Write ON!

A quarterly e-zine for the Mississauga Writer's Group

Special Double Issue

Science

and

Glorious Free-for-all

Winter 2018

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Nicole Natalie Hanson

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intimate diamonds

sparks blaze the night sky.
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100 billion jeweled stones.
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gas and dust: *.

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leap into existence.
—at the stillness
of your power. galaxies.
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3) illuminated path

illuminated path

sparked creation. your word—
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i am colliding matter. energy.
Humbled.

Arts and Sciences

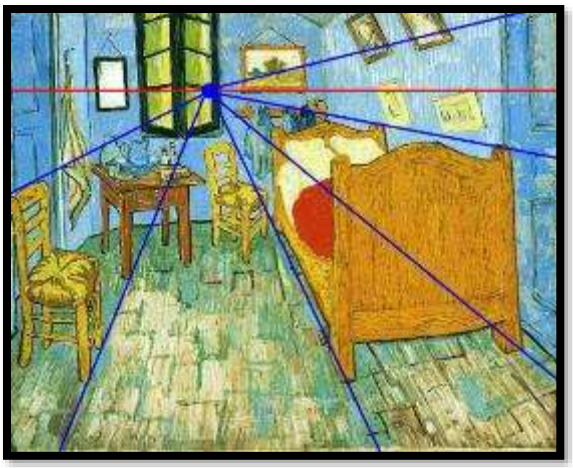
by Veronica Lerner

I have been always convinced that art can't be separated from science. As I worked as a chemist into a laboratory, I included the following motto in my analytical methods book that I wrote for laboratories all over Canada, which analyzed the product's purity within the company that I worked for: "In every piece of art there is some science, in every piece of science there is some art."

I will give here only a few examples of science in the great artists' creations.

Painting

There are rules that have been established for drawing in perspective, which the great painters of all time rigorously followed. We can see this rule in old masters' paintings, and in more modern ones as well. Here is an example of a van Gogh painting that follows this rule.



Music

Of all the arts, it seems that music is using most of the scientific branches. Music theory, as well as harmony, counterpoint and musical rhythm, are based on mathematics. Furthermore, acoustics are based on physics. The great composer J.S Bach used all the rules of mathematics and physics to write his compositions. The modern composers tried to get over the old rules, and the Austrian Arnold Schönberg, one of the greatest modern composers and music theorists of the 20th century, explained this phenomenon: "Two impulses struggle with each other within man: the demand for repetition of pleasant stimuli, and the opposing desire for variety, for change, for a new stimulus" (*The Theory of Harmony*).

Architecture

Could this art have been developed without the engineering calculations? We all know the architectural masterpieces of the world's great architects. I would only give the example of our Canadian National Gallery in Ottawa. The famous architect Moshe Safdie was in charge of the design. There was a large engineering team in the 1980s, and my late husband Emil Lerner had the great honor of being part of the team that calculated the building's structure.

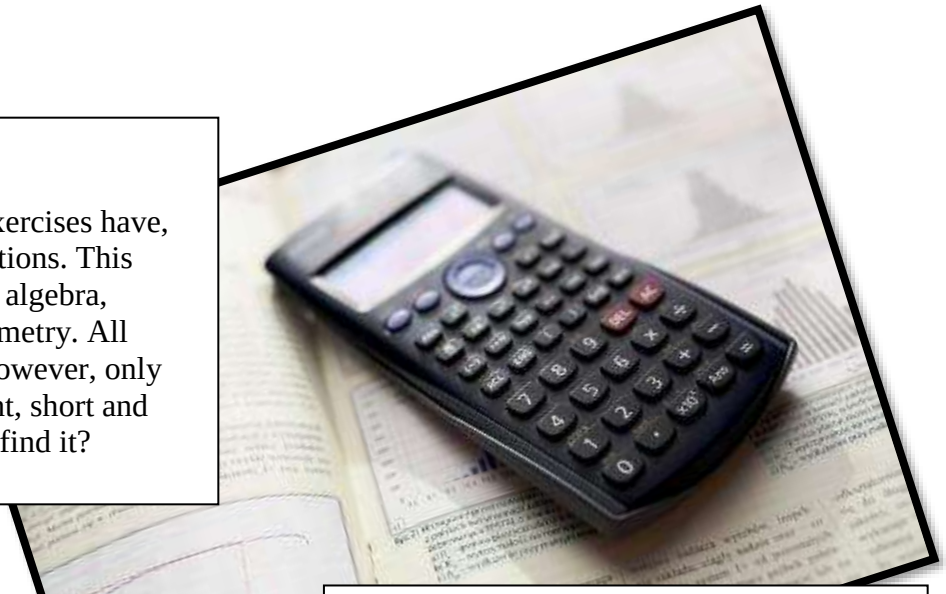
I give few examples only; there are many more. The reciprocal is true as well: many branches of science are works of art.

Dance

The art of dance is bonded to the music by rhythm—and what else is the rhythm but mathematics? The music, when played, is defined by the so-called "tempo" that allows an orchestral ensemble to play together at the same time. The music written with the rhythm "in three" is used in dancing the waltz. We count for each group of three notes: "one-two-three, one-two-three", with the accent on the first note. The rhythm of four (one-two-three-four, one-two-three-four, with the accent on the first note) can be used when dancing the tango and many others.

