

See Better, King Lear

by CLAIRE ORRISS

You are on your feet, applauding after a stunning production of Shakespeare's "King Lear." As you recall the title character's breathtaking performance, you stop to puzzle over the foggy look in his eyes. It is not until later that you realize what that look means. Could it be? No, no it can't be. But maybe. Is he blind?

For the main character of King Lear is blind, metaphorically. King Lear has three daughters. The youngest, Cordelia, is his obvious favorite, yet he is blind to her true meaning, and banishes her. He is also blind to the needs of his other daughters and subjects.

When people try to talk sense into him, King Lear banishes them, including Lord Kent, one of his greatest allies. Meanwhile, another father in the Shakespearean tragedy follows in Lear's footsteps with his son, Edgar.

The figurative blindness of the main character is portrayed by the physical blindness of his

actor, Dr. David Richman of the University of New Hampshire. Though he cannot see, that doesn't limit his skills, say those who have seen the leading man in action during the Shakespeare Productions summer tour, which continues Aug. 6 through Aug. 10 in Guilford. The metaphor provides a great opportunity to the actor, and shows his courage, because not many individuals with poor or no eyesight get jobs like these, where you have to

use your eyes. Shaun Mitchell, 28, an English and theater teacher at Bridgeport's Central High School, agrees physical limits shouldn't hinder someone on stage.

"Just because you're blind doesn't mean you can't be an actor," Mitchell says. Though he says there is some danger. In the final scene of the play, the script requires that King Lear run on with Cordelia in his arms. Mitchell says that there is risk in that.

That's when the director, Emily Mattina, comes in. Instead of Richman carrying Sabrina Blackburn, the woman who plays Cordelia, in the scene, the man who plays Edgar, Michael Blunt, will hold her. It is easier, says Blackburn, of Waterbury.

To truly enjoy this particular show, you must look past the idea that if you are "too different," you can't do anything big, like starring in

King Lear. Also, some might argue having Richman onstage is called too big a risk.

Having a blind leading actor is not as dangerous, though, as Mitchell fears. "[He is] aware of everything on stage," Blackburn says of Richman. "[He is] more aware than me sometimes." Blunt, also of Waterbury, agrees. "He has great awareness," this actor comments. "No matter what... [He can't] fall."

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The stars of *King Lear*, Aug. 6 through Aug. 10 in Guilford.

TO PRINT OR NOT TO PRINT?

by CHRIS VERNAL

Newspapers are dying. Commonly viewed as "dinosaurs" of the media world, newspapers are becoming obsolete to the everyday reader. Readers don't have time now for slow, daily news anymore. Not when they have a fast, unlimited amount of up to the second news that fits right in their hand.

Without a doubt, the internet and similar technology has advanced today's society to previously unimaginable levels, allowing us to connect with others who live on the other side of the world. However, technology may not always be so great, especially when it comes to media and the news.

Technology has caused journalism to change dramatically over the past hundred years. Newspapers have become less relevant as

radio, television, and the internet have become more and more popular. In fact, according to Pew Research Center, from 2003 to 2012, there was a loss of 16,200 full time jobs in "old media" newsrooms across America. At the same time, many new jobs have been created in other markets, such as digital news. In the past decade, around 5,000 full time jobs have been created in the digital news market. But that doesn't account for all the lost jobs in old media.

That's because now anyone can be a journalist and reach out to millions with the help of social media. Some people rely entirely on social media for their news, but, even though it's fast, it isn't always better than traditional journalism.

"Internet has opened up a lot of connectivity," says

Brynn Mandel, a "story telling" journalist of fifteen years who writes for the Waterbury Republican-American, "but has taken away a personal aspect [in journalism]."

Mandel believes that people take old media (such as newspapers) for granted, not realizing how important it really is. Because newspapers are slowly becoming obsolete, people won't realize how important they are until it's too late.

