

Bulldog Newspaper

- WASHINGTON MIDDLE SCHOOL -

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Evans Publishing

STUDENTS IN THE KNOW

A Compilation of Articles by WMS students

Hello Washington Middle School Community,

We are proud to share our 7th grade Newspaper Project with you. The students began this writing project with the conclusion of our novel study for the book "A Long Walk to Water" by Linda Sue Park.



The book largely follows the true story of Salva Dut who was one of the many "Lost Boys" during the Second Sudanese Civil War from 1983-2005. Even though he went through countless struggles, Salva was able to make something good out of his experience. We took the insight we gained from this novel study and transitioned into a writing unit that allowed students to research a range of topics of their choice and produce informational articles to share their knowledge. Here is the final publication of their efforts. We hope you enjoy!

BULLDOG NEWSPAPER PROJECT

A Note From the Editor

This school year has been filled with many wonderful experiences both in our classroom and from home. No one could have expected how this year would end, but I am so proud of our students who have continued to engage in their learning, connect with their teachers and classmates, and make the best of an incredibly challenging time. As distance learning began, our students voted to continue their newspaper project and saw it through all the way to this final publication. Many students published informational articles that covered topics related to the experiences of refugees from around the



WMS -Home of the Bulldogs!

world, while others decided to challenge themselves to publish authentic individual pieces ranging from creative writing to entertainment reviews. We even had cartoon and art submissions!

It has been a great pleasure to be their teacher and I know these students will continue to grow and flourish in the years to come. I look forward to the day when we can all come together again to fill the halls with the sounds of the hustle and bustle of the school day. Until then, WMS is here for you and I'm so proud to be a Bulldog serving our students!

Sincerely,

Lindsey Evans



We shared a lot of fun memories in classroom #208 at WMS.

SALVA DUT&THE SOUTH SUDAN WATER

By: Madeline

Salva Dut has achieved many things through the South Sudan water project, and you are probably wondering why he did it. Well Salva Dut is a former refugee from Sudan, also considered as a Lost Boy of Sudan. Water is very hard to find in Sudan, and it was a big problem throughout his trip. "Dut reasoned that if the people of his village had clean water they would not face persistent illness, even death,"(Memcott). So if only the people of Sudan had clean water many less people would be in danger. Also "When he saw his father's condition-- and ironically, when he felt the drops of water sprinkled on his head in blessing-- he decided to try to bring clean water to his isolated village and others like it in one of the poorest places on earth," (Dobbin). So after Salva saw that his father was recovering well after his surgery to get rid of the parasites he contracted from infected water, and after he felt drops of water scattered on his head in blessing Salva decided to try and bring clean water to Sudan. These reasons probably influenced Salva Dut's decision to dig wells in Sudan.

Salva Dut had a great idea to build wells in Sudan, but how did he make this idea come to life? Well "With help from fellow parishioners at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, he founded a nonprofit, Water for Sudan Inc., a well- drilling project that has been inching toward fruition over the last year. His target is \$200,000 and, so far, the polite 29-year-old has raised \$42,000 via presentations in churches. If he hits \$75,000 during this October-to-May dry season, he will hire a reputable Italian firm in Uganda to begin drilling 32 wells, one for each village in Tonj, his home county," (Dobbin). So churches have really helped Salva and his water project. Also "Dut stresses that the success of his organization is a result of the generosity of churches, including St. Paul's and Downtown United Presbyterian in Rochester, foundations, and thousands of people, many of them school children," (Memcott). So without help Salva Dut's organization would not be as successful.

Salva Dut has helped many people, given many people clean water, and has made the world a better place with his South Sudan Water project.

LIFE IN REFUGEE CAMPS

The struggles of being a refugee: By Katherin

In refugee camps all around the world, people are struggling to survive. After a long journey to flee from danger, shouldn't refugees finally be safe? Unfortunately, that is not always the case. Jobs are quite scarce and families can't afford simple resources they need to survive, which in turn causes their children to starve and sometimes become severely malnourished. There is poor hygiene in the camps, and living conditions are rough. Not only that, but an abundance of children and teens in refugee camps do not have a chance to go to school.

To begin, going to school as a refugee is a rare topic that many children are unfamiliar with, because of the little opportunity they have. Half of the refugees in the world are children, and the majority of them do not have an education. A sixteen year old boy in Athens, Greece named Abdul came from Afghanistan, and has not gone to school at all since he came. As of today, he will get a chance to get an education. Abdul believes it will be a struggle, since he is not too familiar with the Greek language. Abdul said, "It's very important to learn the language of the country you're living in. So now I'm learning Greek. But it's

very difficult". This case is common for many young children and teens in refugee camps. Four million school aged kids aren't enrolled in school. The UNHCR said, Four out of ten children between 5 and 17 weren't enrolled in school in Greece. They also noted, "One out of ten children living on the Greek islands was enrolled in school". There are many factors that contribute to this problem. There aren't many teachers available, and if there are teachers, they might not know how to teach the students efficiently and correctly. Parents might not care about their children's education, and their children might not care either. Or, they are too busy with work or chores to have time to go to school. "Some 70 percent of the parents have never entered a school in their lives, so it's hard for them to teach their children how to behave in school", said Kaokairinos, a social worker for Elix, a non profit organization in Greece. This means that even if the kids do have a chance to go to school, they might have a hard time, and even fail because they aren't familiar on how to behave and act.

Likewise, another challenge people normally have in refugee

The struggles of being a refugee: By Katherin

camps is malnutrition in their young children and babies. In Doro, a refugee camp in South Sudan, a mother named Yassinah has a malnourished son named Ransom. He became very sick, and still requires lots of treatment. Doro has about 1,200 malnourished children, and Ransom is only one of them. Yassinah has five children, and is pregnant with her sixth child. She works endlessly everyday to make ends meet. She is always busy with chores that include searching for food, cooking, finding firewood, walking to collect water, and more. As a mother, she says it is very difficult to balance everything on top of taking care of her children, who are all under the age of ten. They eat about once a day, having a meal that normally consists of lentils or sorghum, which is not always enough. Etel Fagbohoun, a UNHCR worker who has helped treat Ransom said, "Food Shortages are exacerbating the fragile health of children like Ransom...they

struggle to recover and will continue to be malnourished and diseased if we cannot ensure the delivery of food aid without obstruction and delay." This means that once the children get sick, their condition can get worse if not treated. The treatment for cases of malnourished children are crucial, as cases increase. Non Profit organizations are very important when it comes to helping refugee camps. Juliette Touma, a spokesperson for the U.N children's agency said, "Doctors inside Syria would see fewer than one case a month of a child with life-threatening malnutrition, now they tell UNICEF they encounter 10 or more a week." Non profit organizations are very important to help treat malnourished children around the world. The food that they receive also plays a big role in their health. Most refugee camps rely heavily on donations, and shipments of food and supplies. In crowded camps, people might not get everything they need. Sumaya, a fifteen year old girl (should be about 29 today) said, "In our village, we used to eat lots of vegetables and fruits, but we can't grow anything here." Sumaya lived in Darfur, where the sun rays constantly bake the hot desert climate. The temperature sometimes can become as high as 122 degrees, and growing crops is hard to achieve. The Darfur conflict started in February 2003, from African farmers and Arab herder nomads who fought over the land. The conflict has since then changed the lives of many innocent people.

Lastly, unsanitary living conditions can



Cooking a meal in a refugee camp in South Sudan.

