

Virtues Delivered by Geese and Raccoons

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Abstract: The author quoted from the *Noopiming: The Cure for White Ladies* which recounts a story with Indigenous people and animals engaged in their daily labor and connecting as a network. The distinct individuality of geese and raccoons among these animals motivates people from different societal and cultural backgrounds to think deeply and critically about their living conditions. In addition, the daily labor and migration of geese and raccoons quickly caused people to link the dilemma suffered by Indigenous especially their deprived land rights. The following of this essay firstly analyses pedagogical meanings delivered by geese and raccoons, respectively. Then, the similarities and differences between geese and raccoons are discussed.

1. Story Introduction and Research Significance

Noopiming: The Cure for White Ladies recounts a story with Indigenous people and animals engaged in their daily labor and connecting as a network. The distinct individuality of geese and raccoons among these animals motivates people from different societal and cultural backgrounds to think deeply and critically about their living conditions. In addition, the daily labor and migration of geese and raccoons quickly caused people to link the dilemma suffered by Indigenous especially their deprived land rights. The following of this essay firstly analyses pedagogical meanings delivered by geese and raccoons, respectively. Then, the similarities and differences between geese and raccoons are discussed.

2. The Study of Animal to Human Social Interpretation

2.1. The Virtues of Geese

Geese community tells readers the importance of freedom, love, and teamwork. Firstly, although geese are forced to leave their breeding and survival sites frequently, they do not hesitate to immigrate to zones where can provide them with freedom. Simpson states that the geese community does not stay in their areas anymore and moves to a new zone when the locks and travelers have gone (202). In addition, they are singing songs to encourage each other when they are struggling to fly to the new zone (Simpson 202), which reveals their bravery in the face of difficulty and their determination in seeking freedom.

Secondly, geese teach people what love is. Geese demonstrates that love has nothing to do with gender, and love comes in various ways and is not a monolithic relationship between a man and a lady. Simpson mentions that it is a common condition for lesbian pairs and triads (116). Moreover, the author writes that “Sometimes, one of the females will mount another female” and “Asin sees only the purest form of love” (Simpson 116). Besides, the family love of geese is illustrated. Both

partners can take responsibility for each other and take care of the egg (116). Finally, the daily labors of geese show the importance of both individuals and teamwork to readers. Simpson mentions that “same with the network. Connecting the seat of each individual’s character to the sequence is a constant job” (233). For example, Mandaminaakoog teaches others to focus on and block our distraction, static, and noise (233) when the group is not traveling and shares strategies in sitting with perpetual failure (233). It can be seen that Mandaminaakoog’s distinctive individuality contributes to the well-being of the group.

In addition, during the goose migrants, the goose fly “in the sheer grace of a carefully angled formation designed to take them elsewhere” (Simpson 202), which reveals their discipline and close cooperation. More than only allowing the geese to view something other than the rear of the bird in front of them, the classic Flying V form serves numerous purposes. Each bird is helping its other birds fly farther and more efficiently by flapping its wings and providing lift for them. A goose that breaks away from the group rapidly learns that flying solo requires much more energy. The most widely recognized bird for calling and decoying is the goose. Due to this, it is relatively simple to hunt and capture these birds. However, other than when they are breeding, geese can always be found in flocks. They instantly reposition themselves in formation and resume working as a unit. Therefore, it can be seen that the goose group teaches people how important freedom is, what pure Love is, and how essential individuals and teamwork are.