On the subject of news in social media, Mandel thinks that it promotes short attention spans in the people who use it. Social media allows people to focus on headlines, without paying due respect and attention to the nuances of journalism.

Not everyone agrees with this point of view. Most teenagers use at least some [Continued on Page 5]

Bound by Society: the Struggles of Transgender Americans

by NED COWDEN

Transgender. Have you heard the term before? When? In a joke? A hateful comment? In a pamphlet? An ad? Merriam-Webster defines it as: of, relating to, or being a person [...] who identifies with or expresses a gender identity that differs from the one which corresponds to the person's sex at birth

In other words, it's when the gender that someone feels is different from their physical gender. Unfortunately, many transgender people feel that they are disliked, hated, unaccepted, with very little legal protection for them, with many states not having any at all. This is an injustice, as there should be national protection for trans rights. For some, their transgenderism is not acknowledged as "real."

Imagine coming out to your family, only for them to shun you for who you are. Your friends. Your coworkers. Yes, even your boss. It is "still legal" for a given transgender

person to be fired for their gender identity in many states, according to the pamphlet "Coming Out as Transgender" by the Human Rights Campaign's Coming Out Project, and the National Center for Transgender Equality

The feeling of gender dysphoria, or the feeling of not being in the right gendered body, is not to be taken lightly. The American Foundation for Suicide Prevention says that transgender people who have experienced abuse are more likely to be suicidal.

A transgender source, referred to here as John, has, in fact, had suicidal thoughts, and is currently on antidepressants. He describes gender dysphoria as "[Looking] in the mirror and it's not you in there." He deserves to be respected for who he really is, not for what society wishes to impose on him.

Coming out as trans, like coming out as gay, is incredibly hard. John says that "My dad's reaction was negative," and that his [Continued on Page 4]



Health and Science

The Handshake v. the Fist Bump: Which Will Win?

by JOELY FEDER

There are germs on almost everything. Doorknobs, counters, money, common things that we as humans touch everyday. And what directly touches those germs? Our hands. Then we touch other things with said hands, and then those other things touch other people and other things. This all means that germs spread fast and wide, and hands are the main reason.

Norovirus, E.coli, MRSA, and C.diff are common-but-virulent germs that could almost effortlessly be ridden of just by washing hands, according to Britain's National Health Service. To do so effectively, the hands have to actually be washed well. This includes wetting the hands, lathering them with soap and water, scrubbing for at least twenty seconds, rinsing well, and drying thoroughly, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Many people don't do this properly though, and this is why germs spread so easily. So, if you're a regular handshaker, you may be at higher risk of spreading and catching germs.

Shaking hands spreads 90 percent more germs than fist bumping does, according to a Time article on a recent study by Aberystwyth University researchers. This is mostly because of the length of the handshake, and how much skin is touched during one. There were twelve random people interviewed about this subject around Fairfield University, including students and Fairfield staff.

"It's a habit to handshake," says Joan, a woman who works at Fairfield University.



Peter Carlson, academic dean for the Summer Institute for the Gifted, also says "in the business world, you seal the deal with a handshake." He often shakes hands with people at the beginnings and ends of meetings, he said.

Nurse-in-training Coreen Eisler says, "It's an appropriate way to greet each other, but when you handshake, it's expected that people have washed their hands. We touch millions of things throughout the day, germs get transferred." Something vital she must do for her job is to sanitize her hands throughout the day with hand sanitizer so she doesn't spread people's sick germs to others. But another nurse in training, Larisa, says "fist bumping

could be seen as inappropriate. It's not a regular or normal thing, I wouldn't suggest it unless it became more popular."

Mark Ligas, Associate professor of marketing at Fairfield University's Dolan School of Business, agrees.

"The handshake is common etiquette. The fist bump is a slang gesture. It would absolutely not become as popular in the business world as the handshake is," he says.

