

5<sup>th</sup> Issue | Mar

2021 Westdale's School

Newspaper

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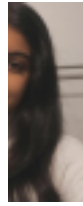
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# March Issue

# Note from the Editor s

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nd?\_we?re back to March.



*P. Sonya*

Sonya Pallapothu  
Co-Editor-in-Chief

The

**aaay!** It's March again! Let's try our best not to remember last year's

month used to be cause for excitement, since we could finally rest for a week before returning to the hectic life of a high school student. But now, March? specifically the 13th? is seen as the daunting benchmark since COVID-19's first real impact on us students. The virus has influenced all of our lives in infinite ways and in honour of reaching this benchmark, I want to congratulate you all for braving the forces that the year has pushed against our favour, and encourage you to power through these last four months of school before we are free for the summer break. We're extremely proud of all of our contributors and grateful for our supporters, and we wish you all an amazing March.

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oddly long March break?\_And let's put our best foot forward. Our March issue is, of course, nothing shy of absolutely amazing. The progress our team of writers and editors have made is just astounding, and I'm very privileged and proud to see them become even more astounding before my very eyes.

Before I finish this note, I want to try something new: a monthly writing tip.

March writing tip: Writing fiction and having trouble keeping up with the different personalities of each character? Writing a variety of compelling characters is already hard enough, so try developing a character profile. A character profile will help you discover more about your world of characters, and also remain consistent in how you write their: dialogue, actions, reactions, and



Jersey Myke-Tomlinson  
Co-Editor-in-Chief

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appearance. That's all! Enjoy the  
rest of the issue!

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Opinion Piece

# International Women's Day

By  
Kate Folsetter

Picture this, it's 2021, you are  
looking at  
especially at night. I have  
been followed

P

the month of March on your calendar, and  
you see that March 8th is International  
Women's Day. You think to yourself, it's 2021,

why is it still important that we celebrate it?  
This day is still important because across the  
globe—even in Canada—women face the issue

of gender inequality. The first International Women's Day was observed in Canada in 1911 and has been occurring in Canada ever since. It's important to recognize that this is an important date to be mindful of and understand that it still serves a purpose within our society today. We have yet to achieve gender equality in Canada. According to the Global Gender Gap Ranking from the World Economic Forum, Canada ranks 30th out of 35 developed countries.

Firstly, as a woman, I feel uncomfortable walking in many areas of the city alone, before and it made me feel quite unsafe. I know that I'm not alone in saying this, and I also know that many of my fellow

women-presenting people have experienced and continue to experience the same things. On the other hand, when speaking to my male friends and classmates, this was not the case? they felt perfectly comfortable when walking alone. They never felt as though their safety was in jeopardy and have never had to think about taking extra precautions when walking alone, not even at night.

For me, feminism and the issue of gender inequality are intersectional. They intersect based on all parts of a person's identity and how they live their lives through these aspects of their identities. These aspects include gender, race, sexuality, religion,

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#### International Women's Day: Continued

socio-economic status, and so on. All women and non-men are impacted by gender inequality, but people of other marginalized communities face the issue of gender inequality in a more substantial way due to the other forms of oppression they face within society. Also, people experience womanhood and being a woman in different ways.

Personally, I feel disconnected from womanhood as a lesbian because I am actively going against society's patriarchal notion that being a woman is linked to men and liking men. I use she/they

pronouns as I am not fully connected to being a woman. Furthermore, transgender women are told from the get-go that they aren't women enough, and they constantly have to defend the fact that they are indeed women. Some non-binary people may feel a connection to being a woman, but many do

not.

Growing up, women are told that they are more fit to do certain jobs. In society, for the longest time, there was the notion that women are only fit to hold jobs in fields like teaching and nursing because teachers and nurses are nurturing. Women have been historically pushed out of STEM fields, politics, and construction/ mechanics. Men are viewed as being tough, strong, logical and also having the ability to be leaders. There is currently a push to get women in these fields, however, women are still heavily underrepresented in these areas as a whole.

There is an expectation in our society that in the household, men are the providers and women cook and clean. An article from CTV

News states that 81% of women still feel primarily responsible for household chores, like cooking and cleaning. The toys that are marketed towards little girls and little boys are very different and help in putting them into boxes. This form of advertising reinforces the gender stereotypes and roles that are placed on people.

On the more extreme end, women still face so much gender-based violence in Canada and around the world. Women are dealing with harassment, catcalling, and sexual assault. Black transgender women are one of the most oppressed groups of people within our society, as they are getting murdered at alarming rates. In Canada, Indigenous girls, women and two-spirited

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individuals keep going missing and are

make the same amount of money for doing the same amount of work as a man. Misogyny and gender stereotypes affect all genders, including men, and I believe we should dismantle them. I want to wear clothes that make me feel confident without getting sexualized. I want to be on social media and not get scared that I will be sent unsolicited pictures. I plan to work in government and human rights in the future. I am thinking about running for office and I would love to see more fierce women like me in positions of leadership. I want all of the families of the missing and murdered Indigenous women to see justice for their lost family members, and for the Canadian government to take action. I want to see a future where we dismantle

International Women's Day: Continued

gender stereotypes, where all genders are

treated equally and

murdered. They face more violence than non-Indigenous women. Politicians haven't been addressing this and it is very shameful that we aren't doing enough to address this very widespread problem.

So why do we need International Women's Day? Here are my two cents. I need International Women's Day because I want non-binary people are visible.

I am just one person, one girl,

and many people's experiences  
"I want to see a future where we dismantle gender stereotypes, where all genders are treated equally and non-binary people are visible."

to feel safe when I am walking alone. I need gender equality because I am a leader, not bossy? I will speak my mind and I'm not here to please you. I want to be able to reject a guy without it turning into a thing and him

trying to turn me straight. I want to may be worse or different than mine. But I do know that my experiences aren't all unique to me and that many people can relate. This is why International Women's Day is as equally important in 2021 as it was at its founding.

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## 2 Opinion Piece

# Lost Music

By Franklin Gaydos

But like any language, words evolve and songs become irrelevant to the point where they can be lost and forgotten.

Music is often called a universal language and change significantly. This is because tell writers to just write, millennium and things anyways. A lot of people

# M

it, very much so, is all encompassing. But like any language, words evolve and

songs become irrelevant to the point where they can be lost and forgotten. This is

natural; no one knows every song that was ever created and chances are you might

know many more songs than someone did a century ago, but you wouldn't know the same songs. There is a chance that you might both recognize "Mary had a Little Lamb" or the "Star Spangled Banner" and other universally old songs, but go back a not surprising since old songs die, some are lost, and many times the recordings are destroyed—the story ends there. This might be true in most cases, but it is

"Banning music reminds us of the power of controlling information."

Nazi songs. The act of playing or singing these songs is now illegal in Germany. Banning

important to appreciate the other lost music as well.

