

STORIES BY RISHAB REVANKAR
GRAPHIC BY ALICIA HANCHOCK

Cape Coast, Ghana

"Africa's father of the Internet" and Ghanaian professor Nii Quaynor was recently inducted into the Internet Hall of Fame. Quaynor's pivotal role in establishing the continent's first online connections is part of the reason that 150 million Africans have Internet access today. After 20 years at the vanguard of African web development, Quaynor indicates his goals for the present: affordable Internet connectivity and a surge in homegrown online content.

Beijing, China

Imprisoned eight years ago on account of leaking government secrets, journalist Shi Tao is now free. In an email to a U.S. human rights forum, Shi had sent details of the Chinese government's plan to restrict news coverage of the 15th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre. The email was intercepted by Yahoo and disclosed to the Chinese government, leading to Shi's arrest in 2004. Shi was released from prison on Aug. 23 but has yet to address the public.

New York City, New York

Novak Djokovic and Rafael Nadal, the world's No. 1 and 2 tennis players respectively, squared off in the U.S. Open final on Sept. 10. After four sets and nearly four hours of rallying, Nadal captured his second U.S. Open title along with \$3.6 million in prize money. A seven-month knee injury had sidelined him at the tourney last year, so after securing a U.S. Open victory at the end of this tennis calendar year, Nadal crowned this season as "the most emotional one of (his) career."

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

In the days leading up to the Independence Day celebration on Sept. 7, Brazilian activists used social media to motivate protests in 150 cities. Citing political corruption and the need for better public services, around 500 protestors interrupted military parades and a soccer match between Brazil and Australia on Independence Day. With the memories being fresh from Brazil's massive anti-corruption demonstrations in June, police were quick to use tear gas and stun guns to contain street protests.

Education system alienates young migrant workers

BY ANNA OATES
STAFF WRITER

Next time you're at the grocery store, take a moment to think about the farmworkers whose labor bred the fresh produce in front of you. Chances are at least one of the 800,000 children of America's migrant workers played a role.

According to the documentary film "The Harvest," about half of these 800,000 children will never graduate from high school.

In this light, many would argue that the government's role in providing academic and emotional support to migrant workers' children is lacking. Standard services, such as after school tutoring and online classes, have come up short in providing a solution to these children's educational struggles.

Now a graduate student at Duke University, Felicia Arriaga was born and raised in a family of migrant farm workers.

"There just aren't enough migrant education point people to take care of what these children

need," Arriaga said.

According to PBS, the children are introduced to farm labor as early as the age of 12, provided they are accompanied by a guardian. And while most youth employers have a three-hour work shift limit on school days, the farms enforce no such restrictions.

Iselda of Pasco High School elaborates on the hardships of balancing farmwork and academics in an interview with Dr. Margaret Hill, the San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools.

"Working in the fields is the worst part about being a migrant student," she said. "You have to work each day in the hot sun and then go to school for the rest of the day. You don't even get to keep the money you make. It all goes to your parents."

The money earned by children like Iselda is crucial in paying for basic housing and two square meals a day.

For these children, survival comes before school, and farmwork comes before homework. As a result, seasonal

crop changes force them to migrate throughout the nation with their families, changing schools and homes all the while.

"You miss out on a lot of school," Iselda said. "I lose some of my credits when I come to Washington."

Many institutions point to more college scholarships and exclusive academic opportunities as the solution to the educational bind. Arriaga doesn't think that this approach is the sole answer to the multifaceted issue.

"There's a lot to think about when it comes to how we can impact different levels of their education system," she said.

"How do we support students who don't want to be separated from their parents? Maybe they don't need to go to college.

"The question is, how do we create a realistic approach considering their needs and the traditional educational system?"

Perhaps it's time that America, as a nation, takes more time to consider what migrant workers' children really need to succeed academically.



Migrant farm workers pick peppers outside Gilroy, Calif. Many children of migrant families move often and do not receive an adequate education.

COURTESY OF CROWDFUNDER.COM