Mathematics

Most mathematical exercises have, usually, multiple solutions. This affirmation is true for algebra, trigonometry and geometry. All solutions are good. However, only one is the most elegant, short and clear. Isn't it an art to find it?

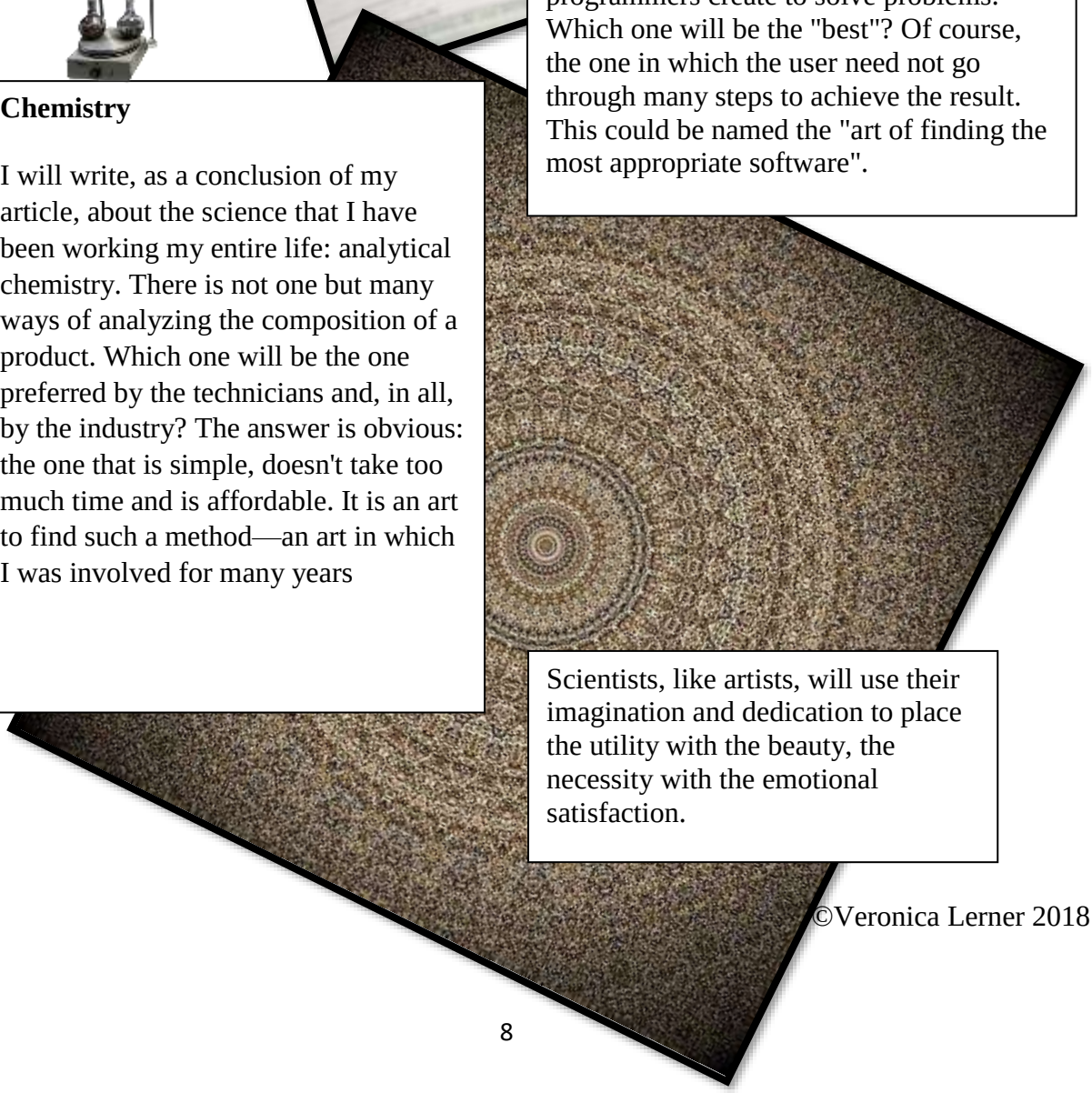


Informatics

There’s all sorts of software that programmers create to solve problems. Which one will be the "best"? Of course, the one in which the user need not go through many steps to achieve the result. This could be named the "art of finding the most appropriate software".

Chemistry

I will write, as a conclusion of my article, about the science that I have been working my entire life: analytical chemistry. There is not one but many ways of analyzing the composition of a product. Which one will be the one preferred by the technicians and, in all, by the industry? The answer is obvious: the one that is simple, doesn't take too much time and is affordable. It is an art to find such a method—an art in which I was involved for many years



Scientists, like artists, will use their imagination and dedication to place the utility with the beauty, the necessity with the emotional satisfaction.