For any individual person, the music that they know is only the tip of the iceberg when compared to the rest of the music one could listen to. Some songs never make it to that tip and no one ever listens to it. In some cases, it never makes it to the iceberg you never want your project to be another one of those unfinished pieces—forgotten

The Sequitur March 2021 Issue 7 music from the public is not uncommon, but all three of those songs can be accessed on the internet very easily. Of course, these songs are banned for a reason; the first one listed is hauntingly about the German advance on the Eastern front and as they march in, the Devil looks at them and laughs. The idea of banning is usually to protect people from being bothered by memories of events portrayed, but the idea is often debated. Banning music reminds us of the power of controlling information. The responsibility and the reasoning behind banning anything is often scary to some people. Controlling

and never seen by anyone else but yourself. But it happens, and this scenario takes place with music too. Who knows how many unique melodies have been playing in the minds of any individual. They never make it out and they're never played. They don't even get a chance.

"SS Marsch in Feindesland", "Sieg Heil Viktoria" and "Horst-Wessel-Lied" are all

information is not uncommon and the ways information is controlled is often skewed by its own nature. I know that **these** songs are banned, but I don't know the songs that were hidden so well that they are now lost to history.



petittube.com which sends  
you to a random YouTube  
video with almost no views.  
Most of the videos are  
strange and sometimes a little  
haunting, but you might be  
one of the only people ever to  
see them. The feeling of  
watching those videos is  
strange and it reminds me of

There is a website called

The Sequitur March 2021 Issue Opinion Piece: Lost Music 8  
liminal spaces: places in-between the cracks  
of the normal world. This can happen with  
music as well. I could not find a method of  
searching for music that very few to no people  
listened to, the same way  
petittube.com finds videos. This was  
unfortunate, but it is still possible to find  
unheard music on websites like Newgrounds if  
you're fast enough. The thing is, music that no  
one cares about is exactly the music that is  
hard to find, simply because it receives no  
attention. In a world dominated by demand built

for consumption, what doesn't sell is lost and forgotten.

On September 5th 1977, a rocket was launched into space with no target other than deep space. It carried the satellite known as **Voyager I** and in that satellite, the song "Johnny B. Goode" by John Berry plays. The unfortunate reality is that all of the songs that have been banned, buried or forgotten will one day truly be lost, along with all the greats and classics. But what's more likely is that humans will be gone long before **Voyager I** loses its data. The golden record will last for 1 billion years. Humans will be gone or, more optimistically, evolved by that time. Still, the echoes of our past can still be heard playing through the void, but a song once enjoyed by many, will fall into the emptiness and return to the same realm as all of the other lost music before it and after.

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### 3 Opinion Piece

The

## Departure From the Material: the Future of Money

By Miles Koseleci-Vieira

hat is money, these days??asks feeling of seeing your money  
a Tangerine Bank commercial.

?We used

you can be ?money smart?and  
can hold onto the traditional

"W

to be able to feel money, see money, smell  
money,?as the camera shifts from piggy banks  
and paper banknotes to credit cards and Apple  
Pay. ?Now it's something you send, tap, or  
swipe.?The pitch to the consumer that this  
commercial presents is that with the Tangerine  
Bank app, you will be able to once again ?see?  
your money?\_money that you can?t really **see**.  
They show pie charts, graphs, and tables,  
pitching to the consumer that with Tangerine



the consumer?s desire to return to the material  
can not be fulfilled. Only the simulation of a  
return to the material is available, as the  
Tangerine Bank app displays with its graphs  
and colourful tables. With the movement away  
from material currency, companies pitch  
non-material-material banking.

Tesla CEO and co-founder Elon Musk recently  
reached a 150 billion dollar net worth and is well  
on his way to 200 billion, but Musk?s wealth  
might be heavily inflated?\_and ready to pop.  
Looking at global sales of Tesla versus  
Volkswagen is a simple way to put into context  
Tesla?s highly inflated market cap of over \$780B  
compared to Volkswagen's \$87B (see graph).  
Volkswagen?s global sales are 30 times

while also embracing the modern reality of  
online banking and credit cards. This  
commercial presents an example of the  
departure from the material, and further, how

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The Departure from the Material: Cont. that  
of Tesla, and yet, Tesla has a market cap that  
is 9 times more than that of Volkswagen.  
Although market cap does refer to a  
company?s value on the stock market, that

value can be influenced by sentiment as much  
as sales figures. As ?Big Short" investor  
Michael Burry pointed out in September,  
?Tesla?s market-to-sales ratio has reached 18,  
while the industry

is important in order to grasp the market's disconnect from the material. This begs the question: when will the bubble burst?

Tesla's example is one of many that show the average is only 0.35.?

Understanding the inflated market value of Tesla stock

"Musk's wealth might be heavily inflated... and

ready to pop."

credit cards to cryptocurrencies. A future of global economies relying on unregulated cryptocurrency might be unlikely

market's reliance on the non-material and the continuing trend away from the material in the markets. This slow departure from the material has been seen in the move from gold currency to paper, then from paper to credit cards, and with the logical next step from

due to the unrestricted and anonymous nature of the currency. The emergence of China's digital

The Sequitur March 2021 Issue Opinion Piece: The Departure From the Material, the Future of Money 11 money). The last point is where difficulties

arise. As money becomes not a way to acquire material things but a way to only acquire more money, a vicious cycle of greed ensues. And while this cycle of continuous amassment of capital persists, so too does the cycle of environmental destruction,

"The market's disregard for the material is a reflection of our own disconnect from reality—a disconnect that is growing with no end in sight."

human rights violations, and growing global apathy and misery. This cycle of destruction is one of the many ways that the market unknowingly separates itself from the **real**. The global economic system, which people seem to worship like a deity, has evolved to the point of divinity where we rarely question its stability or integrity, even while its forces continue to destroy our world. The problem again lies in our disconnect from the material.

The Departure from the Material: Cont.

Yuan, which is anything but unrestricted and anonymous, may point to a future of both cryptocurrency and Central Bank Digital Currency (like the digital Yuan). The future of our money is uncertain, but one thing is for sure: it will continue to stray from the material.

So what is money? Often money is described as "a means to an end," that end being either the acquisition of material things, influencing others and the environment; or to acquire more means to an end (in essence, more

In January, Gamestop stock rose 800%, a rise fueled by the will of the people. This same phenomenon is seen differently in the inflated value of Tesla, a high value not fueled by the company's sales or real value, but by the perception of the company's value and the company's possible **future** value as perceived by shareholders. And this duality of

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### The Departure from the Material:

Cont. ?real value?versus ?market cap?begs the question: What is the true value of a company?Its value as perceived by the population?Or its value in terms of sales and company strength?The truth is, it's both, and in some cases, neither. It?s a phenomenon that will repeat itself, again and again?Bre-X to the dot com bubble to Dogecoin and beyond. When the value of something is not firmly grounded in reality, its value is nothing more than a promise. This promise of value is sure to be broken in Tesla?s case, and across the economy as a whole?slowly for now?\_but gaining speed.

Our departure from the material has been apparent in the evolution of money from

gold to cryptocurrencies. As market caps become disconnected from the actual value (like Tesla), the market?s reliance on the non-material is put on full display, and as we?ve seen from Bre-X to Gamestop when the supposed value of something (market cap) is not reflected in the ?real?value of that thing (like assets)?its value is nothing more than an abstract promise. The market?s disregard for the material is a reflection of our own disconnect from reality?a disconnect that is growing with no end in sight. We seem to treat the market like a heavenly hand, but it's simply a system?a tool?\_A tool that requires serious honing to prevent the lasting repercussions of a further departure from the material.



