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Programmanus av Steve Hankey

ALANNA LESLIE: Hi, I'm Alanna Leslie and welcome to Newsreel World.

Today, we're off to Sudan, India and Kenya.

ALANNA LESLIE: But first Canada.

In September, Canada observed a new federal holiday: Truth and Reconciliation.

The day honours victims and survivors of Canada's residential schools, which sought to forcefully assimilate Indigenous children.

This new national holiday comes at a time when Canada is reeling from the discovery of thousands of unmarked graves of children at Indigenous residential schools across the country earlier in the year.

Shyloe Fagan reports from Toronto.

Brooke Lynn: "Well, it didn't really mean anything to me or my family, meaning someone who is, I guess, a second generation survivor because my mom went to a residential school and her mom and her mom's mom, you know. The things that happened to them affected my life in such a great way. But it doesn't acknowledge any of it like it doesn't fix anything.

Shyloe Fagan: That was Brooke Lynn giving her thoughts on Canada's first National Day for Truth and Reconciliation. A new federal holiday that will be observed every September 30th.



The new holiday comes as Canadians have been asked to reflect on their country's shameful history, with residential schools and the ongoing harms they have caused First Nations and Indigenous people.

Brooke Lynn: “For someone growing up and hearing what happened in these schools, to my family members, the stories that they would tell me and you know, they were tragic, tragic, tragic things.”

Shyloe Fagan: The purpose of residential schools was to assimilate Indigenous children into white, Euro-Canadian society.

Children were removed from their families, forbidden from speaking their language and practising their culture.

Former residential school survivors have spoken of the horrendous physical, sexual and emotional abuse they experienced.

The origins of residential schools are found in the missionary system of early colonisation.

The European settlers brought with them the assumption that their civilisation and way of life was superior.

In the 1880s, the Canadian government began to set up residential schools.

By 1920, it became mandatory for all Indigenous children to attend residential schools and illegal for them to attend any other.

Brooke Lynn: “We knew that there were bodies there. We knew that they had children buried out there.”

Shyloe Fagan: This summer thousands of unmarked graves of children were discovered at former residential schools across the country. Many Canada celebrations were cancelled.

Instead, rallies took place from coast to coast demanding justice for survivors and those who lost their lives.



The new federal holiday is an attempt for Canada to reconcile with its harmful colonial past.

But for Richelle Dubois, an Indigenous activist, one day of recognition is not enough.

Richelle Dubois: “They have still not taken on accountability, so I think it’s a start and that’s about it.”

Shyloe Fagan: The oppression of Indigenous people continues in the form of over-incarceration, lack of housing, systemic poverty, violence against Indigenous women and the lack of access to safe drinking water in hundreds of Indigenous communities across the country.

The last residential school closed in 1996, but the legacy lives on as many communities are still grappling with the intergenerational trauma and loss of culture caused by these institutions.

Richelle Dubois: “The government and the people of Canada need to acknowledge that the land that they are living on was stolen and that the children were taken.”

Shyloe Fagan: This is Shyloe Fagan reporting for Newsreel World from Toronto in Canada.

ALANNA LESLIE: Thanks Shyloe.

ALANNA LESLIE: Kenya has submitted its bid to host the 2025 World Athletics Championships.

In years when there isn’t a summer Olympics, the World Championships are the biggest event in the athletics calendar.

If Kenya is successful, it will be the first African country to host the event.

Kenya is one of the most successful countries in the history of running events, boasting sixty World- and thirty-four Olympic champions.



ALANNA LESLIE: A team of scientists from Australia and elsewhere have just launched a powerful radio antenna that will help humans discover new planets that might have life on them.

The scientists are looking for red dwarf stars as the planets that orbit them often have temperatures similar to Earth. It's believed that planets within a similar temperature to Earth are more likely to have life on them.

ALANNA LESLIE: The radio antenna is able to blot out other types of stars, black holes and other stellar objects using the same technology that some sunglasses use to block out certain types of light.

Sudan - MaMan X Aidyproof

ALANNA LESLIE: That's *Sudan* by Maman and Aidyproof.

MaMan sings in Arabic and English and is part of a growing hip-hop and afro scene in Sudan, one that's grown more quickly since the street protests of 2018 and 2019 brought about the end of Omar al-Bashir's authoritarian regime after thirty years.

Speaking to the BBC, MaMan reflects on his memories of life in Sudan leading up to the revolution:

Maman: "One day people getting shot next to you while you're running away and you stop and you think, like, wait, they won't shoot us. And then as soon as you think that someone next to you, they might fall in front of you or you might see bullets flying next to you on the wall."

ALANNA LESLIE: Young Indians are increasingly aware of the environmental and humanitarian costs of fast fashion.

Now, India's youth is embracing sustainable and second-hand clothing through online thrift stores.



Ayushi Shah has been talking to shoppers and entrepreneurs about this growing market and brings us this report from Mumbai.

Ayushi Shah: Did you know that, according to the Water Footprint Network, the t-shirt you're wearing took approximately three thousand litres of water to manufacture?

According to the World Economic Forum, the fashion industry is responsible for ten percent of humanity's carbon emissions and is the second largest consumer of the world's water supply.

Hasri Hemnani is based in Mumbai. She has taken conscious effort since 2017 to live a greener lifestyle.

Hasri Hemnani: "I feel that fast fashion is one of the biggest reasons of pollution in the world, along with being an aid to exploiting workers and labourers from the Third World and developing countries."

Ayushi Shah: But now, in India, one person's waste is becoming another person's treasure.

As young consumers in the country become increasingly aware of the environmental and humanitarian costs of fast fashion, they are ditching it for greener ways of buying.

One such way is thrifting.

Thrifting is shopping for pre-owned, gently used items such as clothes.

In other words, buying second-hand.

Unlike charity stores, that are majorly physical buildings, online thrift stores in India are run by Gen Z entrepreneurs, sometimes as young as seventeen, who want to combine their love for fashion to make a difference, as well as a profit.

Namrata Iyer is a twenty-two year old who founded With Chayvu, an online clothing thrift store.



Namrata Iyer: “Instagram has helped significantly in kick-starting Chayvu and raising awareness about sustainability and consumption patterns.

Interest in pre-loved clothing has increased in the past year, especially during the lockdown in India. This could be attributed to a growing awareness about sustainability, labour rights and a drive towards wanting change.”

Ayushi Shah: With hundreds of thrift stores on Instagram, they are spoilt for choice. And the Indian fashion industry is taking note as well.

Hrishti Oza is a fashion stylist based in Mumbai.

Hrishti Oza: “This entire fad of ‘Oh, I can’t repeat my clothes’ or ‘I need to have a new outfit’. All of that has sort of subsided, especially in the past two years. I think these stores are a great place to look for pre-owned stuff, which may be well maintained, but at the end, it’s also coming out a way cheaper cost.”

Ayushi Shah: Deeksha Rathore who is based in Delhi, was introduced to thrifting by a friend and now loves it.

Deeksha Rathore: “I think my absolute favourite thing about thrifting is knowing that no one else has a piece like mine. So if someone comes to me and says, ‘Hey, I love that shirt, where did you get it from?’ I’m like, ‘It’s thrifted and I’m sorry, I don’t think you can get it anywhere because there’s just one out there and I have it’.”

Ayushi Shah: This is Ayushi Shah reporting for Newsreel World from Mumbai in India.

ALANNA LESLIE: Thanks Ayushi.

That’s all from me today. Speak to you soon. Bye!