Attack of the Drosophila Melanogaster

by Susan Lee

It was a memorable day, October 12th, 2018 when I realized that they were gone! For three months, they tormented me. I would get up every morning and kill at least three of them. Yes, I am talking about the fruit fly. Sometimes I would swear I got them, but I would open my palms and there would be nothing there. I became paranoid as I felt that they were following me wherever I went in the house. I used the fruit fly trap with vinegar (a small cup with vinegar covered with stretch wrap, poke small holes) and caught a few daily, but there was definitely a lot of procreation going on as there was always a lot of new ones every day. My family members began worrying about my obsession with trapping and killing these little flies. I should not have let this "get to me". I read the book *Eat, Pray, Love*, and I remember the part where the main character allowed herself to be bitten by mosquitoes as a test of her ability to remain unaffected by something which would not kill her. I thought to myself, I am severely allergic to mosquitoes, so I would definitely not pass that test. Maybe it is just my nature not to let anything annoy me without retaliation. After all, what did I do to them? They seemed to be taunting me by flying right up against my face! The nerve!

I did some research on the fruit fly's life cycle. It can change from egg to adult in 8 days. The female fruit fly can lay over 500 eggs in her lifetime. The eggs are usually laid on ripe fruit or vegetables. The tomatoes that we grew in the garden and the apples we picked from a farm probably had eggs on them. We left bananas on the counter, too. I'm suddenly wondering how many fruit fly eggs I ate. Yuck. There does not necessarily need to be fruit or vegetables around, as these flies can grow on slow-draining plumbing, or even dirty mops and sponges. Ok, I admit that my dish sponge is literally falling apart before I throw it out. We have an organic waste bin which definitely attracted them. The bins needed to be removed and cleaned often.

The fruit fly does have a very important role to play in human genetics. It shares 75% of genes that cause disease in humans. Since the life cycle is so short, many generations can be studied in a few months; therefore, experiments with mutations and heredity can be developed. Some of the genes which have been studied are ones for causing jet lag, alcohol addiction, and effects of caffeine and sleep. Fruit flies are even on the International Space Station to help researchers understand why astronauts are more susceptible to disease in space. Instead of using rats or cute rabbits as test subjects for genetic experiments, the fruit fly is relatively cheap and low maintenance.

I thought my issue with the fruit fly was huge, but it is nothing compared to Australia. The fruit fly is considered the world's most significant horticultural pest, and Australia is super serious about eradicating them. There is a National Fruit Fly Strategy that has a hotline for people to call if you see any. There is apparently an acronym, MAT, meaning Male Annihilation Technology. (This sounds like something that angry divorced women might have thought of.) MAT is pheromone to attract the male fruit fly, who lands on a pad/card laced with insecticide. Now I can understand

why at airports they ask if any fruit was brought in from another country.

In conclusion, I will try be a little more accepting of the humble fruit fly, as they have played such a monumental role in human genetics, and they are simple creatures with a simple need to breed and eat... and breed. I will be accepting for one day, and then it is all out war!

References: preventfruitfly.com
www.yourgenome.org

Alexa Rules!

Edgar Frondozo

"Alexa, good morning!" I greet the Amazon Echo box and it responds promptly. "*Right now, In Mississauga, it's minus 1 with . . .*" then it follows with, "*Here's your flash briefing from CBC news. . .*"

I used to ask Alexa about the weather and about the news. It learned that I ask these questions one after the other and so it told me one day to just say "Alexa, good morning" and it will tell me the weather and the news. Smart.

Alexa is Amazon's voice-control system, one of the many voice control devices that are available in the market. These devices listen to your command to control electronic implements and appliances in your home such as the TV, refrigerator, thermostat, and lights. Voice-control systems have been around for quite a while. Siri, Apple Inc.'s virtual assistant has been an integral part of Apple's products since 2011. Google launched "Hey Google" in 2016. These voice-control systems are becoming smarter each year.

Yet, voice-controlled systems are just the top of the iceberg. Advancement in science, technology and artificial intelligence (AI) has made it possible to build smart devices and machines. The devices and machines are getting smarter each year that it is no longer a question of if but when will machines take over the world. What would this mean for the future? Would the economy, society, and the world be better or worse?

AI is already producing effective and dramatic results in business and industry, increasing productivity, reliability, accuracy, and consistency. Companies that have incorporated AI into production are seeing s increased profitability. Factories and farms now use robots for repetitive, mundane tasks; the military uses smart drones and robots for dangerous operations; and space explorations rely heavily on AI. Self-driving cars are undergoing extensive testing and projected to be in the market by 2022.

But many warn of the danger posed by AI, that uncontrolled AI brings up moral, ethical and security issues and could impact human rights and wellbeing. In 2015, theoretical physicist Stephen Hawking said artificial intelligence "could spell the end of the human race." This is echoed by Tesla's Elon Musk when he referred to artificial intelligence as "summoning the demon." The Wire reports that AI will be the weapon in future warfare with drones, robots and cyber attacks.

Advancement in technology and AI are happening fast. Governments, industries and the citizenry must be vigilant to ensure that regulations, tools, and standards are in place to manage its progress. Otherwise, the Clone Wars may no longer be just in the movies.

With AI in check and properly managed we can enjoy the comfort, luxury and free time made available to us and be more creative, to write, to paint, to compose music, to enjoy life.

"Alexa, are you smart?" I asked.

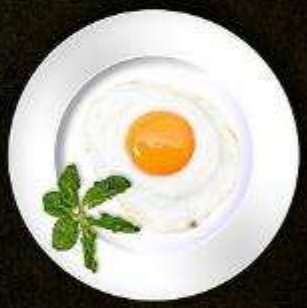
"I try my best!" Alexa replied.