The struggles of being a refugee: By Katherin

affect the health of people in refugee camps. Fights occur often, and hygiene is very poor. There are no bathrooms, and temperatures can rise quickly. "In Lebanon, nearly one million Syrians are registered as refugees by the U.N refugee agency...where they live in poorly insulated tents with no clean running water and with sewage running down ditches between tents.", stated Hadid Diaa, the author of "Malnutrition Grows among Syrian Refugee Children." Resulting from the poor hygiene and the warm climate, diseases can spread easily. People can get Hepatitis B along with diarrhea and other illnesses. If there is not enough space, people have to sleep on the ground with bugs. Oftentimes, this can be dangerous because in some areas, there are snakes, and other poisonous animals.

In conclusion, many refugees around the world are not able to go to school, and poor living conditions affect the lives of refugees. Malnutrition is very common, and causes a large number of young children to become very sick. These are some of the problems people have to face in their daily lives as refugees.



What a meal would look like in a refugee camp

CUBAN REFUGEE CRISIS

Cuban impacts on America By: Brayden

During the Cuban Revolution how did Cuban refugees arriving in Florida, mainly Miami, impact America as boats of Cubans came to seek asylum in the United States? The Cuban Revolution was a rebellion led by Fidel Castro that forced many Cubans to leave the country to find economic and political safety. This event occurred between 1959 to 1995 in many waves. The Cuban refugees were so desperate to leave the country that they arrived along the coast of Florida in anything that would float. They even made small boats out of wooden rafts with truck tires that were made to send their kids to safety and would join if there was room in the boat (Frank N. Magill).

According to pbs.org "Cuban Exiles in America" there are many impacts that the Cuban refugees have made on America. Many of these impacts are positive, but some of them are negative. One positive impact of Cuban immigrants in the U.S. was that more businesses were started. For example, the article states that "Applying the entrepreneurial skills brought from their native Cuba, and taking advantage of the growing Cuban population in Miami, little by little they

created the Miami success story for which Cuban Americans have become known" (John Scanlan and Gilbert Loescher). When Cubans came to America they often came with little and were able to learn new skills to support their families. For example, a banker from Cuba gave loans to many refugees to start businesses. Another piece of evidence from the article further explains how Cuban refugees have positively impacted politics in the U.S. "Organized behind the powerful Cuban American National Foundation, led by a successful builder named Jorge Más Canosa, they became a strong lobbying force in Washington and, for the next two decades played an instrumental role in the formulation of U.S. policy toward Fidel Castro's Cuba" (John Scanlan and Gilbert Loescher). The Cuban American National Foundation was formed, developed, and maintained U.S. trade bans with Cuba. Fidel Castro's anger caused him to call all Cuban refugees trash.

The article also addresses the negative impact of the immigration of Cubans to the U.S. It states that a flood of exiles were deported to Florida as an

Cuban impacts on America By: Brayden

act of aggression against the U.S. from Castro. "Castro also sent the U.S. a group of criminals and mentally ill individuals. The Cuban American community in Miami, just emerging as an important economic and political force, would have to contend with its new image; criminals, uneducated Cubans, and non-whites had now joined their ranks" (John Scanlan and Gilbert Loescher). Some of these criminal Cubans who arrived in the U.S. had joined up with Castro to make the U.S. worse. This included them placing bombs on airplanes, assassinations, and breaking into a Washington D.C. building which resulted in the deaths of honest and hardworking Cuban refugees.

According to the article by DIScovering U.S. History titled "Cubans Flee to Florida and Receive Assistance" there are many impacts that the Cuban refugees made on America. This article also addresses the positive and negative impacts of Cuban refugees fleeing to the United States. One of the very positive ways this crisis impacted the U.S. was that by the end of the 1980's more than 800,000 Cuban refugees had arrived. The article states that "Given the

generally high level of political repression and the rapid and sustained attacks against the wealthy, many of Cuba's professional and business elites fled the country" (Frank N. Magill). These refugees included many different kinds of professions including doctors, lawyers, and educators. These educated Cubans coming to the U.S. were under repression and attack in their country, but "Cubans have proved in the long run to be highly productive members of the American society" (Frank N. Magill). Their arrival in the U.S. added a lot of new professions and upper class business leaders. Another positive impact of the arrival of Cuban refugees was that it provided an opportunity for the U.S. to care for these refugees and stand up to Castro. For instance, a piece of evidence from the second article says that "By the end of his administration, Eisenhower had concluded that the United States should pursue an open-door policy toward Cuban exiles, essentially admitting all Cubans who sought refuge in the United States. Politically, this policy was seen as a way to deprive Castro of his most educated and productive subjects and to embarrass his regime" (Frank N.

Cuban impacts on America By: Brayden

Magill). Many of the Cubans that had sought asylum in the U.S. were people of higher rank and Castro was mad that he couldn't find a way to get back what had happened to Cuba. "He invited the Cubans in the United States to come to the port of Camaricoa to pick up their relatives by boat". Many of these new refugees seeking asylum were elderly women, children, and people from lower income levels. These Cubans that were reunited with their families were given the opportunity to increase their literacy and gain access to health care.

support the refugees.

What would the state of Florida be like without the arrival of these Cubans? It is evident that Cubans fleeing to Florida had both a positive and negative impact on Florida and the United States. Although the Cuban refugees have made a big impact on the U.S, these articles reinforced that it was a positive impact.

One negative impact that the article points out is that the U.S. was not prepared for the large number of refugees that arrived. "Local health, education, and welfare services in Florida were overwhelmed by Cuban arrivals. To offset the pressure on local state agencies, the federal government spent more than a billion dollars in refugee assistance and resettlement programs" (Frank N. Magill). When all of the 450,000 refugees came within a couple of years, the U.S. was overwhelmed, but the government and private voluntary agencies worked together to help



This picture shows that it was not easy for the Cubans to get across the sea and they stacked a lot of Cubans on one boat.

REFUGEE CHALLENGES

Some experiences refugees go through by Cailyn

Almost 200,000 refugees have reached safety in Ethiopian country, only to be back in danger a few years later. They are called "The Lost Boys of Sudan". Refugees go through many hard events, challenges, and experiences on their journey to safety. "The Lost Boys of Sudan" are an example of refugees in history who had to cross a desert, and have suffered through the loss of friends and family, just to reach a safe refugee camp. Do you know what it's like to be faced by danger while you're running away from home, from your family against your will? Refugees have had long and hard journeys getting to refugee camps, especially the refugees that were in Southern Sudan. "The Lost Boys of Sudan" were separated from their families, some died along the way to refugee camps in Kenya due to heat, starvation, and natural causes. Some refugee

camps are dull places to be at, like the Kakuma and Ifo refugee camps. In 1985, the Sudanese War made its way to Southern Sudan, forcing men and women out of their villages (Park 6). The Sudanese government wanted all of Sudan to practice Islamic culture since most people in northern Sudan were Muslim. But the people who weren't refused, causing rebels to invade villages in Southern Sudan and push men and women to leave and flee their homes.