The majority of people interviewed said they didn't think that fist bumping would ever become as formal as handshaking. But weirdly enough, out of the same people interviewed, the majority said that after hearing this information they would make an effort to fist bump more. This informal poll of the public reveals that the fate of the fist bump is unknown. We'll just have to see.

Meet the Fist Bump: The Underdog Hero in the Battle Against Germs

by KRISTEN CHEN

Germs, whether they are harmless or pathogenic, are impossible to evade, but changes can be made to reduce the spread of diseases. Fist bumps transfer 90% less germs than handshaking, and even high fives are more hygienic, according to findings published in the American Journal of Infection Control and research directed at Aberystwyth University.

Dr. Dave Whitworth, senior lecturer at Aberystwyth University, and PhD student Sara Mela carried out the research by dipping gloves into E. Coli bacterial broth and exchanging a series of handshakes, high fives and fist bumps. "People rarely think about the health implications of shaking hands," says Dr. Whitworth in his study titled "The fist bump: a more hygienic alternative to the handshake." "If the general public could be encouraged to fist bump, there is a genuine potential to reduce the spread of infectious diseases."

Although studies conclude that fist bumping is the more hygienic way to go, can we really imagine a world where fist bumping is the norm? Imagine men in gray suits and ties fist bumping to seal a paramount deal. Picture women with silver hair and crinkles at their eyes fist bumping when they meet. The reason why we cringe at these thoughts is because of the perceived informality of fist bumps.

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Shake, Bump, or Wash?

by MICHAEL BARTIROMO



How many times have you shaken hands with someone in your life? You've probably done that more than you've fist-bumped people.

Well, guess what? It has been determined that shaking hands is another way to spread germs to one another.

If you still want to physically greet someone, then fist-bumping is a better way. Fist-bumping is a less germ-spreading way to greet someone, according to the Center

for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). It will keep your hands cleaner. That is the best way to avoid spreading germs.

People frequently touch their eyes, nose, and mouth, which cause the most germs. If it is necessary for you to touch one of those places, you must wash your hands afterward.

Washing your hands is the best way to get rid of germs. You should wash your hands at least five times a

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Our World

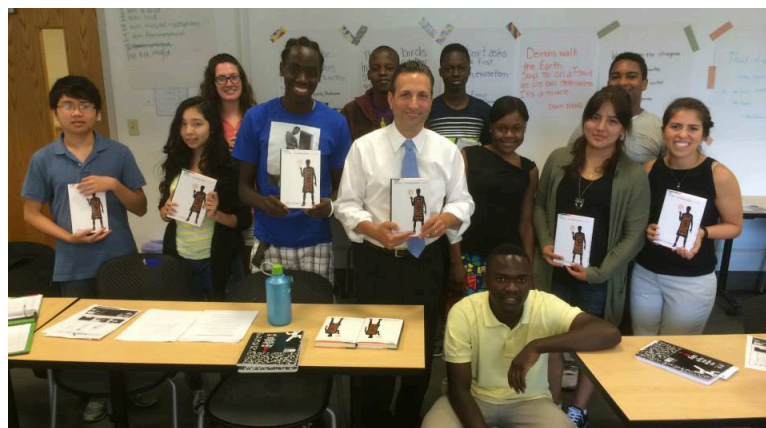
Ubuntu Academy Brightens Campus

by DANIEL BANDA

Ubuntu is a Zulu word meaning “I can be me because of who we are together.” It is also the name of an English as a Second Language summer program for kids coming from other

Abonga, Debbie, Remy, Johanne, Simon, Marie.

Ubuntu Academy was started by Dr. Bryan Ripley Crandall, a Fairfield University professor who has had a passion for teaching



State Senator Bob Duff with the Ubuntu Academy students and their instructors, Kaitlyn Kelly and Jessica Baldizon.

countries at Fairfield University this summer. The word, ubuntu, also signifies sharing joy and happiness with friends and community.