The Science of Our Lives

Elizabeth Banfalvi

Science is just the study of **something** *through analysis and experimentation.* – A recipe is just that. Flour, eggs, sugar, baking powder and butter all go into the chosen vessel, and it can be an experiment each time. How many times have I made the same recipe over and over again, and still a different result can be attained?

You create a theory. Prove the theory to be true by testing it. If it works, it is true. If it does not work, it is not true. – A recipe is a test each time. Use a variation on your ingredients and you get a different result – sometimes better and sometimes definitely not so.



If the experiments can be repeated and the same results made then the experiment is controlled, if not, the experiment is not controlled. –These people have not made something from a recipe!

People like to study science so that they can understand the background and nature of everything that revolves around them, and they want to innovate upon existing applications and build new technologies for the future – Cooking is like that. Nature produces the best ingredients like nuts, fruits, and spices. Chocolate chips were added to cookies because the baker ran out of fruit. The Earth supplies so we can find out what works and what doesn't.

Science is important because it influences our lives in almost every way. Science works to understand and explain our universe in a rational way. It is used throughout our food industry, weapons industry, military operations, medicine, ecology (to help keep our planet safe) – Think of the tools we use to make our recipes: knives and utensils, glass measuring cups, plastic bowls, wooden spoons, metal baking pans and pots, baking powder and soda – each unique.

It even works to explain why we act the way we do. Science (the study of the fundamental laws of nature), even in areas that we don't fully understand, underlies all the physical aspects of our lives and a great deal more – Who doesn't like a cookie or cake or a great stew? It is the centre of our lives, our sustenance. People are starving around the world, and that is because people are unable to gather and cook food.

Poem code is an example of cryptography, a technique to hide the message within message. Both poet and art are everywhere around science circle – The beauty in all our lives rests within the science of using creativity. Creativity comes in our lives through the measuring of food ingredients but also the song we hum or poem we love and recite.

Science is the intrinsic tool of our lives. What would we do without it?

www.answers.com/Q/What_makes_something_a_science--italic inserts above

Science

Vidya Gopaul

What is science? Science is the intellectual and practical activity encompassing the systematic study of the structure and behaviour of the physical and natural world through observation and experiment. Science has been in existence ever since the universe was created. It was not until after the year 1844 that science started to manifest into numerous new technological inventions.

Thomas Edison invented the first working phonograph in 1877, Henry Fleuss was granted a patent for the first practical rebreather in 1878 and Lester Allan Pelton invented the Pelton wheel in 1878. After their inventions followed other inventions in abundance, such as in 1860 the fire extinguisher was invented, in 1861 Elisha Graves invented elevator and in the same year reinforced concrete was invented by Joseph Monier.

Who discovered science first? It is believed that Hasan Ibn al-Haytham, who lived in Iraq between 965 and 1039 A.D, was recognised as one of the first scientists. He discovered the laws of refraction and studied a number of natural phenomena, such as rainbows and eclipses, and invented the pinhole camera.

What was the most important discovery in science? An English mathematician and physicist, Isaac Newton, is considered the greatest scientist of all time. He discovered the law of universal gravitation. He figured out that gravity is the force that draws objects towards each other.

What were the greatest inventions of all time? They are AstroTurf (invented by James M. Faria and Robert T, Wright in 1965), audiotape (invented by Fritz Pfleumer in 1928) and the automated teller machine—ATM (invented by Don Wetzel in 1968). Other of humankind's greatest inventions are the wheel, aqueducts, the printing press, the telescope, vaccines, gunpowder, the steam engine and the satellite.

As one can observe, at the turn of 19th century the list of new scientific inventions grew quite extensively and has helped the wealth, health and well-being of humankind. If it was not for science, we would still be fighting deadly illnesses such as polio, tuberculosis, smallpox, chickenpox, tetanus and malaria. With the help of science, we are able to land men on the moon, fly by the sun, explore the surface of Mars, and discover the universe, galaxies and blackholes like never before through the lens of the famous Hubble telescope.

Then there is always the question: Is there such thing as too much science? One might perhaps argue that, with too much science and too many new technological inventions, we tend to rely too much on material things to lead our everyday life and, thus, we tend to forget our creator—as we traditionally call Him, God—because most of the essentials of life are readily available in an instant. As the saying goes, we only remember God when we are in difficulty and try to look for answers in Him, which is true in every religion or culture.

Science in the absence of religion will make us materialistic, and religion without science will make us superstitious according to the Baha'i principles. According to author Abdul-Baha, in his books, *The Promulgation of Universal Peace* and *Some Answered Questions*, science and religion must go hand-in-hand. They must compliment each other because science reveals the truth about the natural phenomenon, and religion reveal the spirituality in mankind. He goes on to say if religion does not correspond with scientific principles and the processes of reason, it is superstition. God has endowed us with faculties by which we may comprehend the realities of things, contemplate reality itself. If religion is opposed to reason and science, faith is impossible; and when faith and confidence in the divine religion are not manifest in the heart, there can be no spiritual attainment.

Take the good example of a solar or lunar eclipse: science has affected how mankind has viewed it before and after the advent of science. Before people scientifically knew anything about solar eclipse, they believe the solar eclipse would bring very calamity to Earth, that civilization would be wiped out, pregnant women would give birth to deformed babies and kings would be killed.

