor manager results.

While the total dollar value of Wesleyan's endowment lags those of

competitors among the elite liberal arts colleges, the challenge has never been investment performance, according to Bromberg. The key to the relative decline was that the other schools added significant new gifts to their endowments during a 15-year period beginning in 1983, and Wesleyan did not.

The recent success of the university's fund-raising efforts, as evidenced by the \$281 million Wesleyan Campaign and Wesleyan's commitment to building the endowment through new gifts, will be crucial to strengthening Wesleyan's relative financial position, according to Bromberg. Improved investment performance will both maximize the leverage of gifts to the endowment and increase donor confidence in the university, she said.

WWII VETS HONORED A RETURN TO CAMPUS

For many college students in the early 1940s, personal dreams for a college degree were cast aside for the national goal. Carl Zier '44 was one such student. He had made it three-quarters of the way through his bachelor's degree, leaving Wesleyan in the spring of his junior year to join the Army, where he served in the 82nd Airborne Division. In March 1944, on a one-day furlough and with 10 dollars borrowed from the Red Cross, he and his sweetheart, Joan Carey, eloped. She gave her valedictorian's address at Barnard on D-Day, after a sleepless night listening to radio reports from Normandy, waiting for news of her husband.

When the war ended, she encouraged him to return for his degree. "He told me, 'I've had three years at Wesleyan and three years in the Army. I can't do any more now,'" she recalls.

"It was time to do something practical," he explains.

They settled in Colorado, where he joined his father in his grocery business, and their three children grew up hearing stories of their parents' college

days in New England. Yet Carl would never accept a Reunion invitation, his son Rick noted. When pressed, Carl would say he wasn't a real alumnus because he had never graduated.

"I always regretted not finishing Wesleyan," Carl says. "It was a black spot."

"A lot of men left Wesleyan during the war," said John Driscoll '62. "Some went into the service and fought and died. Others served at home in industries that supported the war effort. Some cared for family members. We wanted all these men to know that Wesleyan recognized and respected their service. We generated the idea of a certificate of recognition."

Two hundred invitations went out to members of the classes of '42 through '48 who had left Wesleyan but never returned to complete their degrees. Of those who responded, six indicated that they would be available to receive the certificate during the annual meeting of the Alumni Association this year, which marks the 60th anniversary of the ending of World War II, with V-E day on May 8 and V-J day on August 6.

Zier never actually received his invitation. His family, acting in cahoots, intercepted it and convinced him they had planned this family trip to New England as a gift to Joan. It was only on the plane that the six Ziers told him that their first stop was Middletown, in his honor.

In a ceremony in the new section of the Freeman Athletic Center, in front of a crowd of more than 1,000 alumni, family, and friends, six alumni who left Wesleyan during World War II received a certificate, signed by President Bennet, declaring them "loyal Wesleyan alumni."

"It's amazing how memories flood back in a hurry," says Zier. "I can't believe I waited 60 years to return. My family took a photo of Joan and me, strolling down from the chapel to the DKE house, hand in hand. We'd done that so many times back then."



THIS YEAR'S SPEAKER AT COMMENCEMENT, AMY GUTMANN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, TOLD STUDENTS, "WITH MUTUAL RESPECT YOU CAN LIFT SOCIETY TO HIGHER GROUND ANYWHERE FROM CAPE TOWN TO MIDDLETOWN. YOU CAN REVITALIZE OUR DEMOCRACY, AND INDEED YOU MUST."