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## 4 Opinion Piece

# Reflections on French Language Day: The French School Isn't Teaching Us

By Gladys Kozyra

**T**he cool breeze of the Roaming through if we want a bag. In my  
AC hits me like a brick Archambault (a retailer moment of epiphany, I  
as my in  
dad and I step into a building games, and music. It's the advantage of the opportunity to  
filled with endless rows of summer of 2019, and during finally put what, at the time,  
French-language books, my family's road trip to was 8 years of French  
Quebec City, I planned to take Immersion to use. Eager to

improve my French, my fresh-out-of-grade-7 self jumped at the chance to buy books written in French in a place where they don't cost a small fortune like they do in Ontario.

Quebec similar to Indigo) in the mall Place Ste-Foy, I make my selections in 20 minutes and head over to the check-out. We go through the motions of paying when the cashier, a blond guy of about

20, asks my dad a question. Very quickly, in French. My dad barely knows anything past **bonjour** and in the moment, it hits me that I don't understand what the cashier is saying either. I'm panicking. He repeats himself one, two, maybe three times before my ears finally discern one word: **sac**. He's asking us practically scream "OOOHHHHHHH un sac!?" My voice echoes around the entire store and, completely

flustered, I try to say "No, we'll be okay" in French, but instead, I end up spitting out a slew of words entrenched in atrocious grammar and verb conjugations. Ironically, one of the books I got was a *bescherelle* (a book of French verbs). Eventually, he gets the idea. We don't get a bag. As we leave, the cashier, in a heavy Quebecois accent, says "thank you," sounding like "tank yoo." We clearly don't

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Reflections on French Language day:  
Continued

Above: Photo of Old Quebec, a neighborhood in Quebec City.

blend in. I leave the store exhilarated, slightly embarrassed, and knowing I have a lot of practicing to do.

This story isn't an outlier. Just last semester during my in-person French Immersion class, we watched a YouTube video by a Quebecois



lifestyle and fitness vlogger on Quebecois culture and stereotypes. This was completely revolutionary.

Almost no one could clearly understand the person speaking, and we had to carefully listen to the video several times over with our

French teacher having to go through the slang and colloquialisms with us. Soon, this turned into a whole discussion on the vast

differences between the metropolitan (the one we're used to) and the Quebecois accents, until someone brought up their own misadventures with the French language. A year or two prior, they were in a restaurant in Quebec with a friend who was also in the class, and they asked for **un boisson**. Now, by all normal circumstances of metropolitan French, they were asking for a drink in general, like water or iced

"Almost no one could clearly understand the

person speaking, and we had to carefully listen to the video several times over..."

tea. Surely, this must have been the case? You'd be wrong. It just so happens that in Quebec, a soft drink, like Pepsi or Coca-Cola, is ironically called "un liqueur" and by asking for "un boisson," they were attempting to order an alcoholic beverage as a minor. They had no clue why the waiter looked so confused.

Clearly, there's something

going on here. How is it that after nearly a decade of studying the French language, as Grade 9s, our only rare experiences of using our French knowledge in the real world consist of being barely able to hold a conversation and/or using one wrong word that changes the meaning of an entire phrase? Although I can't speak to the French learned in Grades 10-12, I think this problem has everything to do with the fundamental ways that schools teach French.

#### The Sequitur March 2021 Issue Opinion Piece: Reflections on French Language Day 15 Reflections on French Language day: Continued

In the average French class, you'll probably notice the following things:

1. There's A LOT of verb conjugations.
2. The French we learn is really formal and you would probably never use the same words in the same context in English.

While learning to write and speak professionally with good spelling and grammar is an essential aspect of learning any language, not being taught anything beyond this, such as international French slang, geography-specific words, and accents, puts many students in Ontario learning French as a second language, as many of us at Westdale are, in situations where they are constantly put at a

disadvantage. The French taught to most students around the globe is metropolitan French, and this is also the standard of many French learning resources. To an extent, this makes perfect sense in our situation.

Metropolitan and Quebecois French are written almost identically. Speaking and listening to them, however, is where our troubles begin.

The reason why so many people in my French



cooperate with people in Quebec as aspiring bilingual citizens defeats the whole purpose of the program. There are many more videos and teaching resources in metropolitan French than there are in Quebecois French. As a result, the accent and nuances of metropolitan French are what we hear and practice with most often. This translates into

students, not being able to understand and

"This problem has everything to do with the fundamental ways that schools teach French."

Immersion class last semester were really thrown through a loop when listening to the Quebecois

accent is because we're

hardly exposed to it. As French Immersion

the vocabulary we have in our

French arsenal when it comes to speaking.

While we could probably fend for

ourselves as overly formal

tourists with bad accents 6058

km and an ocean away in Paris,

France, it's a lot more

convenient for us Ontarians to

just drive to the next province

over and use our

The Sequitur March 2021 Issue Opinion Piece: Reflections on French Language Day 16  
of communicating  
effectively..."

"If we were taught how to use and understand the Quebecois accent and even some of the idioms and expressions used there, we'd stand a much better chance

Reflections on French Language Day: Cont.  
French there. Unfortunately, it's not usually smooth sailing, but what if it could be? If we were taught how to use and understand the Quebecois accent and even some of the

idioms and expressions used there, we’d stand a much better chance of communicating effectively, rather than defaulting to being a lamb to the slaughter the second we get past **bonjour**.

If you ever find yourself in Quebec, here’s a few words and phrases that might be helpful:

| QUEBECOIS     | ENGLISH                                |
|---------------|--|
| Je suis tanné | I’m fed up                             |
| Dîner         | Lunch                                  |
| Niaiser       | To joke around, to ..mess with someone |
| Tu me gosses  | You’re annoying me                     |
| Char          | Car                                    |
| Clavarder     | To chat online                         |

As United Nations French Language day approaches on March 20, in our pursuit of learning French, we can’t be restricting ourselves to just one geographic location and register. When learning French, it’s important that we take into consideration our individual needs for learning the language. By making the shift toward teaching us more Quebecois and French slang, idioms and pronunciation, schools can better support us in whatever goals we have for ourselves.

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## News Report



# The Starlight Tours

By Joanna Wang

Rodney Naistus. Lawrence  
Wagner.

was bleeding and yelling in the  
back of a police cruiser the

N

eil Stonechild. Darrell Night.

Stonechild alive, had said that he

These are the names of the people who are fundamental in the history of the starlight tours. Names that will live on as a reminder of the shameful history behind the Saskatchewan police force.

On November 29th, 1990, Neil Stonechild's body was found frozen and facedown in a field. He was a Saulteaux First Nations teen, just 17 years old at the time of his death. It was -28°C that night in Saskatoon, yet he was found only wearing one shoe and a light jacket.

Jason Roy, the last person to admit to seeing night he went missing. In an interview with CBC,

Jason stated, "And Neil was screaming and swearing at me and telling?he was saying 'Okay, help me man, these guys are gonna kill me.' He was swearing about a lot of different things, but that's what struck out most in my mind is that he said that. And you know right at that moment it really scared me, because his face was cut open pretty good.?"

Despite all the evidence that pointed toward foul play, the investigator closed the case a week later, ruling his death as accidental. The report did not address the missing shoe, the

visible injuries to his face and hands, or how he had managed to walk 9km in the middle of a snowstorm. It had also conveniently left out Jason's statement.