The Ubuntu Academy originally had nine students, Minh, Arcadius, Leocard,

ever since he was still in high school. Dr Crandall was inspired to start the academy by the philosophy, “I can be me because of who we are together” which was used by the late Nelson Mandela. He was inspired to start the academy by his cousin, Mark

Crandall, founder of Hoops For Hope a program that helps create a safe environment through sports for kids in Zimbabwe and South Africa.

Even though some of these kids come from different countries and speak different languages, they all have on thing in common, they all share a passion to learn and speak English.

Twenty-eight-year old Kaitlyn Kelly, a French teacher at Pomperaug High School in Southbury, is one of the teachers who teach English. She is helped by Jessica Baldizon, a graduate student. Both want to become ESL teachers.

Even though the kids in Ubuntu Academy have been uprooted from their home countries, they still have high hopes for their futures. Abonga, one of the kids at the academy, is so happy to be part of the program. He wants to be a doctor when he grows up.



I Can Be Me Because of Who We Are Together

by SARAH LOPEZ

FAIRFIELD—Sitting in room 9 of Canisius Hall in Fairfield University is the Ubuntu Academy, a program expanding the English as a Second Language classroom into the summer vacation.

“It’s our first summer, I’ve never done this before, but I’m excited to start,” exclaims the teacher, Jessica Baldizon, a Fairfield University student.

There are twelve students who have have immigrated from places like Rwanda, Haiti, Dominican Republic, and Ecuador; they are the new face of America. According to the New York Times, “The census calculates that by 2042, Americans who identify themselves as Hispanic, black, Asian, American Indian, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander will together outnumber non-Hispanic whites.” New immigrants, like those in Ubuntu, represent a driving force in this changing face of America.

We asked the students if they liked America. “I like America,” says Simon from Rwanda. His classmates have similar feelings.

“I like America because it is a big, big continent. It is a land of opportunity. Freedom,” explains Abonga from the Democratic Republic of Congo. Remy, a student from the Democratic Republic of Congo said that he liked America because he can go to school for free. That comment sparked some interest. “So you have to pay to go to school?” asked head reporter and Bridgeport high school English teacher Shaun Mitchell, 28. Most of the students nodded. It turns out all of Africa, all of Haiti, most of Ecuador and most of Vietnam has to pay for a decent education.

We asked if they thought education was important. They all nodded.

“You want to be educated,” comments Abonga. Four students told us that they want to be doctors. “Why?” we asked.

“I want to help people. Children. Babies,” says Simon. Now Simon decides to open up just a bit, he tells us that he is 16 and came in November of 2013. They told

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Ubuntu Academy Coming to an End for the Summer

by TARA KILKENNY

FAIRFIELD—What would it be like to leave your home country, a place you’ve lived all your life, and journey to a foreign country? Imagine the hardships of adjusting to unfamiliar surroundings and adapting to a different culture. You would also have to learn the language of this country, and learning to speak a new language takes time, effort, and dedication. What if there were a program available to help you acclimate and allow for a smoother transition?

The students at Ubuntu Academy, an ESL program at Fairfield University this summer, are from all over the world. These students are immigrants or refugees from their countries, and after moving to the United States, they have been learning and practicing their English through the program. The students now living here have been a part of the academy ranging from 5 months to 2 years, according to Kaitlyn Kelly, one of the teachers at Ubuntu this summer. “Ubuntu” is a Nguni Bantu term from Southern Africa, meaning “I am who I am because of who we are together,” representing the group’s teamwork, community, and sharing with friends.

The members of Ubuntu represent several different countries: Vietnam, Zimbabwe, Benin, the Dominican Republic, the Democratic Republic of the

Congo, Ecuador, Rwanda, and Haiti. When asked about their opinions of the United States, one student, Abonga, from Congo, stated, “This is a country of opportunity.” He also shared that by “opportunity,” he meant increased freedom and a greater ability to achieve your goals, which he said was more challenging to accomplish in the Congo.