To begin with, some refugees along the journey don't make it because of 'surprise' animal attacks. For instance, "The Lost Boys of Sudan" had to walk through the lion territory of the Atout people. In "A Long Walk to Water", Salva's friend, Marial was eaten by lions. "A lion had been hungry enough to approach the group as they slept. A few men had been keeping watch, but in the

dark of the night, with the wind rippling through the long grass, the lion could easily have crept close without being seen. It had sought out prey that was small and motionless: Marial, sleeping." (Park 40-41). Not just lions can attack, any animal that thinks refugees are easy prey might attack. Next, some refugee camps aren't close to where most refugees are, so refugees have to walk long, wearying courses. For instance, "The Lost Boys of Sudan had to cross the Gilo River, known for its crocodiles. In the article "The Lost Boys of Sudan", it says, "Daniel remembers hundreds of boys on the banks of an overflowing river, crying: "They needed help, but there was nobody to help." He talks about wading into the river, arms flailing, trying to swim, aware even in the chaos of crossing that the current was sucking under one of his friends. He remembers two

Some experiences refugees go through by Cailyn

other friends who were "cut into pieces" by a crocodile that pulled their bodies below water that was "full of blood," but Daniel somehow made it across the river, to the other side, back to Sudan." Not only that but Salva also had a tough outing. In "A Long Walk to Water", Salva had to cross the Nile and the Akobo desert on his way to the Itang refugee camp in Ethiopia. "They paddled for hours. The scenery and motion were so monotonous that Salva might have slept, except he was afraid that if he did, he might fall over the side." (Park 46) Also, the text says, "Thorns gored his feet. His lips became cracked and parched. Uncle cautioned him to make water in his gourd last as long as possible. It was the hardest thing Salva had ever done, taking only sips when his body cried out for huge gulps of thirst-quenching, life-giving water." (Park 53) Some journeys can feel like an eternity, like when Salva crossed the Nile that seemed endless and the Akobo desert with only a gourd full of water for three

whole days. Another challenge refugees have gone through is the climate. Salva had to cross the Akobo Desert, as said above, and he was attacked by the heat drastically. In "A Long Walk to Water", it says, "The first day in the desert felt like the longest day Salva had ever lived through. The sun was relentless and eternal: There was neither wisp of cloud nor whiff of breeze for relief. Each minute of walking in that arid heat felt like an hour. Even breathing became an effort: Every breath Salva took seemed to drain strength rather than restore it." (Park 52) The dry climate isn't the only challenge refugees can go through. They might have to go through rainy weather or a chilly climate.

Secondly, refugees can go through the hardest moments, specifically being alone, losing family and friends, and being separated from those they love. In "A Long Walk to Water", Salva is left behind after he is put in a group of infants and women the next day, and all he can think about is his family. "That evening they

found barns in which to spend the night. Salva tossed restlessly in the itchy hay. *Where are we going? Where is my family? When will I see them again?...* Finally, he sat up and opened his eyes. No one else was in the barn. Salva stood so quickly that for a moment he felt dizzy. He rushed to the door and looked out. Nobody. Nothing. They had left him. He was alone." (Park 12-13) Refugees can feel alone in different circumstances too.

In conclusion, refugees go through experiences that make them feel alone, and dangerous experiences that are hard to survive. Refugees have gone through deserts, forests, and have crossed bodies of water to reach safety, and have lost many things in their life like family and friends, people they loved. For more than 200,000 refugees, war is a common problem for them because they have to flee their homes, they have to leave everything behind sometimes, and go through many challenges along the way.

Refugee Crisis

Lost Boys of Sudan by Monica

Impacts in life can cause a great influence of a long term effect, that could change everything. Changing life, and sculpting how it used to be. For example, a terrible crisis happened in Africa, in a country called, southern Sudan. The majority of the people affected were from the Dinka and Nuer tribes in this poor country. This historical event at the beginning of this treacherous peril, happened in the late 1980s. When this tragic sequence happened, young boys walked for the vast thousands of miles, either through forest, desert, or river, that is if they could live through it all.



Some lost boys that are now free from war.

Leaving on their difficult and hardship journey, they faced elite challenges and obstacles, throughout their journey, such as animal attacks, being followed by soldiers, crossing the Gilo River, etc. Their only food sources for a while consisted of leaves or mud, since they barely had any food to chew or water to drink off of. A lot of people died on their journey by either hunger, dehydration, illnesses, or being attacked by a creature/animal in the wild. Actually, according to "The Lost Boys of Sudan" by Shirley Ann Povondra, the article states, "Terrified, the boys clung to one another. Lions attacked and ate those that could not keep up with the group. Older and stronger boys tried to carry as many of the weaker boys as they could. They could see lions and hyenas stalking them in the tall bush." Henceforth, there were a lot of "ifs" involved. If they survived, they would go to refugee camps in Kenya, and Ethiopia, and if they make it to the U.S., they have a shot of going to school and getting an education. However, these boys cherished and loved their education deeply, while usually other kids who have always had the privilege of going to school, don't as much. According to Mr. DENG-(Alephonsion Deng),-who was a refugee stated, "The thing is American people and young kids that have been born into a lot of things and I think they take things for granted. But for us, it was just coming from a

fire to a cold place now or a warm place that is comfortable, whereas, you know, we had slept on the floor with no blankets, we had walked, like, three days walk with no food, with no water. So that--confident you can make that. So the same confidence and the same spirt that we survive, we didn't want to let it go. We wanted to be the example to people that have a good life. So we also want to work our way to that level of life, that they can see it doesn't matter how much you had been through, you still can do something for yourself." This came from "Analysis: Lost boys of Sudan."



The starvation, and suffrage of these young boys

Understanding so called "Normal" Things

Particularly, now that these young men miraculously made it to the United States, they had to face the challenges of fitting in as a considerably "normal" citizen and human being, at least since of the stigma from people all around. For instance, these groups of refugees who came to the U.S., didn't understand how televisions, lights, etc. worked.-(According to "The Lost Boys of Sudan" by Shirley Ann Povondra).Getting through this is a bit of an obstacle in their path, but eventually they'll get the concept.

Something the boys also found shocking was to watch homeless people pushing their stuff in a cart. Naturally, because of their tribe's culture if a person wasn't feeling good/sick or mentally distressed, their village would help them out. Thus, until it came the day of their horrid Civil War, where every person was homeless.

How and Why did all of this Start to Happen?

To controversy understand how and why these horrific turn of events began, it started with the Southern fighting the Northern people of Sudan. While the government troops unexpectedly attacked villages. The government & rebels then were destroying houses, and turning them into ash, people were becoming homeless. When sisters are turned to slavery, they can be like a sale item, and get sold. When the parents and adults are killed, there are only boys/children that have to depend on one another, and are by

themselves. Some were only five years old. Specifically, the government was mostly accounted for by Arabs and Muslims, who fought the big Christian and black tribes in Sudan, according to "Analysis:Lost boys of Sudan," Talk of the Nation. And this caused an upright Civil War in Sudan. In the same way from, "The Lost Boys of Sudan" by Shirley Povondra the article states, "Years of civil warfare have left more than five million Sudanese uprooted from their villages. The United Nations estimates over 1.9 million Sudanese people have died of war related causes."

In the year 2000, 4,000 men traveled from Africa all the way over to the United States. Mr. Alephonsion Deng's story after all this was yet another mesmerizing one, out of the many. People all the way from the United States heard about the stories of these men, who are about six feet tall and only weigh basically 120 pounds now. In fact, his cousin, brother and him created an astounding book called, "They Poured Fire on Us From the Sky: The True Story of Three Lost Boys from Sudan."-According to "Analysis:The Lost Boys of Sudan," Talk of the Nation.

In January 2005 thankfully, the Sudanese government and rebel army from the south finally agreed to sign a peace treaty, which made a conclusive stop to the humongous Civil War, in Africa.

Perseverance, Faith, Future, and Hope

The infinite events of faith are exquisite, & it prospers miraculously through the veins and bones of these incredible men. In fact, "They are truly an extraordinary example of the will to live and the strength of the human spirit!" -(From "The Lost Boys of Sudan" by Shirley Ann Povondra). Therefore, no matter the difficulties, heartaches, challenges, and most importantly the losses, these boys kept the torch of hope lite, and overcame their obstacles, through diverse ways. On the contrary, succeeding and persisting to a better life no matter what the cost is.

Sources:"Analysis Lost Boys of Sudan Talk of the Nation, The Lost Boys of Sudan by Shirley Ann Povondra



The journey of the lost boys of Sudan.