Stonechild's mother and other family members believed his death was the result of a 'starlight tour'. A 'starlight tour' or 'scenic drive in the countryside' was when police would pick up inebriated Indigenous people and leave them on the outskirts of the city in the middle of winter.

Neil Stonechild and his family would not receive any justice until more than a decade later.

Darrell Night, a member of the Cree Nation, was picked up by two white police officers on January 28th, 2000. He had been drinking that night and incited an argument outside of his uncle's apartment. Night had thought they were taking him to a drunk tank but immediately knew something was wrong when the officers

The Sequitur March 2021 Issue 18 started driving in the opposite direction.

They drove 5km to an isolated area outside of Saskatoon. Night's head was slammed onto the hood of the truck and was left there in the freezing weather in just a t-shirt and jean jacket. He recalls one of the officers telling him it was his problem if he froze out there.

He barely managed to survive. After walking several kilometers in the -22°C weather, Night reached a power plant and was let in by the watchman.

Just a day later, Rodney Naistus, an Indigenous man, was found dead in an industrial area north of a power plant. Lawrence Wagner, a Cree man, was found near the same power plant five days later. It was reported that the police never treated the area like a crime scene despite Wagner being found with blood on his shirt and no jacket or shoes.

Above: Neil Stonechild, Criminal podcast



Above: Darrell Night, K. Hogarth, NFB

story that was all too familiar to the Indigenous community. After his tale of survival had spread across the nation, there were countless reports from around the province from people who had experienced

their own starlight tour.

Reporters were able to connect Neil Stonechild, Rodney Naistus, and Lawrence Wagner's deaths together with the help of Darrell Night's report. This finally led to an inquiry into Stonechild's death, which found that he was in the custody of Brad Senger and Larry Hartwig the night he died, and that the injuries to his face and hands were likely caused by handcuffs. Senger and Hartwig were suspended with pay for two weeks before being fired and were never charged with Stonechild's death due to insufficient evidence.

Above: Darrell Night, in 2002, revisits the location where he was dumped by Saskatoon police in January 2000, in -20C weather.

Although an investigation was conducted for both Naistus and Wagner's cases, no criminal charges were ever filed. Mary Wagner continued to search for answers for her son's death, stating in an

"I just want to find out why they don't know this is people they are hurting."

article from the Washington Post, "I just want to find out why they don't know this is people they are hurting. That person, somebody loves them, cares for them. Maybe in their eyes that person is no good. I wouldn't let anybody walk on a road when it is cold out, minus 28, biting wind."

Four days after Night reported his starlight tour, Dan Hachen and Ken Munson admitted to leaving him in the outskirts of the city. They were suspended with pay three days later and fired on September 20, 2001. Hachen and Munson were the only officers tried and convicted of unlawful confinement, and were sentenced to eight months in jail.

Russel Sabo, the police chief at the time, apologized for the Saskatoon police force and admitted that "It's quite conceivable there were other times." It was disclosed that a police officer was disciplined for purposely leaving an

## The Starlight Tours: Continued

Indigenous woman on the edges of the city in 1976.

Justice David Wright oversaw the inquiry into the Saskatoon police department and made eight

recommendations, including in-depth training about race and for the province to establish an introductory program for Aboriginal candidates and candidates from minority communities, for police services. When contacted by the Criminal podcast, Troy Cooper, the current police chief,

stated, "All recommendations made as part of the inquiry into Neil Stonechild's death were implemented by the Saskatoon Police Service. There has been a great deal of change within the service over the last 16 years including training, recruiting, and relationship-building with members of the Indigenous community. We continue to look for ways to strengthen those relationships. The majority of our officers currently serving were hired after the 2004 inquiry and after the changes were implemented. Our Service supports calls for an independent oversight body." On January 9, 2004, police officials announced that all police cruisers will be equipped with global positioning systems (GPS).

In 2016, Addison Herman was working on a project about police brutality when he noticed there was nothing written about the starlight tours on the Saskatoon Police Service's

Wikipedia page. It had been erased on more than one occasion. Sometime between 2012 and 2013, the section was erased, then added back, then erased again. By tracking the IP address, Addison found out that the computer used to make these edits was registered with the

Saskatoon Police Commission. They admitted that someone using a police computer did something to the Wikipedia entry but were unable to specify who.

The issues being brought to light have led to some positive changes. Saskatoon now has a Metis police chief who frequently meets with an Indigenous Elders advisory board, and Darlene Brander, a Cree woman, is chair of the police commission in Saskatoon. In August of



Above: Darlene Brander, Saskatoon StarPhoenix

2016, a national inquiry into Canada's missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls was finally launched. It was published three years later with recommendations for ways to

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address the disproportionate violence against Indigenous people.

But unfortunately, the justice system still continues to fail people of colour, especially Black and Indigenous people. This was made all the more clear last year when a police officer murdered George Floyd which led to worldwide protests for Black Lives Matter and

against police brutality. Around the same time, Ejaz Choudry and Regis Korchinski-Paquet died in separate incidents after an encounter with the Toronto-area police. As stated by Canada's Department of Justice: "Compared to all other categories of accused persons, Indigenous people continue to be jailed younger, denied bail more frequently, granted parole less often and hence released later in their sentence, over-represented in segregation, overrepresented in remand custody, and more likely to be classified as higher risk offenders."

What difference did the implementation of the recommendations make? When will enough be enough? Will real change ever come?

Above: **Starlight Tours** by Julianne Alexander

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## 6 Opinion Piece



# How We Teach History and



# Our Relation to Change

By Declan Withers

I've grown tired of over labour. To quote Karl from the annoying kid  
the past 11 months, it's Marx, "Man makes his you have to remember  
the own history??" not to talk to for  
f there is any phrase  
world, and with our the whole class (and one

oft-repeated "we are living  
through history." Partly  
because I've heard it far too  
much, partly because I'd  
rather talk about anything  
other than COVID-19, and  
partly because I don't think it's  
true. Not that COVID won't  
one day appear in history  
books, which it surely will, but  
to say that we simply "live  
through history" is a  
miscategorization. History is  
not the story of events, but  
the coalescence of all past  
and present human  
relations—those between  
people, with the natural

We have all been in a history  
class, and whether we  
remember it or recall what was  
on our phones or in our  
dreams at the time is a  
different question. I think it is  
also safe to say that we have  
all sat through a class  
discussion on the question,  
"Why is learning history  
important?" Perhaps because  
the teachers wanted to  
encourage us to be engaged,  
or perhaps because they need  
some convincing that they  
aren't wasting their life away.  
Typically, there is a single  
common answer from  
fear of falling asleep and

never waking up); it's  
something like, "We should  
learn history so we don't  
make the same mistakes as  
before." I will now delight  
myself in being the annoying  
kid, and argue that this point  
is woefully inadequate.

The study of history is far more  
than "not repeating past  
mistakes." The past is never  
dead, and it is never static. Our  
understanding of the past is as  
much informed by our present  
as by the history itself. To treat  
history as a linear timeline is to  
do us all a



## How We Teach History and Our Relation to Change: Continued

great disservice. To quote Karl Marx again, "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles." that is to say that the interests and motivations of all of society never aligns, whether in a nation or between them. The interests of classes are defined by their relation to production. Wage labourers and owners, serfs and lords, aristocrats and traders—they do not work in the same direction; they exist in

contradiction. Understanding history as linear takes away our agency to change the world and create history, and without a proper understanding of history and the present, we can do nothing but toil. In the words of

whole cloth; he does not make it out of conditions chosen by himself, but out of such

as he finds at hand. The tradition of all past generations weighs like an alp upon the brain of the living.?"