Another student, Remy, from the Congo, explained the difference in education in the Congo as opposed to the United States, as he said, “Here, I go to school for free.”

Many of the students said they paid to go to school and receive an education back in their home countries, and they all liked the free public schools here. Their education is very significant to them, as many aspire to be doctors and help others as an occupation. When asked why he would like to be a doctor, Abonga stated, “When I help someone, I’m receiving something, too.” Many elements of American culture are new to the students, and they openly expressed their likes and dislikes among American customs. Many claimed they were somewhat disappointed when they arrived in the United States, because they were expecting to see the glamor of this country often

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Police Brutality: Are we in danger or are we protected?

by **AMAYA GRAY**

Forty-three-year-old Eric Garner of Staten Island, N.Y. died after a New York City Police Department officer put him in a chokehold which may have contributed to his fatal heart attack on July 17. On July 1, California woman walking on Interstate 10 was beaten on the side of the highway by a California Highway Patrol officer. And in Bridgeport, CT, three city police officers were recently caught on tape stomping a suspect in a public park.

These are just three of the most recent incidents of police brutality. But do you think they're acceptable? After interviewing plenty of people and after hearing what some very important people have to say I can conclude that this issue really needs to be addressed. A thorough investigation of the police officers involved in these incidents needs to take place and they should be held accountable for their crimes. John Ritchie, Assistant Director of Public Safety at Fairfield University says, "There are always those that are good and there are those that are not as respectable. Anytime a mistake is made we are scrutinized for it."

He also says, "They have a process in place to train officers how to deal with a person that is uncooperative. Lack of knowledge of the public plays a part. They don't know how these situations are to be handled." The perspective of someone on the other side is very important because it does affect them. Melody Martin, outreach and enrollment supervisor for Bridgeport's Southwest Community Health Center says, "This seems to happen a lot mostly with minorities so it is very upsetting to me. Policemen are becoming desensitized to the community that they are supposed to be protecting and serving."

Marvin Gray, a childcare provider, says, "It can be out of hand. We need more policemen from the community who understand so they are not as aggressive towards the suspect." The Rev. Al Sharpton, appearing on his MSNBC show "Politics Nation" states, "These cases are unjustified."

Police brutality has been an issue for many years. They provoked a major incident in 1992, when several were filmed beating Rodney King. Do we really need this to happen again? Let's take what Rodney King said into consideration, "People, I just want to say, why can't we all just get along, can't we all get along?" Now, what is it going to take for justice to be served?



Meet the Fist Bump

People all around the world have different ways of greeting each other, whether it is to show utmost respect or in the most casual way. The Japanese bow their heads as a greeting of respect. The double kiss, first right cheek, then left, is an influence from European culture. In church, people are taught to nod and wave. There are two principal greetings in American culture: the fist bump and the handshake. The fist bump is a greeting we typically associate with brotherhood, in which two people create fists and bump their knuckles together. It has been labeled as a "slang gesture" associated with the modern generation, according to Mark Ligas, associate professor of marketing in Fairfield University's Dolan School of Business.

From a business perspective, a fist bump replacing a handshake is out of the question. People in the business world have rules they have to conform to, and the handshake is extremely important. "The handshake has been around for centuries," says Ligas. Every year, the Undergraduates Program hosts an etiquette dinner where an etiquette director teaches the students of social skills and table manners, Ligas says. One of the prominent

rules of conduct taught at the dinner is the art of the handshake.

With our capricious world and health conscious society, is it possible for the fist bump to rise in the ranks? Out of ten people, six people said they do not believe the fist bump will ever become formal. This group of people included business professors, nurses, and undergrad students. "It will take a lot of time for the fist bump to become as formal as a handshake," says Coreen Eister, nursing student. "With good marketing and influence from important people, it could happen." President Barack Obama's famous fist bump is a good place to start.