LIVING IN EXILE

Specific Refugees of Sudan by Ubaldo

The many heartbreaking stories of the exiled refugees evoke a great break in humanity's sanity considering the cause for the wars and conflict entrapping those unlucky to be within its ferocious peril. Ever since the Sudanese Civil War starting from the late 20th century many people have lost and ruined their lives due to this tragic event. Everyone develops a story from these unfortunate crises which may leave a 'scar' of sorrow as one attempts to recover from the tragic events. Refugees like Peter Wal and Jacob Atem have experienced the hardships, burden, and misery of having to pay the harsh price of Sudan's cruel Civil war being brought upon their lives. Even when Wal and Atem's akin way of life never intertwined - considering having never known each other.

The lives of Wal and Atem came to end - an unforeseen stop - when their villages were attacked by the soldiers of the bloody war. Sounds of war ensued in every direction as many thick clouds of smoke were rising, fired from deadly weapons. Nowhere was safe. When the calamity of war surrounded and enveloped them, they fled. Joining many hundreds of boys who survived similar attacks and whose families were killed,

Wal and Atem hid in the woods, now walking out of the country. Wal quoted that "Almost everybody was gone. Dead bodies were everywhere," ("Sudan's Lost Boys"). Atem's whole family was either enslaved or killed. A highly perceptible, depressing time they experienced when they were only at the age of 7.

Afterward, the young boys fled for many months, walking barefoot across a harsh environment via difficult cross-country tracks, pursuing shelter. "The wild animals were also very vicious, especially the lions, and a lot of people got attacked," Atem recalls. "A lot of people got eaten by crocodiles," ("How A Lost"). Along the way, Wal's and Atem's group of Lost Boys attempted to take care of each other. But onward in the journey still many died from lack of sufficient food, wild animals, or drowning attempting to cross rivers. "The lost boys" aid workers called them when Wal's groups arrived in Ethiopia, but ineptly, the boys were forced out of another war-torn country brought among them in 1991 which brings another shattered memory of their abolished village - but however, they were lucky enough to sway away from the dangerous paths of the Ethiopian war.

Needless to say, the boys' group made the long trek to the torrid Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya. No particular boy had a wholesome experience. Atem explains "In this camp, you're literally waiting for your death," (*"How A Lost"*). Although, on the contrary, Wal's experience in this sultry refugee camp came with a bit of hope. "There, they built their own mud huts but had no electricity. United Nations workers provided one small meal a day and informal schooling," (*"Sudan's Lost Boys"*).

By the light of prospect, both the boys' lives changed when faith came to reach out a longing hand. In 1999, Wal got resettled to Boston, Massachusetts.

Atem got resettled to Michigan in 2001. And many matters of life came in a current of wind, changing their lives altogether. From the moment the boys had to abandon their childhood, to the harsh, endless walk of deserts, and finally, to finding a new home where they'll be welcomed by a new family, Atem and Wal have gone through the perils and tales of the harsh Sudan war.

HOW IS WATER CONTAMINATION EFFECTING PEOPLE IN SUDAN?

By: Ava B

Diseases are common, hundreds are dying, and there are no cures. Contaminated water in Sudan is affecting many people throughout their villages. There is not nearly enough medical care to treat all of the sick and infected people. Clean drinking water is scarce and if it is found it comes with a very high price. Most families in Sudan struggle to pay for all the necessities needed and the cost to pay for clean drinking water for their families to share. As the price soars for water, so does the number of people that have died from diseases and sickness transferred from contaminated water. Some of the effects that contaminated water causes are guinea worm disease, hepatitis E, and the cost of usable water. These diseases are preventable but, not in the circumstances that Sudan is currently in.

One way contaminated water is affecting people in Sudan is the guinea worm disease, the only cause of this deadly disease is by drinking contaminated water. Firstly the guinea worm disease is decreasing the population of people in Sudan. Three out of 5 cases of the guinea worm disease are in Sudan stated Alexandra Barton. Secondly, the process of having this disease is very long. Patients who are infected with the guinea worm disease need a lot of special assistance, this takes time out of families' busy schedules, they have water to fetch and work to attend to. Lastly, there are no drugs or vaccines for this disease so anybody who is infected with the guinea worm disease has a long slow path for recovery, and will have to wait for the infection to die down. Making matters worse the only way to prevent the infection is having good hygiene, this is hard to follow according to Alexandra Barton almost all of Sudan's water sources are stated to be not inspected by the government and there is no guarantee that the water has good hygiene. This shows that guinea worm disease is increasingly getting more common and is worsening. Unfortunately, we have no cure, which is making life for the people in Sudan very long and painful.

Another way contaminated water is affecting the people of Sudan is people are being exposed to hepatitis e, which is another disease caused by infected drinking water. WebMD has given many facts about these diseases side effects, hepatitis affects people's inner liver, it causes it to swell up, which is very painful. Secondly enlarged liver

can lead to liver disease, congestive heart failure, cancer, and liver failure! Sadly, there no found cure for this disease. Thirdly the hepatitis is killing many people in Sudan, specifically in Darfur. Darfur is a region in western Sudan and has estimated to have "3,753 reported cases"(Alexandra Barton) this number was last updated in May to August in 2004. All Together, hepatitis is another huge disease that is affecting the people in Sudan, it's not only leading to liver disease, congestive heart failure, cancer, and liver failure, but also to death!

The last reason to support why contaminated water affects the people in Sudan is that it is making clean drinking water very expensive. There is very little supply of clean water in Sudan so all the water that is drinkable has a very unreasonable price. People in Sudan state that 250 liters of water used to cost them 5 south Sudanese pounds (roughly .03 cents in the U.S), but is now costing them 150 Sudanese pounds (1.15) according to Stefanie Glinski. It might not seem like much but, it makes a huge difference for the people in Sudan. Stefanie Glinski also stated that most kids couldn't even attend school because most families couldn't afford it. This problem also limits the variety of items that people can buy. "An average family in Sudan spends one-third of the earnings on drinking water"(Stefanie Glinski). That doesn't leave much to buy other necessities like food, clothing, or housing supplies. Another problem is that families are not getting enough income to support their needs, oftentimes people have to work other jobs such as selling goods like cake, bread, or any other sort of produce, to make enough to pay for the many needs that life has. Oftentimes people die because they were not able to pay for medical care or drinking water.

Diseases are caught daily, killing hundreds, and there are no found cures. There are many effects that dirty unfiltered water is causing such as guinea worm disease, which is a self-cured infection that takes weeks to overcome and requires a lot of special care from families who are related to the patient. Another effect is hepatitis e which causes the liver to swell up which can lead to other serious problems such as liver failure, congestive heart failure, liver disease, and more. And to add to this seriousness the cost of drinking water is out of the roof. Clean drinking water has become so costly families don't have a lot of extra money for other necessities such as clothing, food, medical care, or housing necessities. Sometimes families have to work multiple jobs at a time. Overall the people of Sudan are dying because of a lack of clean water. There is not enough clean accessible water for them, this needs to change.

CUBA

Refugees Fleeing for Freedom By: Gavin

Cuba is an island located approximately 90 miles south of the Florida Keys. It is known for the classic cars & the lively culture blended with its Latin roots. But not all is well in Cuba back in the 20th century. In 1959, Fidel Castro's 26 of July movement overthrew the military dictatorship of Fulgenico Batista. He then led a powerful regime for 47 years by using his *socialist* views. Eventually the Soviet Union pledged their support which scared the U.S due to the spread of Communism nearby. People in Cuba were threatened by persecution and spying by the government. Cubans are now in exile, tensions arose between the U.S and Cuba, which eventually lead to a humanitarian crisis for the 20th century.



Fulgenico Batista (left) & Fidel Castro (right) are the two main key figures during the Cuban revolution.