However, it can be seen that geese hold negative attitudes towards invasion. It is widely known that inhabitants to geese are impotent. Since local geese frequently roost in the same vicinity. They are aware of the most incredible dining spots and potential risk zones. Although migratory geese will frequent the exact locations each winter, this does not mean they remain in the same place permanently. Throughout their migration, they employ a few distinct tactics. Most migrating birds have an innate sense of when to go north or south. In the fall, they experience this restlessness known as *zagonru* in ethnology study. Because animal behaviour was initially researched in Germany, you may find many amusing German terms in animal behaviour. However, geese do not use the word *zagonru*. Instead, they determine when to migrate, when it is becoming cold and when food supplies are running low, and they will decide collectively as a colony that it is time to move. They will inform the flock that it is time to move on by thrusting their beaks upward and honking. To conserve as much energy as possible, these guys want to wait for the ideal weather conditions before migrating, so they will watch for a tailwind from the north that will enable them to fly southward. These men will also fly in the recognizable v-formation to conserve energy. That's not just to maintain your elegant good looks. These folks are genuinely trying to save energy. Vortex surfing is the name of the activity, and I'd want to attempt it. Although geese know how to cooperate with each to finish different kinds daily issues, they are lack of brave and brilliant leaders who can lead them to fight for their rights. They try to change their inhabitants frequently so as to avoid conflicts with invaders. Geese show too much tolerance, while neglect to argue for their rights. Just like human beings, tolerance and hardworking is one kind of the best virtues, while it is also necessary to know how to gain individuals’ rights. This also means geese need a leader who can guide the team to reach the a common goal that they want to reach. They will become more successful, effective, when they collaborate. This is especially important if you operate in a team where everyone's contributions build on one another's. They learn how much more work they need to put in to succeed when one person attempts to accomplish everything alone or leaves the team. Your team's aim will be much more reachable if you all play to each other's abilities. Simultaneously, they can be more brave and work together evenmore productive.

Thus, based on the analysis of geese, it can be seen that geese take advances in various aspects, while this community needs to enhance their ability in dealing with invasion and fighting for rights. Just like geese, indigenous people also perform simily characteristics, who try to tolerate the

invasion of colonists and even give up their homeland. Worse, in order to avoid conflict with colonists, they even move to new places again and again. This condition hurt their own wellbeing and felling. However, they do not try to argue or fight for these unfair treatment. Instead, they keep quite and bear what invader place on them.

2.2. The virtues of Raccoons

Raccoons perform virtues in various aspects, including fighting for land rights, strong adaptability, productive group work. Firstly, raccoons are radicals who are brave enough to resist invasion. Although the habit of raccoons has been dispossessed, they do not accept to be displaced (Simpson 299). Instead, “They moved the fuck back in” (299). For example, they give birth to more kids, educate their children to be “self-determining fire,” build lodges, do ceremonies, speak traditional languages, and cooperate (299). Moreover, raccoons even revenge on humans that harm them by frequently occupying and smudging their garbage (299). It can be seen that raccoons fully put fighting for land right into practice. Secondly, raccoons are smart enough to get used to the rapidly changing living environments. To adapt quickly to an entirely new life and society, raccoons try to learn sorts of new things to them, such as breaking zip-ties, opening the bins, riding the subway, drinking Coke, and keeping peace relationship with humans (Simpson 301). Additionally, raccoons' hearing and eyesight are highly developed. They have excellent night vision. Raccoons can run swiftly if necessary to escape danger, even though they typically stroll and shuffle. Raccoons can readily climb trees to get food or flee from predators since they are skilled climbers. Raccoons are native, although they aren't city dwellers. Attics, crawl spaces, and abandoned chimneys are the actual homes of urban residents. Raccoons often like densely forested environments with access to trees, water, and plenty of vegetation. They travel up to 18 kilometres to find food, building their homes in hollowed-out tree trunks and abandoned burrows. Raccoons are very adaptive animals. They frequently inhabit suburban and urban settings, living in places like attics, sewers, barns, and sheds that humans built. Depending on age and sex, raccoons tend to stay closer to their dens in metropolitan environments, with a range of just around 1 mile. Raccoons in urban areas utilize sewers and storm drain as motorways. Raccoons are adept learners. Because raccoons have a highly developed sense of touch and can readily unlock doors and access garbage cans, you should anticipate your pet raccoon to cause trouble in your home. They have high visual acuity, an excellent hearing sense, and are generally nocturnal. Raccoons are exceptional climbers and, unlike other animals, can plunge headfirst down a tree trunk, your furniture, or your curtains. Although they can swim well, they only venture into deep water to flee from danger. Raccoons, whether male or female, are not typically aggressive but can turn hostile if they feel threatened. Raccoons in Ashland are more suburban; they come into town to work and eat but spend much time sleeping outside. Raccoons are omnivores, and they have the teeth to prove it.