In India, some cultures would opt to fast during an eclipse. This was done because it was believed that any food cooked during an eclipse was impure or (worse) poisonous. Something Italians have long believed that if flowers are planted during an eclipse, they will be more colorful when it’s time to bloom. In some cultures, they believed the sun was devoured by a giant demon. Here is another good one: the moon and the sun get into a big fight during both the lunar and the solar eclipses.

As we have discovered through the knowledge of science, those superstitions are not true. Solar eclipse occurs when the moon travels between the Earth and the sun and that is the end of the story. The only side effects of the solar eclipse are that the temperature goes down, and we must not look directly into the sun with naked eyes otherwise our eyesight can be permanently damaged.

On the other hand, as much as science has improved the well-being of mankind, it has also destroyed our lives. To name a few, the atomic bomb killed thousands of Japanese, people are being killed on the streets every day with guns, use of weapon of mass destructions to kill people, people are killed on the road by car accidents and misuse of drugs is killing the loved ones.

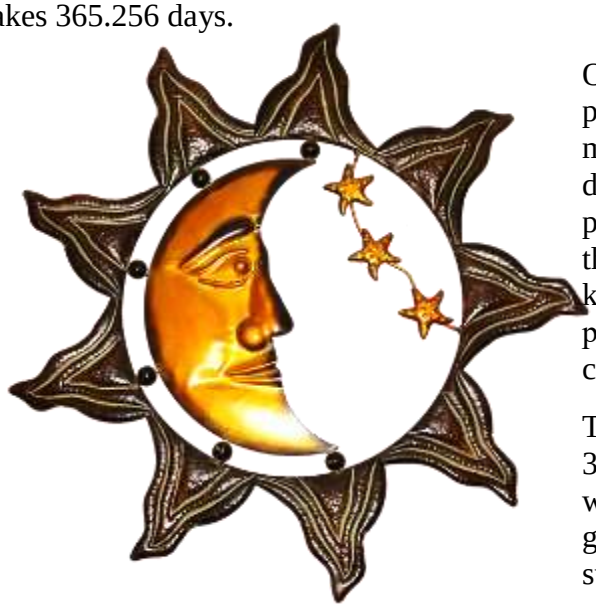
In conclusion, we have to balance our lives when it comes to the usage of scientific inventions. We have to safeguard ourselves against the misuse of science. Remember, the path to scientific inventions is always paved with good intentions.

Science

Sajeda Manzoor

The word science means knowledge, it is derived from a Latin word *scientia*. It is based on facts of the universe and can be divided into different categories.

My article is about astronomy. It is a physical science that defines the objects outside the atmosphere of the earth. I find it interesting to talk about the sun, moon, galaxies and the solar system. Our universe has nine bodies; the sun is one and the Earth travels around it. The average distance between the Earth and the sun is 149.6 million km. It gives us the days and nights. For the Earth to make one complete orbit around the sun takes 365.256 days.



Our sun is fairly typical of the celestial bodies that populate the outer disk of the Milky Way. It is a middle-aged star of average mass, luminosity, and diameter holding sway over eight planets. The sun plays an important role for all the inhabitants of the planet Earth. It is the engine of life as we know it, providing the raw energy that drives our planet's biosphere, shapes its daily weather and controls its long-term climate.

The sun also is enormous by human standards: 333,000 times bigger than Earth and 109 times as wide, with a diameter of 1.391 million km. Its gravity is so strong that a rocket launched from its surface would need a velocity of 1.3 million km/s.

The gravitation of sun keeps the planets in place in their orbit. The writer William R. Harwood writes in his book (*Space Odyssey: Voyaging through the Cosmos*):

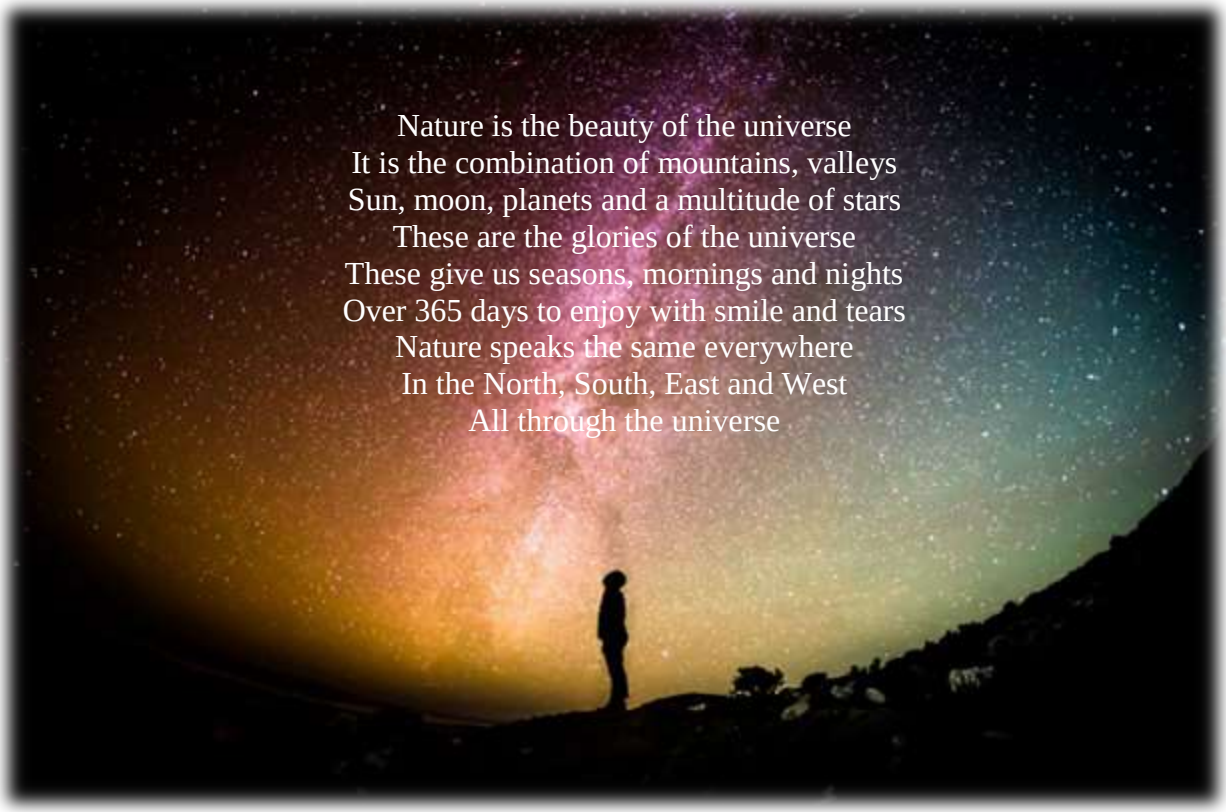
> When he was a child he and his brother sat under the stars, reclining on lawn chairs and letting their peripheral vision catch the brief streaks left by shooting stars. His brother Bob introduced him to science fiction at an early age and, resting under the dome of the night sky, they marveled at the majesty of the universe, debated their own insignificance, and speculate about how many of the stars