Source: CubaNet

After Castro took office in 1959, Cubans were leaving towards the United States, mostly in Southern Florida. The flow of refugees coming into Southern Florida was so bad that the Cuban Refugee Emergency Center in Miami needed federal assistance from Washington D.C. Then from 1959 to 1962 about 155,000 Cubans left Cuba fleeing from the socialist government. (*Historic U.S Events*) That's when the U.S government sent funding to the Cuban Refugee Program which was nearly "40 million dollars a year in 1962." (*Historic U.S. Events*) After seeing the US's response, Castro then decided to do an air travel ban to and from Cuba. Cubans were kept in isolation with the chance of gaining political freedom was low. Also, this played a key role in Cuba's economy, with one source mentioning, "discontent rose in Cuba, fed by economic hardship..." (*American Experience*). It wasn't until 1965 when the Cuban government and the U.S government made a deal to accept refugees coming to the United States. About 257,000 Cubans fled to the US from December of 1965 to December of 1972. Now the budget for the Cuban Refugee Program went up to \$ 140 million dollars a year. Seven years later, another uprising rose which affected Cuba once again. (*Historic U.S. Events.*)

1980: Mariel Boatlift

During 1977-1980, Cuban relatives from America were seeing their homeland in an economic crisis. People were poor which caused a civil uprising in April of 1980. There was a group of Cubans who crashed a bus into the Peruvian embassy in Havana asking for political asylum against Cuba. Cuba then asked Peru to return the Cubans since they entered illegally. Eventually, 10,000 Cubans *poured* into the Peruvian embassy causing chaos. Castro called them



Cuban refugees fleeing on a Panamanian Ship during the Mariel Boatlift.

Source: Primary Source Media© / c. 1980

"escoria" which means trash after seeing the embarrassment of his people crowd an embassy to gain freedom. The Cuban government started talks with the U.S government and Cuba decided to open the port of Mariel which was open for anyone fleeing Cuba. This is what started the Mariel Boatlift. There were 135,000 Cubans who left Mariel, Cuba between April and September of 1980. (*The Hispanic-Amer. Experience*).

When the refugees arrived in Miami, "71 % were blue collar workers", (*American Experience*). But the most embarrassed out of this crisis was Castro himself, he was surprised to see the upper-class and even the ordinary workers from Cuba fleeing to the U.S.

1990: Fidel Albelo

Finally, I want to tell you about a man named Fidel Albelo who is a *balsero* which is a term used to describe a rafter fleeing Cuba. Almost thirty years ago, Albelo fled by boat a year before the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991. Albelo was born the day after Fidel Castro's movement overthrew the government in 1959. His family had an income of \$20 a month coming from his father, a cab driver and his mother working as a school assistant. He lived an average life, and decided to pursue wrestling as his dream. He was eventually chosen to be a part of the *"Cuban circuit,"* which means sending him to the Soviet Union to study and compete in wrestling under the custody of the Cuban government. Albelo and his family declined the offer and stayed in Cuba while living in poverty. Then during the civil uprising of 1980, a member of Albelo's group who's planning to escape Cuba ratted him out and he was caught and sent to jail for a year. During Fidel Castro's rule, fleeing Cuba was a crime. Albelo experienced torture and inhumane treatment while

in prison. When he got out of jail, he pursued a degree in physical education and coached the Cuban wrestling team. He still was not satisfied with his life in Cuba with the corrupt government and neighborhood spies (CDR) praising Castro's regime. He still wants to gain his freedom, sacrificing everything in hope of seeking new life in the United States. The date was June 26, 1990 Albelo along with two other cousins sailed the 90 mile journey to America.

The Journey

The journey was treacherous. The first twelve miles at sea in Cuban territory is a high risk. If caught, they could go to jail or in worst case be tried for murder. After sailing out of Cuban territory, it's now *Mother Nature's* problem. According to a Forbes report, there is an estimated 70,000 to 80,000 killed in the Florida Strait, most coming from the shark-infested waters that eat the still rafts. (Beyer) "We thought we were going to die the whole time. We had no motor, we had no water, we had no food, so for me to go back and talk about it is very difficult...It's an indescribable torture.", said Albelo. The sun was beaming down on them, thirsty for water but then a miracle came. A north tide pushed the motionless raft to Elliot's Key twenty-two miles south of Miami, Florida on June 29. Once they reached the US soil, the trio then rejoiced and were soon taken by the US Coast Guard in open arms.

Today, Albelo is a retired wrestling coach who led nine state champions and

even won a spot in the Florida section of the National Wrestling Hall of Fame. He has raised a family and called Miami his home. "I love the United States, it's given me all the opportunities in the world to do what I have dreamed of doing.", said Albelo.



Fidel Albelo Today

Source: Forbes©/ c. 2014

These
three

moments are the pioneers of modern day exiles. When President Clinton took office he issued a new policy on Cuban refugees called *Wet Foot, Dry Feet* which means if you were caught in US water, you would be sent back to Cuba, but if you made it to the US on dry feet, the US government would allow you into the country. (Cuban Adjustment Act of 1966) It then spiked controversy during the Clinton administration. In 2017, former President Obama decided to revoke the *Wet Foot, Dry Feet* policy before he left office. (Labbot, Liptak, Oppmann) This opens diplomatic ties between Cuba and the United States. Today, Cuba is now letting visitors into their 42,000 mi² island thanks to Raúl Castro, the brother of the late Fidel Castro. Cuban-Americans can now visit and reunite with their Cuban families. Cubans once living in exile, are now living in freedom around the world.

THE LIFESTYLE OF REFUGEES VS U.S. CITIZENS

In 2016 alone there were over one million Sudanese that fled to refugee camps in neighboring countries. These numbers, as well as the rate of refugees not enrolling in school, are increasing.

In South Sudan, there has been a major issue with kids not getting enrolled in schools. I read in an article by USA Today called, "Seeking Safety, Many Homeland Kids Sacrifice Education in New Homeland", that 4 out of 10 children are not being enrolled in schools. Now you may ask, why is this happening? There are many reasons that are causing this crisis.

One of the reasons is that there is not any or enough transportation to get children to and from schools. This lack of transportation is creating a barrier for kids to get to schools. In South Sudan, one of their only ways of transportation was walking, and if the schools were not close enough to where it was within walking distance, then it made it hard for many kids to attend school.

Another reason why so many kids were not being enrolled in school is that there was much warfare in Sudan. This caused lots of people to consistently migrate or travel to another part of the country. This resulted in making it hard for them to stay enrolled in the same school for an extended period of time. The warfare also could have prevented them from not getting enrolled at all.

A last and major reason that prevented kids from getting enrolled in schools, was that there were just not enough schools to hold all the students.

As you can see there has been a major crisis in South Sudan about kids not getting enrolled in schools. There are many reasons that cause this including the lack of transportation, safety, and schools. This should make us more grateful for our access to education and safety because there are many refugees that would love to be able to enroll in schools like ours.

THE LOST BOYS OF SUDAN

Sudan 1983 By: Landri

Imagine being a young boy running from a war in your country, having no home for months and maybe not being able to see your family well. The Lost Boys of Sudan experienced this for years/months on end.

In the early and late 1980's boys in Sudan watched their parents be killed, some of the boys were as young as five. Some boys are even younger. The villages would be burned, houses gone in an instant, the boys would have close to nothing left. Some wouldn't even have families, with the boys left stranded by themselves in the middle of the war. Not knowing what else to do some began to walk, everyday more and more people joined trying to flee from war, the group quickly started to grow bigger. They don't know how long their journey to safety would be. On this journey somewhere attacked by wild animals, others shot at by soldiers, most of the time they would have no food or water, with little energy the group got tired easily, if the little ones started to fall behind the older or stronger men would have to carry the children.