The fist bump may help mitigate the rising health threat of antibiotic resistance. "If we are not careful, we will soon be in a post-antibiotic era," Dr. Tom Frieden, the CDC's director, said in a media briefing. If this happens, precautions as simple as a switch from handshaking to fist bumping need to be done. Handshaking and fist bumping are merely body language. Although fist bumps are less germ than handshakes, it will never be a prominent greeting without society's will to change.

Bound by Society

father continued to call him by female pronouns.

Later, John told me "He said I'll always be his daughter, not his son." His mother also said that he was just being "tomboyish," not understanding what was going on.

Unfortunately, despite being in charge of making the students feel safe and accepted, the school mental health staff aren't that much better, as John said "the first thing [the school psychologist] would say is 'Do you want [sexual reassignment] surgery?'". Contrary to popular belief, sexual reassignment surgery not wanted by all or even most transpeople, according to *Coming Out As Transgender*.

However, some states do have protections for transgender people. In Connecticut, for example, transgender students can request for the ability to use

the bathroom and locker room that conforms with the gender identity. Many places also have workplace protection, as well, but several still don't.

For the places that don't have those protections, though, can we really allow this to keep happening? All this pain and suffering, can it go on, just because they're not like us? We have to get over these differences. Reach out, and hope you find someone to help, because you might just save a life, with money, kindness, and acceptance.

"John", as spoken of in this article, is currently in looking for an FtM body binder. Donations to TransActive's In a Bind project, which gets binders to help born-female gendered-male individuals in tough spots, are greatly appreciated.

King Lear

He is so good, even Blackburn's friends couldn't tell he's blind, she says. Even though many can't tell the title character is blind until after the performance, therefore not quite truly getting the metaphor until much later, the show is still popular.

"We got great reviews," exclaims Blunt. "The blindness of Richman wasn't a hurdle at all." His co-star has a Braille script that he reads, says Blunt. And though Richman can't see her facial reactions "he can feel it through my touch," Blackburn adds.

"It's really awesome to work with all these talented people," says Blunt. "We've received excellent feedback from all of our audience."

Exclaims Blunt: "I am so excited doing this."

This Shakesperience Production portrays an important message: It doesn't matter if you're deaf or limbless or blind, you can do anything if you try. Anything. So... three cheers for King Lear!

Newspapers: Dead or Alive?

kind of social media for news. Middle school student Nicole Wright gets almost all of her news from Twitter. She realizes the downsides to social media, but accepts it as the news of the future. "It's alright... it's news... reaching out to the new generation," says Wright. News in social media may be at its early stages, but it will expand as this generation of teenagers relies more and more on it.

One fourteen year old boy uses social media all the time, not only to interact with friends, but he also gets the majority of his news from social media sites, such as Twitter.

"Although it is a big shift in the way we get our news, it is a change for the better as we are getting the news faster and it is at our fingertips at all times," says the teenager, who wishes to remain anonymous.

John Seigenthaler Jr, a news anchor for Al Jazeera America, would agree with that statement. "The technology has given us a great opportunity and for many, many voices to speak that haven't been able to... There are more options and more ways to get your news than ever before. In my opinion, that's a good thing," says Seigenthaler, a journalist for over three decades.

The only problem with everyone being able to tell the news is the reliability of the information. People want reliable news sources, and, although they were "slow", newspapers were exactly that: reliable.

Even with today's digital news, people still have to decide whether or not their news sources are reliable, Seigenthaler warns. They have to choose whether to believe their brother's post on Facebook in the same way they have to choose to believe the front page story in The New York Times.

The choice we have to make, as citizens, as a society, is whether to journey into the unknown and fully embrace this new form of media, or to try to save the old, reliable form of media we are used to.

One solution being suggested by David Boardman, President of the American Society of News Editors, (in an essay on poynter.org) is to do away with daily papers all together and only publish a Sunday paper. After all, most newspapers make the majority of their total revenue from the Sunday papers. Boardman believes that, if newspapers create a quality Sunday paper that would be big enough to last all week and good enough for readers to pay a higher price, newspapers still might be saved.