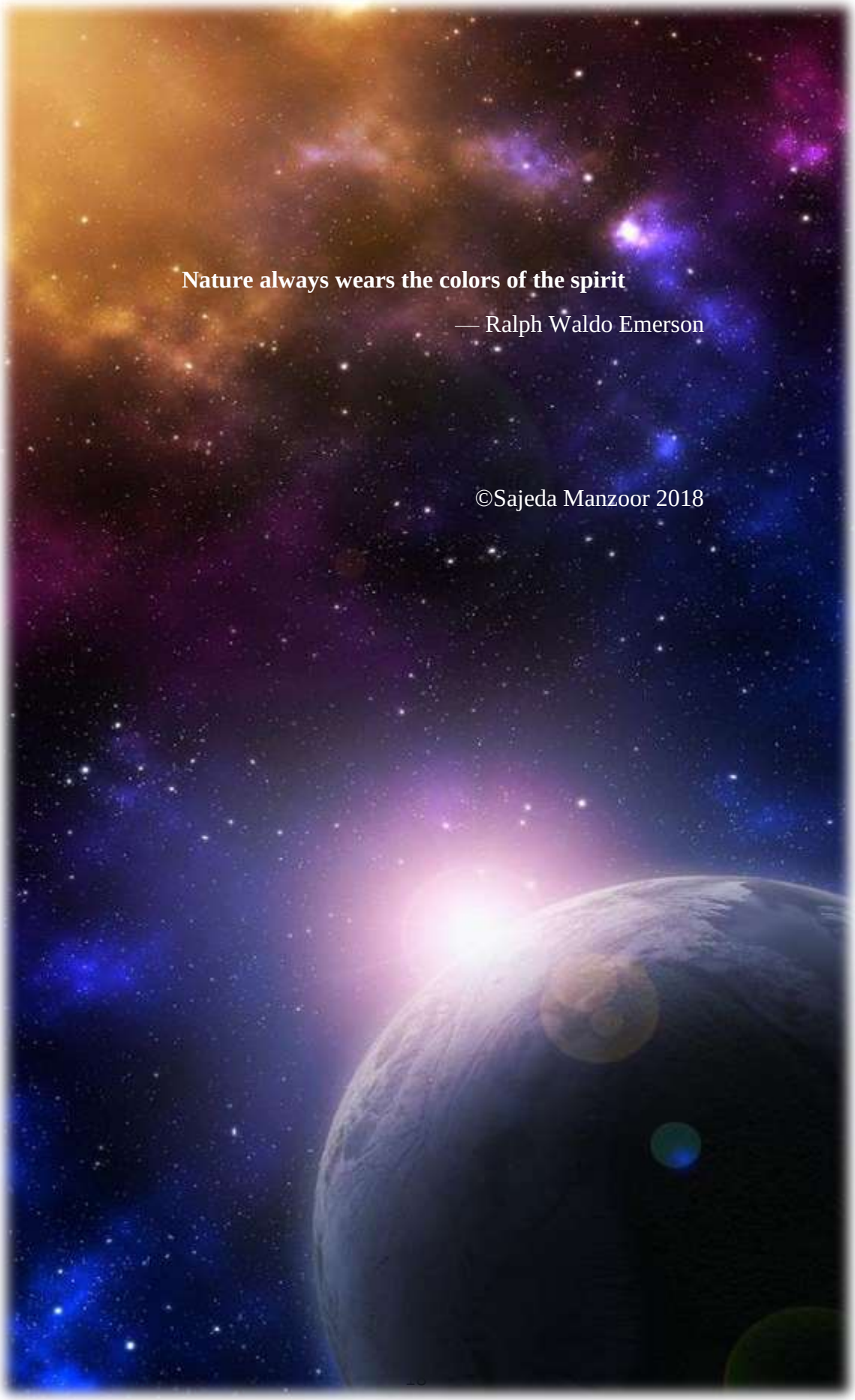
> they say, sprinkled across the heavens might harbor solar systems or even alien civilizations.[1]

I will write about The Moon and the Mars according to William Harwood.