So what is a good example of historical education? Let's turn to the way that the American Civil War is most often taught, or at least how I learned it in an American History course: the South wanted to keep slavery legal because their economy relied on the cheap production of agricultural products, which could not be profitable without the unpaid labour of slaves. The North, on the other hand, which had recently industrialized, wanted to spread capitalism and wage labour across the whole country so that capital could grow. They fought over it for a long time, and eventually the southern states, fearing the banning of slavery after the election of Lincoln, seceded from the union. This is, of course, only a summary of almost 100 years of American history leading up to the Civil War and at least 50 years of battle over the issue of slavery. There is no doubt, however, that the American Civil War was caused by slavery; one system

Karl Marx (once again), "Man makes his own history, but he does not make it out of the "Understanding history as linear takes away our agency to change the

world and create history..." (industrial capitalism) could not function off of slavery due to its need for a large pool of wage labourers to consume products, and another system

(slavery) which could not make a profit off of wage labour. Here is the contradiction which

The Sequitur March 2021 Issue Opinion Piece: How We Teach History and Our Relation to Change 24 could not be resolved dynamic

without one side winning, and the other side nature of history, and see clearly why the two losing. This allows the student to understand the sides are fighting. There is of course the cultural

question where, in the South, culture had evolved around the slave-owning plantation

farmers and so slavery was no vice at all, and in the North, culture was evolving largely around the industrial bourgeoisie and proletariat, both of which saw slavery as an evil. Thus there were many who fought for culture, but it is understood that these cultures arose from the economic base of their societies.

For my second example, consider the subject of the Indigenous nations in the new world (what is today North and South America). Most students in Canada spend time learning about Indigenous communities before contact with Europeans. I remember learning about longhouses

Above: Indigenous Oral History, Buffalo Bill Historical Center. An Indigenous elder shares a story with others.

as a kid, and in an American history course, about Powhatan, and the Indigenous population of modern-day Virginia. I would argue however that our teaching of these subjects is inadequate and shows clear

**"Already, we gloss over the mountains of history, of class struggles, of war, of relations between Indigenous groups and so much more."**

evidence of modern conditions affecting history. When we are taught about Indigenous people, we are taught about groups of people who lived together, and the way they lived, and

then immediately we are shown how that changed when Europeans arrived. Already, we gloss over the mountains of history, of class struggles, of war, of relations between Indigenous groups, and so much more. Beyond the disservice of not teaching this history, our treatment of Indigenous Peoples as a static entity before the arrival of Europeans is more related to the modern-day relations of the nations of the Americas with their Indigenous populations than it is of the history of the Indigenous Peoples. In Canada today, we are taught that the Indigenous populations have assimilated, or at the very least have

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accepted being part of Canada and forfeited their sovereignty. This is easy to accept because, once the static way of life of the Indigenous Peoples pre-contact is gone, their whole identity?—according to history?—is gone. They cannot continue to exist outside of their traditional way of life. Their societies, unlike ours, are unable to evolve.

These beliefs are undoubtedly untrue, and despite the death of much of the Indigenous

populations of the Americas, there still exists many communities who have held onto their identity but are struggling for their voices to be heard every day.

It is important to note that, the story of the static Indigenous Peoples can be used both as a story for and against the present and past treatment of them. It is just as Eurocentric to say that Indigenous Peoples lived in paradise and that they had lived the same way for

thousands of years before Europeans arrived as it is to say that they were "savages" who were civilized by Europeans. To treat all Indigenous Peoples as one group, as having one way of life, and as being defined by that way of life, is to erase both their historical and the present struggles.

When people of the future study COVID-19—and there is no doubt they will—it is unlikely that they will spend much time reading about life inside our homes, or even the experience of those with COVID. They will spend far more time studying the long-term

effects of the illness on our world, our economy, and ultimately our culture.

So to answer the teacher's question "why is it important to study history?" well, it is important for us to understand where we are and how we arrived here. It is important to understand how our society functions and how it has evolved. This is all important because if we are to "create our own history," we must understand the conditions we find at hand. To paraphrase Marx one last time, historians have interpreted the world in various ways. The goal, however, is to change it.

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## 7 Casey's Corner



# Kessler Syndrome

By Casey Kisielewski

K

Junk Theory—is a strange, scary phenomenon. It's already in effect and may put us on the path to disaster.

If you were to look at the earth from space, you

essler Syndrome—also called the Kessler Effect, collisional cascading, or the Space

the smaller end, there's copper wire, old shields, lens caps, and even droplets of liquid

wouldn't see the planet as you probably imagine it. It's not like the Universal logo: one single planet, surrounded by nothing but empty space and stars. I mean, sure, there are satellites. But there are only a few, right? Well,

actually, there are around 2000 active satellites orbiting the earth. And 3000 more that are defunct.

Those 5000 satellites aren't the only things floating around the globe; there are tons of disregarded items in orbit. On the larger end of the scale, there are old vehicles and pieces of vehicles, as well as the satellites, and, on

and flecks of paint. The earth is surrounded by a thick cloud of debris. The oldest known artificial item in orbit is NASA's Vanguard 1 satellite, launched in 1958, making it 63 years old.

There are several websites where you can find

a simulation of space debris, if you're interested, like [stun.space](#), which has an interactive platform, updated to the second, where you can find statistics on space satellites and debris by clicking on them. These simulations show how thick the cloud is and just how many objects there are, as well as the year they launched, and how they orbit.

In these simulations, it's easy to see that every object has a very specific orbit, and is careful not to infringe on the orbits of others.

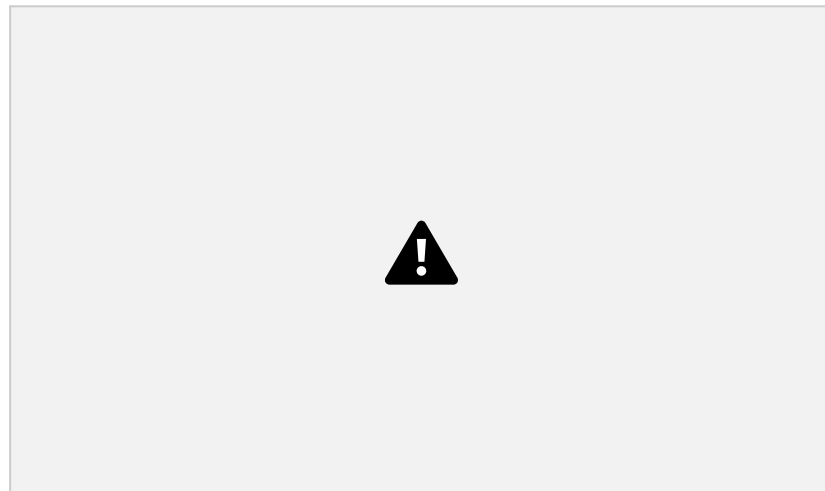
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## Kessler Syndrome: Continued

However, there are always going to be flaws, and there already have been. While the list of large, past collisions is small, it's not to say those few didn't have devastating impacts on the orbital system.