After walking for three whole months the Lost Boys finally arrived at a Ethiopian refugee camp. In the camp some of the boys would have to Build makeshift huts to live in, they even had to find sticks in the forest to make walls. Then in 1991 war hit Ethiopia the boys were forced to flee the camp, leaving the killings and destruction behind them

and walking back toward Sudan. The Boys had to stop to try and sleep in forests the nights would be filled with animal sounds. Lions would roar and hyenas would stalk. Lions would attack and eat those who would be too weak or tired to keep up with the group. When the group reached Ethiopia's raging Gilo river none of the boys wanted to cross, but were forced to by soldiers shooting at them. Some of the boys would jump into the water or get shot. Many of the boys could not even swim and once in

the river were swept away or drowned by the current, while others were eaten by crocodiles. The surviving boys continued their walk back to Sudan, the village was still intact but not by much, planes flew overhead some with a "red cross" some dropping bombs. The boys traveled at night hoping that they wouldn't be seen by animals or soldiers. Thousands of boys walked out of Sudan heading to Kenya, months later over 10,000 boys had arrived in Kenya and crossed the border. They had arrived at a refugee camp in 1992. The boys had arrived with ribs sticking out, their feet swollen and blistered from walking so far with no shoes, their eyes enormous from years of no food and hunger. Life in the refugee camps were also harsh, diseases like dysentery and malaria were going around the camps, rations were small, they ate mostly wheat flour and dried corn. The sleeping arrangements were also not the best, the boys had to sleep on plastic sheets on top of the dirt.



In the year of 2000 the boys learned that their stories had been heard all around the world. The boys also learned that over 3,000 of the lost boys would be going to the United States Of America to live with a new family. Most if not all of the boys had never even heard of or seen a television, lights, or even snow, they even had to learn how to turn a doorknob, open a door, how to use a stove, and how to even do laundry, to us these can be everyday activities but for the Lost Boys these activities were new and unfamiliar to them. When the boys first arrived in America, they did not have many things with them, they didn't even have a birthday, so the Lost Boys were all given the same birthday January 1st. The most of the Lost Boys are 20 years old or older, and have adjusted very well, the most likely are still learning, but they have priorities and things that mean a lot to them. Those activities include education and working jobs, The men have great lives here in america and they all have bright and genuine smiles.

SYRIAN REFUGEE CHALLENGES GOING TO EUROPE

By: Liam

Since the beginning of the Syrian refugee crisis Syrian refugees have had to flee from their home country because of the syrian civil war in 2011 and go to Europe and the troubles the refugees go through just to make it to Europe.

When refugees had gone into the Balkan peninsula and walk their way to Germany and European countries. Families have to jump razor wire fences to avoid the Hungarian police so they can have a chance in having a fast passage through the country but most migrants seem to want to only go to Germany or Scandinavia but not other countries like Hungary in a same category as Macedonia and Serbia and they see Hungary as very thin veneer of prosperity and which it is fundamentally poor and is still developing. Greece it is developed but is in an economic crisis and they migrants want to live in a developed land and of opportunity such as Germany or Scandinavia.

When Syrian refugees cross the Mediterranean sea they have their goal to go into Germany or Scandinavia so they have to cross borders and have to pass Hungary but they are caught by the Hungarian police. Then are taken to a camp where they get served little meals, then are forced to stay in a refugee camp then they are stuck and where some migrants from Syria have to cross the Mediterranean sea to get to Greece where they get good passage through and then end up in Hungary and are stuck there.

Another reason why Syrian refugees also get kicked out of other European countries due to their religion and that most Syrian refugees religion is muslim where some European nations only accept people where their religion is christian and many other Europeans have been incredibly generous toward the Syrian refugees during the crisis by letting refugees live in their homes and where even the Finnish prime minister has given up his home to shelter refugees and online a total of 10,000 people have volunteered to also shelter refugees and Germany can take in about 500,000 refugees for several years.

Due to the Syrian civil war more than 11 million people have been displaced from half of the countries population where 94% of all refugees are living in refugee camps in neighboring countries such as Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq and only 6% of refugees are trying to get to Europe. And for most to get to Europe they have to cross the Mediterranean sea from Turkey and where smugglers would sneak refugees across the sea in boats where the sea is dangerous and the waves are extreme.

In Conclusion these are the main factors of Syrian refugees going to Europe and what challenges they have to face such as finding a country to live in. And at least somewhere to go. Where they would get stuck in camps at Hungary where people would get stuck in train stations and live in refugee camps these are the reasons why going to Europe is such a challenge for Syrian refugees.

SALVA DUT HELPING AND GIVING BACK

By: Kyllen

Have you ever thought about the refugees from other countries? Salva Dut from southern Sudan has. In fact, he was a refugee and is now giving back to the people of his village and many others in South Sudan, by building wells. In 2003 he had an idea on how to do that. Salva decided that he would help people by digging wells and getting them clean water. Salva has the desire to help ever since he went back to Sudan and saw his father sick because of contaminated water. He has raised money and is helping all over Southern Sudan.

Salva Dut was 11 years old when he was forced to flee from his home because of war. Slava was one of "the lost boys of Sudan". He was bouncing around to different refugee camps for 10 years. Until one day he found out that he was one of the boys that got to go to the U.S. Salva was flown to Rochester, New York where he would meet his new family and begin his new life. Years later Salva is still alive and is helping the people all over Africa.

Salva Dut is a 45-year-old activist. After living in multiple refugee camps for 10 years in southern Sudan he has now found a home in the U.S. in Rochester, New York. Salva started a foundation in 2003 to help the people of Southern Sudan to get water from wells. The foundation all started when he found out that his father was still alive but he was suffering from parasites from the dirty, contaminated water. "Wells are expensive to dig," said Salva. Salva raised enough money to dig one well and put together a 12 man crew and by the end of 2005, the first well was done. "So much unity and goodwill," Salva says. This means that Salva is hoping that digging these wells will bring peace and happiness, and unity to the villages. 40 Billion hours are spent by women walking in Africa each year by women in Africa to find clean water (WFSS). Salva had hoped that after he helped dig the well that it would help the two tribes, Nuer and Dinka. Salva was determined to help.



Wells have become more and more important to the people of Southern Sudan. They provide good clean water that people can drink. When people drink dirty or bad water they get sick. For example, When Salva heard that his father was alive he immediately went back to his home country and saw him, he had learned that because of the contaminated water his father's stomach was filled with parasites because of the contaminated water that they had to drink to survive. Another example of what just the contaminated water can do to someone alone is, one of Salva's fellow refugees works with him and their 14-month old son had died because of the contaminated water. Salva made us realize that if you don't have water, there is nothing else you can do(Park). This means that if you don't have water you can not cook, clean, or bath. So exactly how many people have been affected by this, you ask? The answer is contaminated water has caused more than 5,500 cases of cholera in 2014, and more than 120 deaths in 2014.

It allows water to pass through with ease. These wells can tap into aquifers up to 200 feet down, Sometimes having to go 300 feet down. The pumps that the WFSS foundation uses can produce 15 liters (4 gallons) of water per minute. They can pump up to 21,000 liters (9,409 gallons) each day. WFSS digs the Wells in the dry season which is about December-May. Each well takes Three to four days to dig.