Newspapers are dying.

But they aren't dead yet.

Ubuntu Academy Comes to an End with Summer's End

shown in movies. "They show you Miami, Los Angeles, and other big cities....I thought it would be different," Abonga admitted about this topic.

However, despite the realization that the United States is not quite what they expected, the students said that they have enjoyed the Fairfield University campus, and it has felt like home to them. Outside of the program, they have enjoyed playing sports here, listening to American music, and eating American food (fried chicken was a big favorite among the students).

Ubuntu Academy has been in session beginning last Monday, July 21, and ends on August 1. Students shared that they are sad it's coming to an end.

For the past two weeks, they've been working hard while studying to improve their skills at reading, writing, and speaking English. The academy's approach in teaching the students is focused on real-world application and sharing knowledge that will be significant and useful to

the students as they become conform to their lives here.

"I like Ubuntu because they teach me to be successful," Remy said.

The goal of this program is not only to try to better acclimate the students to American culture, but to hopefully make their adjustment easier. Although some students miss their friends and family back home, they said it was easier to become accustomed to the United States through Ubuntu, as a group supporting one another.

Additionally, we asked if they liked their teachers, Kaitlyn and Jessica, Abonga, shook his head, then glanced over at his teachers with admiration, and said, "I don't like my teachers, it's more than 'like.' I don't know how to express it."

As the meeting with the Ubuntu students was wrapping up, the students shared advice they would give to others in their situation, coming to the U.S. for the first time. Johanna, from Ecuador, said, "Be who you are and don't forget where you come from."

Shake, Bump, or Wash?

day, after you use the restroom, after you sneeze or cough, or after you touch your eyes, nose, or mouth.

Washing your hands prevents illnesses and spread of infections to others. People could get seriously sick if you have germs on your hands and touch other people. Not washing your hands harms children around the world. According to the CDC, about 2.2 million children under the age of 5 die every day from diseases caused by people not washing their hands.

Walking across the campus of Fairfield University this week, Jennifer Jaimin, said "she totally believes in keeping clean" She washes her hands six times a day, and she also keeps clean by showering.

Some people believe that you could just use hand sanitizer to keep your hands clean. That helps to some degree, but it may not get rid of all the germs. New research shows that washing your hands will get rid of all the germs on your hands.

Shaun Mitchell, a teacher from the Connecticut Writing Project said "I want my immune system to build tolerance", meaning he'd rather have all the germs ridden of by washing his hands instead of sanitizer.

We'd have fewer germs everywhere and people getting sick less and spreading germs less if we stopped hand-shaking people and resorted to fist-bumping.

I Can Be Me Because of Who We Are Together

us that being in America is very different.

"I'm learning a new culture," Remy mentions. We asked them if what they thought America was like prior to coming.

Abonga replies, "They only show the good parts on TV. Like Los Angeles or New York."

"Is it disappointing?" we ask. Abonga laughs and nods.

We ask about how they feel about the campus and leaving home. "This campus. I can't express it. It makes me feel like home," Abonga states. "I miss my friends and my family," comments Minh from Veitnam.

The students said that the food is different. Fried chicken and pizza were some favorites. They also pointed out that American food is very cheesy. Abonga from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Remy from the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Daniel from Zimbabwe share a recipe including corn, beans, water, and salt to make corn masa.

We asked about the program and what they do. "Well, we work on reading, writing, and speaking English," explains Mary from Haiti. Shaun asks do they like the teachers. All the students said yes except for

Abonga. "No. It's more than like. I can't even express it," exclaims Abonga.

Now we are at the last question: "What does Ubuntu mean?" The students begin to call out related words: teamwork, community, sharing.

Ubuntu means "I can be who I am because of who we are together."

"Be who you are and don't forget where you came from," advises Johanna from Ecuador.