In 2009, there was a hypervelocity crash between Iridium 33 and Kosmos 2251. They collided at speeds of 42000 km/h, or about 12 kilometres per second. Both of the satellites were smashed to bits, with the incident creating 628 pieces of trackable debris.

During another event in 2007, a Chinese organization was testing an anti-satellite weapon and intentionally destroyed the defunct Fengyun-1C. The collision produced 3428 pieces of debris and had by far one of the largest effects.



Above: 2009 Satellite collision between  
Cosmos\_2251 and Iridium\_33,

A lot of space junk-producing events are caused by accidental explosions, usually creating around 300-800 pieces of new debris. Most of the recent, notable events have been caused by leftover fuel or malfunctioning parts.

Large collisions are the ones we take most note of, but collisions are constantly happening on the smaller scale, and can also have an extreme impact.

Old vehicles and satellites in space have coats of paint, which are commonly affected by

ultraviolet radiation, which causes them to begin flaking. The paint flecks are only about one centimetre in size, but they travel at around eight kilometres per second—ten times faster than a bullet. Solar rays, solar panels, and shuttle windows have been found with web-like cracks, similar to bullet holes in thick glass. An astronaut once found one of these cracks in their shuttle's windshield, and, upon later examination, it was determined to have been caused by a paint fleck.

In 2019, it was estimated that there were around 128 million pieces of artificial debris smaller than one centimetre, 900 000 between

one centimetre and ten centimetres, and 34 000 larger than that.

Kessler Syndrome (don't worry, we're getting there) is kind of a mix of things. It's a theory, but we're already beginning to experience it. The Syndrome was proposed by NASA scientist Donald J. Kessler in 1978, and it begins with the continuous dispatch of objects to space. Currently, there are 2000 active satellites, and 3000 obsolete. As time goes on, the number of obsolete satellites will increase, and we will continue to send out new ones.

What Kessler predicted was that, eventually,

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### Kessler Syndrome: Continued

there will be so many items in orbit, that one collision could cause a massive ripple effect. The collision and its debris would strike other objects, causing new collisions, causing more debris, causing new collisions as the cycle repeats itself. This would be an enormous chain reaction, and, while it would surely damage much of the debris and active satellites, that's not what Kessler was worried about.

Kessler predicted that the ripple of space collisions would lead to billions of pieces of space debris. The junk would create such a dense cloud of rapidly-flying objects that we wouldn't be able to send anything out to space without it suffering damage. Kessler's concern was that we wouldn't be able to send out any more spaceships, any more rockets, any more Mars rovers or satellites, or launch any more exploratory missions to other planets. Earth's

what we discovered up until that point.

Kessler predicted, in 1978, that it would be 30 to 40 years before we reached such a point where his syndrome became plausible. We hit the 40-year mark in 2018, but that doesn't mean we're safe at all. In fact, the earth's orbit is currently at a critical point, with Kessler's theory becoming easier than ever before to

"Not only does it mean that we will have imprisoned ourselves on

Earth, but we will have put a halt to space exploration forever." orbit would be so clogged that nothing could make it through.

The Kessler Syndrome is

scary. Not only does it mean that we will have imprisoned ourselves on Earth, but we will have put a halt to space exploration forever. We'll be trapped on this planet—not only physically. Our discovery of outer space will stall completely and we'll be left with only

extremely concerning. It's imagine.

It's difficult to say for sure when this will happen, or even if it will. Things like this are hard

to think about because they're so wild and uncertain, almost too crazy to be possible, but the reality is that Kessler's theory could very well come true.

Some sources say it's unlikely, but others beg to

differ—the jury is still out. Whether or not the event will occur on as large a scale as Kessler theorized, we are on our way to some kind of disaster.

There are currently a few projects working to

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objects from orbit each year—something that several organizations are working on, like the European Space Agency (ESA). The ESA has even produced simulations of several methods to remove space debris, such as a net, a solar sail, and even a slingshot. Unfortunately, progress is extremely slow. There is no profit in these projects, so nobody is pushing for them.

The Kessler Syndrome is an enormous, scary beast of an idea. What makes it worse is that most of us can't do anything about it. The big space corporations—NASA, the ESA—are the people in charge, and they may be holding the fate of the human race in their hands.

Unfortunately, there's nothing you can personally do to help the problem (unless you have powerful relations with a space agency—then maybe you could speak up...), but know that while progress isn't coming quickly, there are still some people working on preventing the Syndrome, and that's better than nothing.

"The big corporations—NASA, the ESA—are the people in charge, and they may be holding the fate of the human race in their hands." prevent the Kessler Syndrome. In order to effectively stop it, we'd have to remove five large

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The space junk simulation, a list of collisions, and the rest of this article's sources are listed at <https://linktr.ee/caseysc>, if you're interested. There are tons of YouTube videos and written articles on the subject if you'd like to explore the

subject further. I hope you  
enjoyed this article, and thanks  
for reading! If you have any

questions, feel free to reach out  
via email at

[ckisie2692@hwdsb.on.ca](mailto:ckisie2692@hwdsb.on.ca) or  
Instagram @c4seyelizabeth.

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## 8 Movie Review

# Knives Out

By Marian  
Shimoda-Beyle





G

reetings everyone! I

or Comedy at the

to Marta Cabrera (Ana

know we are all

Golden Globes

de

Motion Picture - MusicalWe are then introduced

disappointed about March Break being postponed but I have an excellent movie for you this month. We are talking about **KnivesOut!** Rian Johnson directed, wrote the screenplay and co-produced the film with Ram Bergman. **KnivesOut** received several nominations including Best

and Best Original Screenplay at the Oscars. This was also one of the last films with the late Christopher Plummer.

The movie starts with Harlan Thrombey (Christopher Plummer), a successful mystery author, who is discovered dead in his mansion by his housekeeper.

Armas) when she is called to Thrombey's mansion. We learn that she was Harlan's nurse and confidant. Harlan's whole family is also there at the mansion to be questioned by the police. Through this interview sequence, we are introduced to members of the Thrombey

family and learn more about the circumstances of Harlan's death. We find out that he was found dead the morning after his 85th birthday party, and that the case had been ruled a suicide. However, one person does not seem to be sure of that verdict: Detective Benoit Blanc (Daniel Craig). We also meet Linda Drysdale (Jaime Lee Curtis), who is Harlan's daughter, and her husband Richard (Don Johnson), followed by Harlan's son, Walt Thrombey (Michael Shannon) and Walt's wife and son--Donna and Jacob, respectively. Finally, we are presented with Joni Thrombey (Toni Collete) who



is Harlan's daughter-in-law,  
and her daughter Meg  
(Katherine Langford).

Through some flashbacks,  
we see that not only is the  
Thrombey family rather  
dysfunctional, but three of  
them were actually hiding  
information from the police.

The day before Harlan's

death, Harlan had  
confronted Richard about him  
having an affair and  
threatened to tell Linda. That  
same morning, Joni was cut  
off from her allowance for  
stealing money from Harlan.  
Later that day, at the party,  
Harlan had also fired Walt  
from his publishing  
company. Even stranger still is

the absence of Ransom  
Drysdale (Chris Evans), Linda  
and Richard's son, from both  
the questioning and the  
funeral. At the party, he and  
Harlan had had an argument,  
which had prompted him to  
leave early—the subject of  
their argument is unknown.