In other words, raccoons teach people that solid adaptability and continuous learning resist colonization and fight for rights. Finally, the raccoon community performs effective teamwork. For example, the raccoon doesn't hibernate in the winter since food might be short, but it does sleep for long periods when the weather is terrible. During these times, the animals survive only on fat stores and can lose up to 50% of their body weight. Regarding housing, raccoons are flexible and will reside everywhere, including in abandoned buildings, caves, woodchuck tunnels, tree stump hollows, and attics of occupied structures. They have a clear division of labor when they are working and foraging (Simpson 347). Additionally, Esiban always stands for the principle of supporting and caring for each other whatever happens (Simpson 348).

Thus, raccoons deliver people with virtues like adaptability, a sense of fighting for right, and team spirit. *Noopiming: The Cure for White Ladies* represents indigenous people who are brave enough to fight for their rights and own strong adaptability. At that colonism period, indigenous

people who own similar characters with raccoons are vanguards of the times.

2.3. Comparison of Geese and Raccoon

Based on previous analysis, it is not difficult to find that geese and raccoons share significant similarities in productive teamwork, while their attitudes toward land rights and colonizer are different. Specifically, Geese and raccoons are suffering the same difficulty: the deprivation of a land right. In this condition, geese and raccoons perform a strong sense of community and teamwork. Both communities cooperate with their daily labor, and they spare no effort to support other members' work. Members of either group contribute to individuals' ability to increase the team's productivity as a whole. This is one of the most fundamental reasons these two groups can survive in rapidly changing living conditions caused by frequent displacing. Compared with geese, raccoons show much higher adaptability and a stronger sense of resistance. In the invader's face, geese gave up their habits and then found a new breeding site. They pay attention to freedom, and they do not want to raise conflict with colonizers.

In this way, they leave the land that belongs to them and displace it to a new and far away zone regardless of how complex the migrant is. It seems apparent that they are peace maintainers, while it also reveals their weak sense of right and authority. Differently, in the face of the same dilemma, raccoons do not give up their land. They take a series of internal and external strategies to fight for their right. In terms of internal tactics, they increase teamwork productivity and birth rate. As for external tactics, learn from invaders, trouble the invaders, and try to get along with invaders, which shows their superior intelligence.

Geese and raccoons perform significantly different in dealing with invaders. Although geese do not start conflicts and try to deal with related conflicts peacefully, they do not show strong adaptability to serious living environment. Additionally, geese seems not pay attention to their welfare. This actually intensifies oppression from colonists. Differently, raccoons seem to be trouble makers and they aggressively fight for their rights. Raccoons prefer to fight for their rights. Similar to human beings, if citizens from a country do not argue for their rights and obey orders from government, they tend to be deprived seriously. However, if the public of a country spare no effort to keep their rights, the government tends to be serious about their decision and listen to the the sound of the public.

3. Conclusion

In conclusion, geese and raccoons are two representative characters who deliver positive virtues to readers in cooperation, adaptability, love, and resistant spirit. Their attitudes toward land rights map the different performances of local people toward colonizers. Geese and raccoons remind people to think in-depth about Indigenous people's conditions under colonization. Different characteristics of geese and raccoons also reflect different groups' attitudes toward the government. In practice, different characteristics owned by geese and raccons contribute to social development. These reflects indigenous people's virtues and attitudes in facing colonists. This invokes people of nowadays pay attention to international policy and people living condition worldwide.

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