Salva's Foundation started digging wells in 2003 with his 12 man crew and is still helping. Salva first had the idea in 2003 and raised enough money to dig one well in 2005. Exactly how much money does one well cost? One single deepwater well in Africa costs \$15,000 to dig. "Dut kept digging wells. He was where he had to be"(author last name/ USA Today) . Salva knew that it was his purpose to help other people in his country. After the book "A long walk to water" came out and hit the lists for people in Junior High to start reading, schools started raising money for the foundation. By 2003 Salva had raised 680,000 in donations and dug 17 deepwater wells. The organization has now dug 400 well as of October 2nd, 2019. They have dug 448 wells, given 416 hygiene training, and rehabbed 157 wells as of March 13, 2020. "Going on a mission, going to help, is more meaningful," says Salva. Helping is very important to Salva.



LIFE FOR U.S. REFUGEES V.S. SUDANESE REFUGEES

Life for refugees in the United States By: Ava D

Imagine being almost an adult, and yet, still not receiving education... What would you do? On September 4th, 2018, a 16-year-old refugee, Abdul Rashid attended school in Athens, Greece, for the first time in his life. He had never received any education in the refugee camps in Afghanistan where he lived 3 years prior.

Abdul had many struggles in learning the new language, Greek when he already knew English and his own language. "So now I'm learning Greek. But it's very difficult. It's very different from our language." Abdul said. Abdul was studying at the university, to one day become a journalist. Many children in the U.S. struggle with the same troubles in speaking and communicating, just as Abdul had.

Education is a huge challenge for refugees in the U.S. Some children don't attend school in their whole entire lifetime. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNICEF) stated that the number of children in the United States that don't get educated has increased by 500,000 since last year, showing that the number of kids that don't get educated is increasing year after year. "Refugee families have fled violence, but one of the biggest reasons that they want to be here in the United States is for the access to education," said Ashley Marine. Ashley Marine is part of the non-profit organization; Girl Forward, where she helps girls connect with working women.



Forward, where she helps girls connect with working women.

One of the biggest reasons families leave there country is in fear of persecution, and violence. To be a refugee in the U.S. and have to go to school can be very challenging, people might not speak the same language, and there are huge language barriers

Life for refugees in the United States By: Ava D

for children. It is also very difficult to understand your teachers when you don't speak the same language. Some kids take special classes to learn English, so they can translate English to whatever language they speak so that they are able to understand what they are learning better. Every day used objects can be hard for refugees to learn how to use. for example, scissors, glue sticks, tape dispensers, and even computers. Taking the bus home might even be a challenge for some refugees, where they may have never ridden on a bus in their whole life.

Another difficulty of a child refugee is, helping immediate family members who may not speak English, or the foreign language of the area. This could increase chores/duties at home or around town, from navigating street signs to translating day to day duties like setting up billing accounts or even reading food labels at stores. Being the only English speaking member of the family adds a lot of responsibility when your whole family is looking to you for help. The children might be the first person in the family to go to school. With the advantage of going to school, the parents may not know how to help their kids with school work. Most

parents aren't able to translate or help with work when they don't know the language that their child is learning to speak. Children also might not be able to understand bullying, and going from there home country where they are the majority, to a country where they may be the minority.

Life for refugees in the United States is very hard, and they do have many challenges, however, the refugees in Southern Sudan struggle with some of the same problems, or worse. From education challenges to malnutrition and water shortages, Sudanese refugee camps have many disadvantages to them.

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IRANIAN REVOLUTION 1979

A Tragic Revolution affected many generations by Bardia

Have you ever really thought about a revolution, a real revolution not the one that we sometimes play on a PS4 or Xbox or even read in a novel? Not only the revolution itself but also the people who may be affected? The people that have to escape and seek refuge. In Iran, in 1979, the Iranian Revolution started because of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi who was the king of Iran and he didn't want to listen to what people asked for. During the event, there were many refugees who were forced or encouraged to leave the country. An economic recession happened during the revolution and lasted for about two years after the revolution. The revolution in Iran, is known as an Islamic revolution which happened between 1978 and 1979. It took away Mohammad Reza Pahlavi from power, and affected people in many different ways. It was a crucial moment in Iranian modern history.

The Iranian Revolution affected people for many reasons. One of the reasons that the revolution affected people was that they made many people refugees. Many people including a girl named Sara had to run and get away from the country. Large amounts of refugees from Iran began to leave the country between the years 1978 until 1989, due to the Revolution that took place in Iran (Story of an Iranian Refugee). The revolution caused some people to leave the country and go to other host countries, mostly the United States. Refugees couldn't take their property or their money out of the country because their properties were being held by court. So, those people were forced to leave the country and started from the beginning again. The revolution started an Islamic republican system. In the beginning, there were many political



A big rally before the revolution

Source: Wikipedia.org

groups of people with different beliefs involved in government. The leader of the revolution, Ayatollah Khomeyni, was from the Islamic group. He didn't value diverse opinions. Specifically non-religious groups of people, and suddenly, the revolution changed to a dictatorship situation. For that reason, they arrested many people who didn't like their beliefs and put them in jail. Therefore, it caused many people to escape, to be forced, or to be encouraged to leave the country.

Secondly, during the revolution the economy collapsed. Many people lost their jobs, became bankrupt, and suffered from economic depression. Even after the revolution, the economy was still collapsed. According to Historical World Events, "People returned to work and order was restored, but serious economic problems remained". This is important because if the revolution had not happened, many people would still have their jobs and could have a standard life. During the revolution, there were lots of rallies happening in the country that some of them were in violation of civil rights. So, the government closed down many businesses to protect people. Also, the revolution leader asked the protesters to stop working to bankrupt the government.

Another way that the Iranian revolution affected people, specifically the young generation, was that the new government after the revolution decided to close all universities and colleges. This shutdown status took four years until they opened the universities again. The new Islamic government after the revolution believed that the education system at

higher education levels was based on a western system rather than an Islamic and eastern system. They believed that most of the professors had their studies in western countries and they wanted to educate students and new generations based on that system and western culture. Therefore, they decided to add some general courses to the University syllabus for all majors including courses in "Introduction to



Jahangir Razmi
Closing Tehran University after the revolution

Source: pbs.org

Islamic Revolution”, “Islamic Culture”, and “Islamic History”. By closing the universities for about four years, many students after high school graduation weren’t able to go to school and continue their education. Also, many students who were studying at university left their study uncompleted to look for a job or join military services.

In conclusion, in a revolution, many people may be affected in many different ways and suffer many hardships. During the Iran revolution and after that, some people became refugees, suffered from economic collapse, and lost many opportunities such as continuing the university studies to build their future. Although there are many more reasons and ways, these are some reasons and ways the revolution has impacted many people's lives.

AN ANTHOLOGY OF POEMS

By: Monica

Hurt

Words, shatter the glass like surface of myself,
Unraveling the thread of disparity, and oppression.
Actions send an asteroid to my core that finishes the empty nothingness I feel within.
Not remembering how or why,
It happens anyway,
Even when you don't try to crush my lingering soul,
It can still happen unexpectedly,
Bruising me.
After all of it,
I'll forgive the cruelty you may give,
For I would want you to forgive me,
If I were to do the same.

Joy

The waves of happiness spread across my face,
Like the look of a mesmerizing sunset staring back at you.
The love and hope fills the void of emptiness that gives it a light in the quiet, cold, bitter
darkness.
You can be the one that lifts my spirit,
Like a sun rising in the east,
That marks the start of a new day has arrived with its joyous songs that dance along the skies.
The life that fills the air is that of the one that fills the wind in my sail,
Making every moment more memorable than the last.
That's why I gave my biggest bomb explosion of a "Thank you," forevermore.