Detective Blanc then meets  
Marta who, interestingly  
enough, cannot lie without  
throwing up. Through Marta,  
Blanc is able to confirm his  
suspicions about Richard,  
Joni and Walt. When it comes  
time to interview Marta, we  
cut to a flashback of what  
happened the night of  
Harlan's birthday party.  
Marta has accidentally

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##### Knives Out: Continued

switched Harlan's medications, giving him 100  
mLs of morphine. According to Marta, he has 10  
minutes left to live. With the antidote  
mysteriously gone, Marta tries to call an  
ambulance but Harlan stops her. He tells her  
that if she gets into trouble, her mother's  
undocumented immigrant status could be  
revealed and that they could be deported.  
Instead, he gives Marta a set of instructions to  
carry out in order to erase suspicion. He then  
slits his own throat. Shocked and

heartbroken, Marta carries out the task, but  
there are still more surprises in store for her.

**Knives Out** has a lot of things going for it—one  
of them being an excellent cast of actors who  
all gave great performances. Ana de Armas in  
particular made Marta an endearing

protagonist that you want to root for. Daniel  
Craig as Detective Blanc was very entertaining  
and funny, which was a contrast to the serious  
detectives we usually see in mystery movies.  
He maintained a very cheesy Southern accent  
throughout which I thought was hilarious, but

others may find it over the top so I can't say if it was objectively good or bad.

Another strong point in the movie is the fact that every character managed to be memorable, which can be difficult to do with large ensembles. This is done in **KnivesOut** by giving each of the background characters a defining trait or running joke, in lieu of a rushed backstory that doesn't end up being important. For example, Jacob Thrombey (Jaeden Martell) was on his phone for the entire movie—even though a murder investigation was going on?

and is described as an internet troll. This tells us everything we need to know about him while adding some comic relief.

This movie is also very good at subverting expectations in a way that adds to the story. It is a whodunit that tells you who the culprit is within the first half-hour. This changes the expected structure of the movie and adds the hanging question of 'will she get away with it?'. The movie continues to do this with each plot twist, raising the stakes and tension.

In addition to being suspenseful, the film is

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also comedic. Some of the funniest moments in the movie stemmed from the family dynamics. The Thrombeys' petty fighting and rich people shenanigans were made even funnier by the clever writing. I really enjoyed the costumes as well. They were all colourful and fun. Each

person's costume reflected their character but still fit in with the rest of the cast. The set design of Thrombey's mansion was absolutely beautiful, with lots of attention to detail. It had an old-fashioned and slightly eccentric look. Speaking of attention to detail, there is plenty of

foreshadowing and clues given early on that you may not notice the first time you watch the movie. **KnivesOut** is a lot of fun to watch? even if it?s for the second or third time?-because it doesn?t rely on the shock factor alone.

I had a hard time finding negatives for this movie. Something to point out is that besides Marta, the other characters don?t have much depth. While the Thrombeys were not really meant to be complex, I still think that Ransom,

Linda and even Detective Blanc could have been more fleshed out.

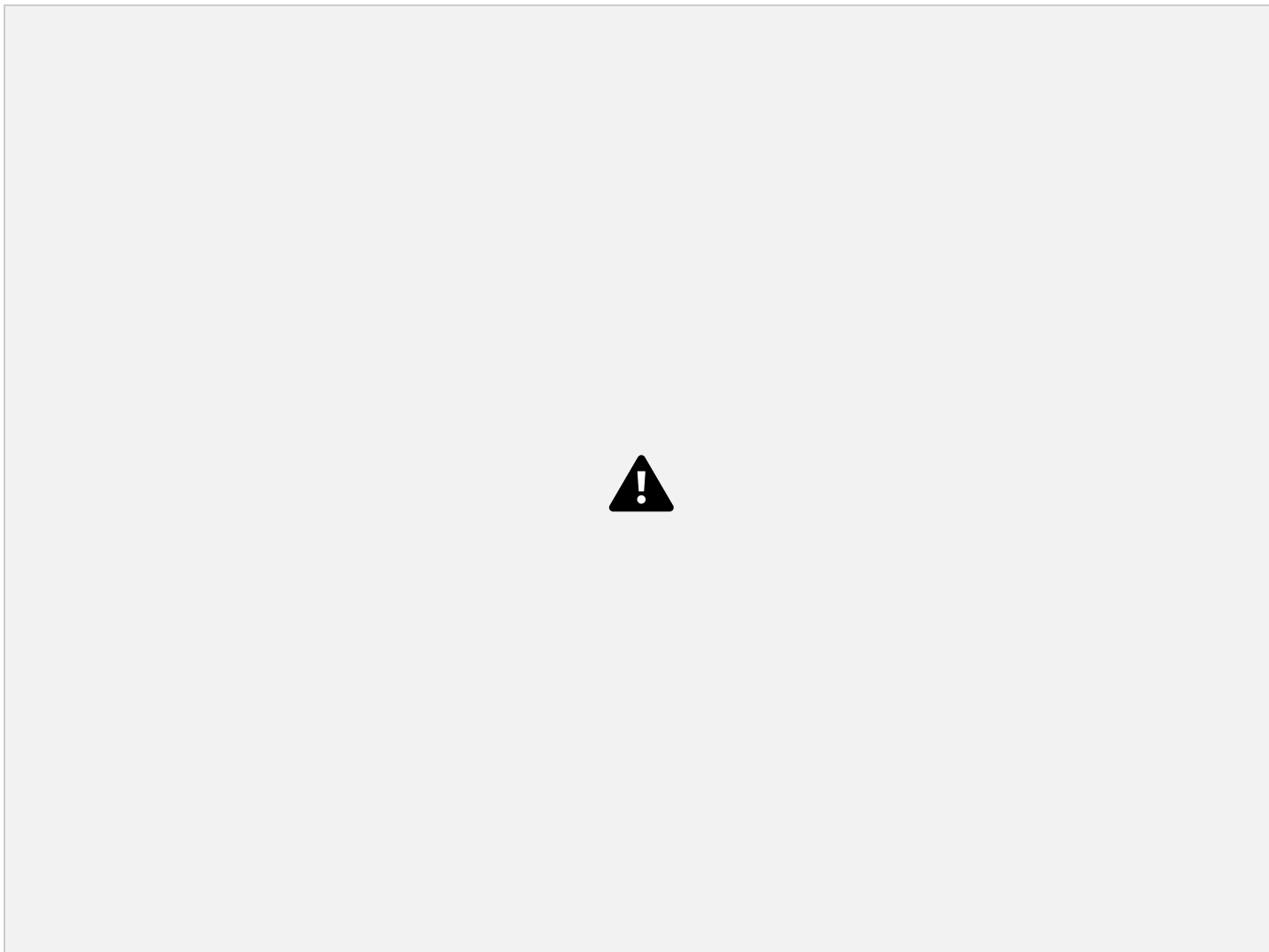
To sum it up, **KnivesOut** is a fantastic film that I would definitely recommend giving a watch. I?m going to give it 5 out 5 stars.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consetetur



**Knives Out**

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9  
Book



# A Tree Grows in Brooklyn

By Ayesha Nainar

“Look at that tree growing up there out of the grating. It has no sun, and water only when it rains. It’s growing out of sour earth. And it’s strong because its hard struggle to live is making it strong.”