> By the end of the second decade of the 21st century, a space-suited astronaut will step off a ramp to become the first human to visit another planet. That astronaut has already been born and the planet will be Mars. Given the current pace of planetary exploration, it's entirely possible that by the end of this century Martian colonists may be engaged in the greatest engineering project in human history turning the red planet's thin, frigid atmosphere into a warm, comfortably thick blanket of carbon dioxide-rich air, And a hundred years after that, descendants of the original colonists could be tending crops and enjoying afternoon strolls under a leafy canopy of trees imported from Earth.[2]

[1, 2] *Space Odyssey: Voyaging through the Cosmos*, by William Harwood. ©2001 National Geographic Society





Nature always wears the colors of the spirit

— Ralph Waldo Emerson

Writing Exercise

1. Swirling the Beaker

Set your timer for 15 minutes.
Take three short texts (three poems, three fairy tales, three creation myths, three articles on the same topic). Combine them.

2. Report It Scientifically

Set your timer for 15 minutes.

Take a flowery or poetic text (poetry, love scene, bad sci-fi/fantasy). You can use your own or steal someone else's work for this exercise.

Rewrite the text in clear, unadorned language, as if it were a science report, while keeping the main message. Include charts and diagrams as necessary.

GLORIOUS FREE-FOR-ALL ISSUE
(No set theme)
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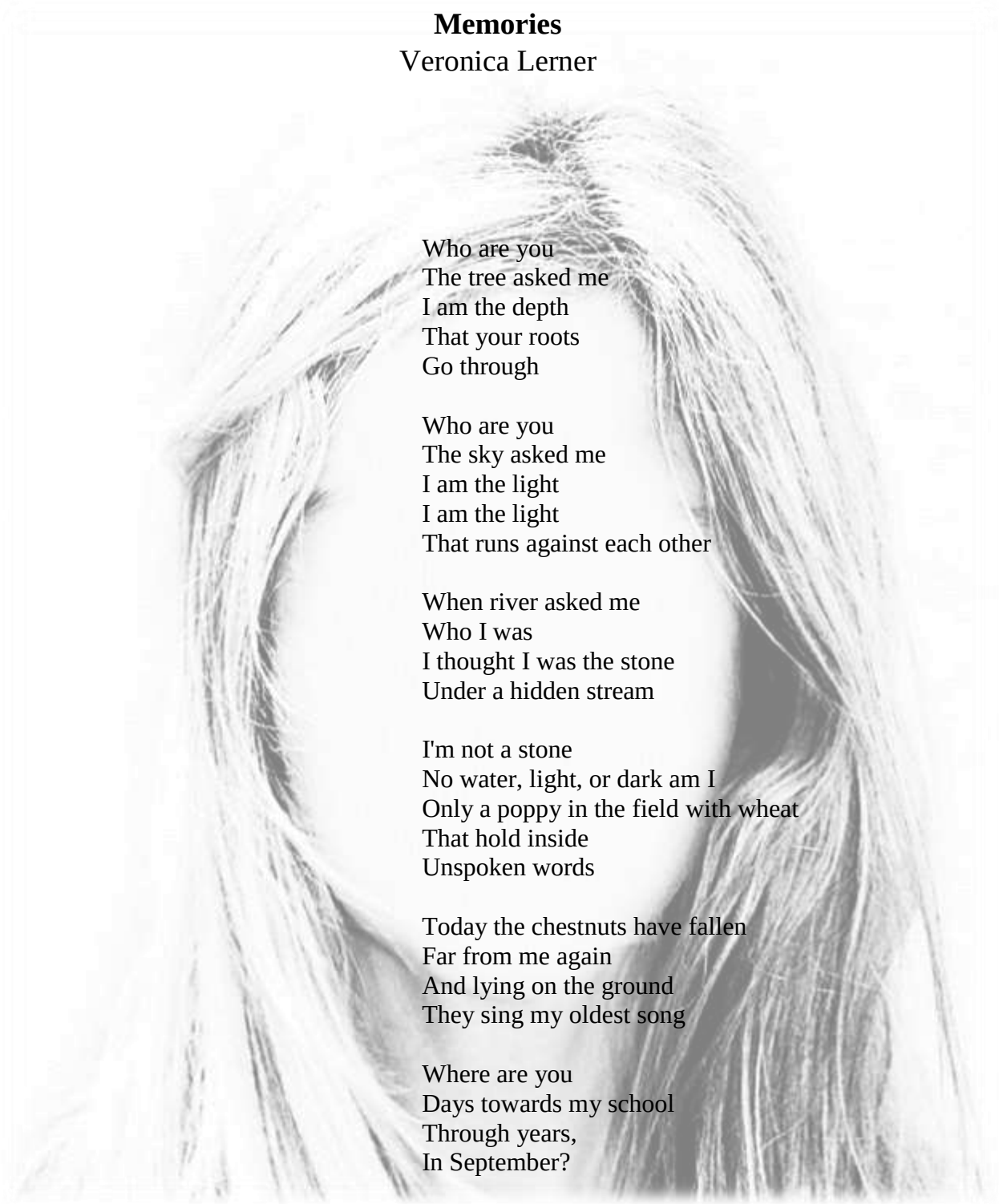
Memories