Unsure

Ask me a question I may answer it,
However, I am a living limbo in my life,
I might never be right,
I don't know what I am doing,
I'm in the prosperity of not really knowing what I am doing.
I'm sorry if I can't answer the question at hand,
In fact, my deepest trench of apologies towards ya,
I have to be sincere and truthful,
I am unsure,
Yet sure all the same,
Like being very tired and drowsy,
Yet you still can't fall asleep in the infinite hush of the night eternal

Oceans

Your vast long mysterious distances makes me wonder,
What are you up to?
Are you going to send a disastrous tidal wave over the hints of land that isn't already
taken over by you?
Or you welcoming me to touch your clear lucious waters that cape the Earth,
Hopefully not trying to trick me so I may drown in the deep darkness.
Yet the tracings of your beauty are still abound in your crystal like waters.
Your a mystery waiting to be uncovered,
So much we don't know,
But at the same time we know too much.
For now it seems that your plan is to remain in your unknown brilliance of who knows
what.

Flowers

Cradled in your warmth,
Lays an organisms that is in great gratitude over the sheet of comfort you give,
And the soft subtleness of a smooth texture that is formed.
Me however, you bring a gorgeous plant to behold,
And a sanctuary of life needed for other flowers that you help out with.
Providing foods that are a variety of leafs to help the bees sustain fresh honey.
Your different kinds of geometric shapes from a far,
Give a superb exquisite delight to all those you see you from afar,
That's why we cherish you as decor as well,
Although,
Do we ever stop and think about what you do for us really?

Skies

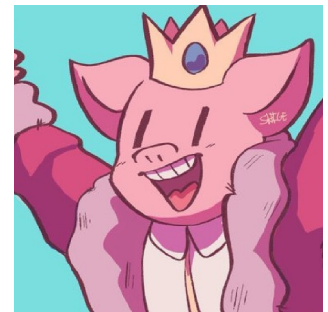
Precious,
Never the same,
Delicate,
Mesmerizing,
Is what you bring from your diverse colors that enlighten the eyes of one,
And the tearing up of others.
The changing of every second is incredible,
Letting us see the happiness we have once forgotten until you reminded us.
It truly is spectacular knowing your there,
From your skies of rain,
All the way to your skies of celestial sunshine,
And everything in between, is where we see new things everyday..

TECHNOBLADE

Minecraft God or Not? By:Caleb

Technoblade is a YouTuber that makes gaming videos. While he does play many games the game that got him famous was Minecraft. The 20 year old won the Keemstar Minecraft Monday tournament 4 times which is really good and how he became big in the gaming world. Whenever any players saw him They would run the other way because he is one of if not the best Minecraft PvPers in the world PvP is player on player combat. Another thing he was known for was having the longest bedwars win streak of 1,800 wins in a row.

Firstly, Technoblade is a good YouTuber for you if you like good Minecraft game play while at the same time funny commentary he became popular from doing bedwars content at first but then he played in Keemstar's Minecraft Monday championship and destroyed the competition everyone wanted to team with him and if they weren't teamed they would run away at the very sight of him. And after that almost everyone knew who technoblade was. He blew up in subscribers and started getting a ton of views with his total channel views now at 324,681,177 according to social blade which is an app with statistics for youtube channels.



This Is Technoblade's skin in Minecraft

Also, You can find technoblade's channel by going onto youtube and searching technoblade or also by typing in on your devices search www.youtube.com/technoblade. Also you can find technoblade's twitter by searching on twitter @technothepig. Sadly technoblade upload schedule is not really persistent so there won't be weekly uploads if you watch him.

In Conclusion, Technoblade is a YouTuber that does Minecraft videos mainly but also does other games as well. He has won 4 Weeks of Minecraft Mondays and also has had a bedwars win streak of 1,800 wins in a row he is probably one of the best Minecraft player vs player fighters in the world and is a name that if you come across in a game you should run. Because he is a Minecraft god.

CORONAVIRUS 2020

How One Virus Changed the World. By: Gavin



Credits: Gavin Cruz

It all started in Wuhan, China where the virus started in a wet market, known for selling exotic meats like camel & bats. Then the virus spread via animal-human contact which then infected thousands of people living in Wuhan. Now, the virus has been transmitted to hundreds of countries with some having cases that are fatal.

U.S.A vs. The World

The U.S.; *land of the free*,. Americans are worried about many things. Their paycheck, the risk of getting this virus, rent, and many more other problems. Surprisingly the two former hotspots in Asia (mainland China & S. Korea) just saw a decrease in COVID-19 cases and for S. Korea recently held their elections. So why is the curve in the US still rapidly increasing? Well let's take a look at this graphic below and see why.

 <h3>Greece</h3> <p>Greece is known for its beautiful scenery and lush culture. But it suffered through many problems, Political corruption. Loss of finance. And more. But they somehow managed to survive this <i>one</i>.</p> <p>After the 2008 financial crisis, its healthcare system isn't good especially with the second country with the most seniors in Europe. So what Greece did is impose restrictions starting in February, canceling large events, schools, and started a nationwide lockdown.</p>	 <h3>Germany</h3> <p>With all these countries strategies being put into place, Germany is known for the use of antibody testing. According to an NPR article, last month Germany is carrying out Europe's largest antibody testing, examining 5,000 blood samples every two weeks. This will help with data charts and see how immune people are to this virus. Germany is also known for its high-quality test kits testing 120,000 possible cases a day.</p>	 <h3>Italy</h3> <p>Over in Europe, Italy is still a major hotspot but with now a low fatality rate. It has been over two months since Italy imposed a nationwide lockdown. Now Italians can go roam around since the restrictions are lifted but businesses are still struggling, and people are not convinced. As one clerk told NBC News, "It seems to me it is inappropriate to reopen, even if I have all the will to see my clients again,"</p>
<h2>US vs. the World</h2>		
 <h3>South Korea</h3> <p>Earlier this year South Korea was a major hotspot for COVID cases. But the reason is how efficiently testing is. After China, posted the new virus's genetic code in January, South Korean health officials started mass producing testing kits intended for this virus. From an interview on BBC, S. Korean Foreign Minister Kang Kyung-wha said, "we tested 268,000 people." This is another strategy the US should have taken earlier this year.</p>	 <h3>China</h3> <p>China is a very secret country with its Communist regime. But many countries still don't trust the intel they provide us. Wuhan was the first reported case coming from a wet market but soon, Wuhan had became into total gridlock lockdown before Chinese New Year and hospitals were bustling with COVID patients. To combat that, China has put down extreme measures and deployed security forces if anyone disobeyed the law.</p>	 <h3>Singapore</h3> <p>Singapore suffered through the 2003 SARS outbreak.(input number here) With the number of deaths so high, the government decided to create an infection disease task force, which was used for later pandemics like the 2009 Flu and the 2014 Ebola outbreak. Another factor that makes Singapore with a low fatality rate so far is their way of communicating with people. They developed a SMS system to record the number of cases in their area.</p>

Credit: Gavin Cruz

Sweden's Gamble

The Swedes are taking a new approach to combat this virus. It is called no quarantine, where people roam around like it's their everyday lives. What some epidemiologists (specialty in disease) say about Sweden's approach is more of a *herd* immunity type which can't happen because there is no vaccine or any effective treatments. But Sweden's Ambassador to the US Karin Ulrika Olofsdotter claimed, "this would help keep the healthcare working."; Sweden has the most deaths than its Nordic neighbors and the death rate per capita per millions is higher than the US. according to *The Washington Post*.



Here are a group of people gathering in Stockholm on April 22. (Anders Wiklund/EPA-EFE/Shutterstock)

Now that you read this article about COVID-19 around the world, think of an idea that could help flatten the curve. So far the line is rapidly increasing with over one million COVID cases and one-hundred thousand deaths here in the US.

Until then. Stay Safe. Stay Home. Make Good Choices.

Authors Note: As this is still a current situation, please don't reflect the number of COVID cases in this paper. For more info, go to [cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus) or check your local health department.