Smith is a stunning, melancholy daughter of first- and coming-of-age novel second-generation

**A** which is in line with her

**Tree Grows in Brooklyn** by Betty neighbourhood. Being the

set just after the turn of the 20th century. It follows a young girl by the name of Frances “Francie” Nolan through her adolescence in Brooklyn, New York. When the reader first meets Francie, she is a dreamy child, spending her free time either wandering through the streets of Brooklyn with her little brother or reading books borrowed from the local library. Her family is poor but not completely destitute,

immigrants, Francie’s life is equally touched by

both the “American Dream” and her dire financial circumstances.

This book was concisely written with no extra fluff, yet still somehow managed to deliver hard-hitting moments when needed. Readers are placed into Francie’s naive shoes, and all the events that transpire are deeply felt with the conscience of her youth. Heavier topics

family afloat with her iron will, Francie's beloved father, Johnny Nolan, fails to fully adjust to his youth moving past him. Katie is an especially important character in **A Tree Grows in Brooklyn**. Her concrete wish to make sure that her children don't remain in a lower socioeconomic class is the motivation for both her grueling work as a house-cleaner and her decision to keep Francie and her brother in school, no matter the cost. Francie's maternal aunts—Sissy and Evy—are also characters with their own intriguing personalities, as well as representations of womanhood.

There is no sudden inner understanding or dramatic overcoming of heartbreak in this book, but rather small moments of happiness and sadness sprinkled throughout Francie's life, some more monumental than others. Smith displays an understanding of the intricacies and harshness of reality, and of the fact that there is no completely "happy ending". There is no logic in love, and yet sometimes there is no love in logic, and the

bittersweetness of

A Tree Grows in Brooklyn: Continued such as social inequity and skewed societal or moral compasses are navigated through an innocent lens, making the reality of Francie's life all the more poignant. In spite of this, more heartening themes such as hope and human resilience are also explored. The importance and merits of literacy are very much highlighted in the book as well—Francie can be compared to the many other book-loving protagonists driving young adult novels such as Liesel from **The Book Thief** or Jo from **Little**

While Francie's mother, Katie Nolan, keeps her

## Women.

While much of the initial focus is placed on Francie (due to everything being from her perspective), one of the best

consists of her mother, father, and aunts. The reader witnesses the disparity between her mother and father who, despite their similarity in age, differ in their ability to come to terms with their newfound parental responsibilities.

characteristics of the book is the supporting cast, which mainly

"There is no logic in love, and yet sometimes there is no love in logic..."

Francie's coming of age represents that to a T.

All in all, **A Tree Grows in Brooklyn** is a solid

young adult book that despite its age (published in 1943), rings true and remains accessible. I would recommend this book to anyone!

By Ellie Shimizu

# The Bus

S

he's sitting on the bus looking out the window, imagining that the road is enveloped in a sea of stars.

From that window anything is possible, because reality hasn't set in yet.

It's when she's home that her imagination is at a loss.

She's a painter, a good one.

She won a contest, once, back in the third grade, when nothing really counted.

She painted a cat and still has the little brush she used to paint the whiskers.

She paints on the bus. Mostly strangers. Strangers are interesting, strangers are beautiful.

Strangers don't hurt you.

She once painted a child with green eyes.

The child looked nervous; she found that intriguing.

She likes capturing moments as if her paintings are photographs.

She turns her head and sees the grass, it reminds her of the child's eyes.

She smiles to herself because only she knows.

The bus stops for the first time and a man gets off.

She imagines that he is an astronaut, ready to glide into the infinity residing behind the bus's red doors.

She looks to her side and realizes he forgot something,

It's a pamphlet?—about space!

It reads, "Regional Science Fair:  
Outer Space and Beyond"

Maybe he is an astronaut!

She tucks the paper into her pocket and  
smiles because, again, only she knows.

Someone, a couple of seats down, is  
stroking a cat.

Its fur is yellow like honey, with pepper  
speckles.

It looks at her with wondering eyes.

"What do you want?" they seem to ask.

She replies, "Nothing."

The cat turns away and suddenly its  
menacing gaze is on someone else.

Behind her, the galaxy turns into a field of  
dandelions.

They are her favourite.

She wants to pick one but she needs to  
get home.

Someone is waiting.

Her mother, who's been there for some

time.

The girl knows she's probably worried.

The bus is slower than it usually is.

She starts to imagine what it would be like  
to live on the bus.

For to live on the bus is to be an  
adventurer.

She's never ridden the bus to the end of  
its route.

Today will not be an exception because,  
again, someone is waiting.

"One day," she tells herself,

"I'll ride the bus to the edge of the  
universe, and set foot places no one has  
ever been."

But for today she'll just have to get off at  
her stop and wait for the day she decides  
to be brave.

The bus opens its red doors and her navy  
sneakers touch the pavement.

She turns and watches the bus disappear  
deep into the unknown.



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March

2021 Issue Sudoku



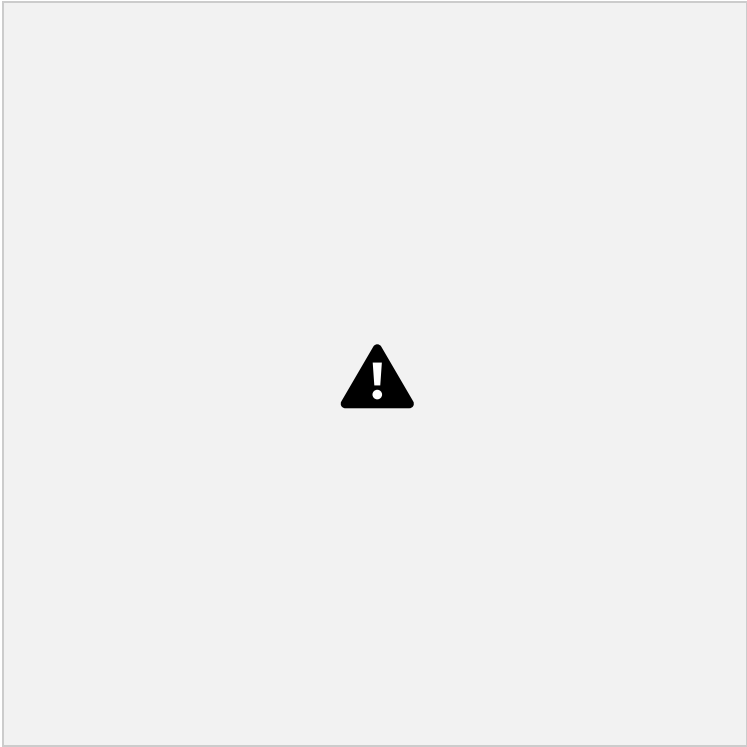
### HOW TO PLAY:

To solve the puzzles, all the blank squares must be filled using a number from 1 to 9. Each number can only be used once for each column, row, and 3 by 3 square.

Good Luck!



No. 7: Difficulty level: ? ? ? ? ?



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No. 8: Difficulty level: ? ? ? ? ?