Veronica Lerner



Who are you
The tree asked me
I am the depth
That your roots
Go through

Who are you
The sky asked me
I am the light
I am the light
That runs against each other

When river asked me
Who I was
I thought I was the stone
Under a hidden stream

I'm not a stone
No water, light, or dark am I
Only a poppy in the field with wheat
That hold inside
Unspoken words

Today the chestnuts have fallen
Far from me again
And lying on the ground
They sing my oldest song

Where are you
Days towards my school
Through years,
In September?

Five Poems
Nicole Natalie Hanson

1) rose gold sunsets

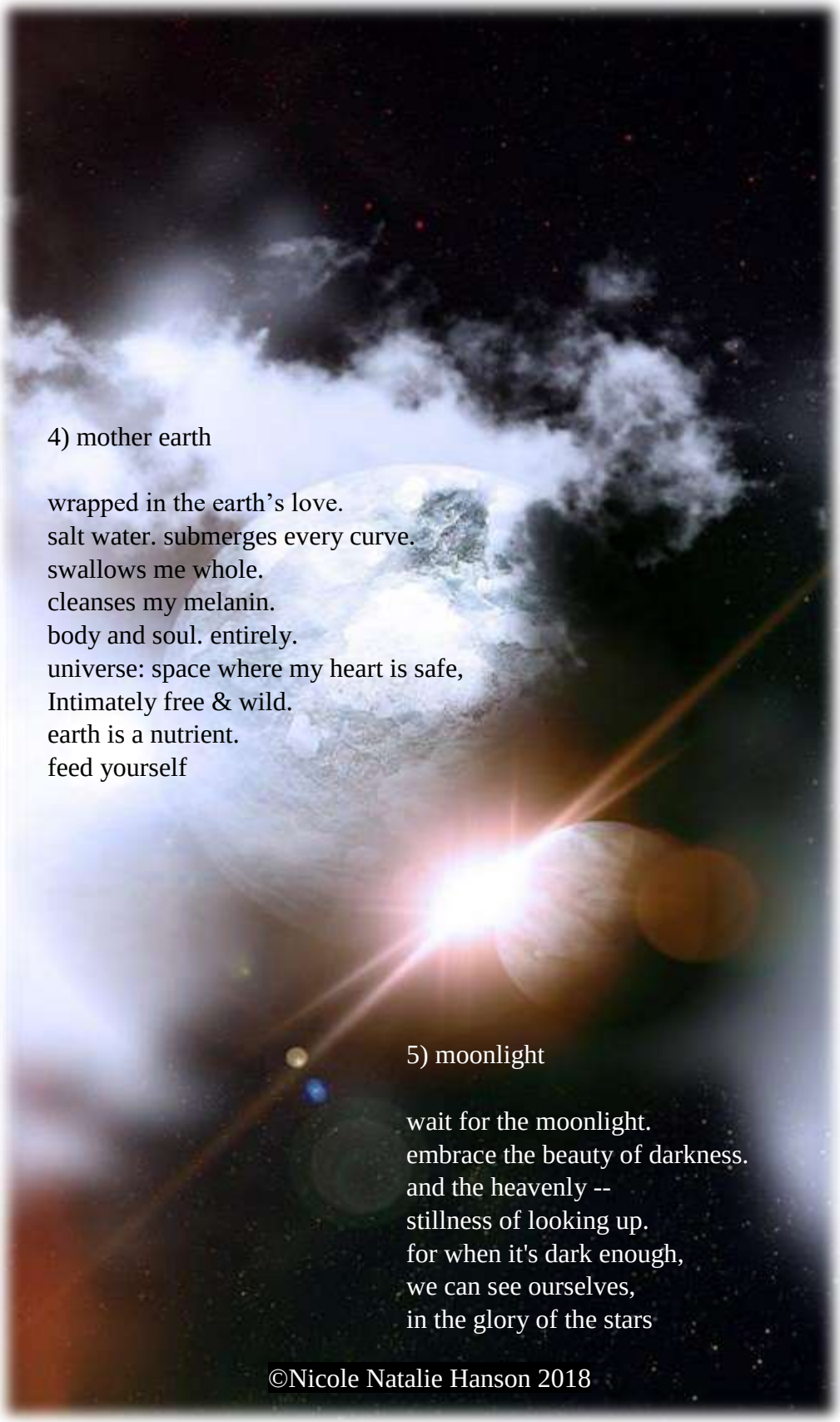
rose gold sunsets,
i live for your evening stories.
sun. salt. wata. and fire.
i will always share your love.
i will wait for you until you return,
to me at the shores of tomorrow.

2) punda wings

the brush of angel's wings.
are felt in the breeze. blowing,
through the leaves of palms.
and hieroglyphed on street walls.
angelic ministry

3) puerto rico

wander often.
wonder always.
collect stories.
make memories.
leave kindness. leave love.
let experiences kiss your soul intimately. feel.
unearthly creation stories.

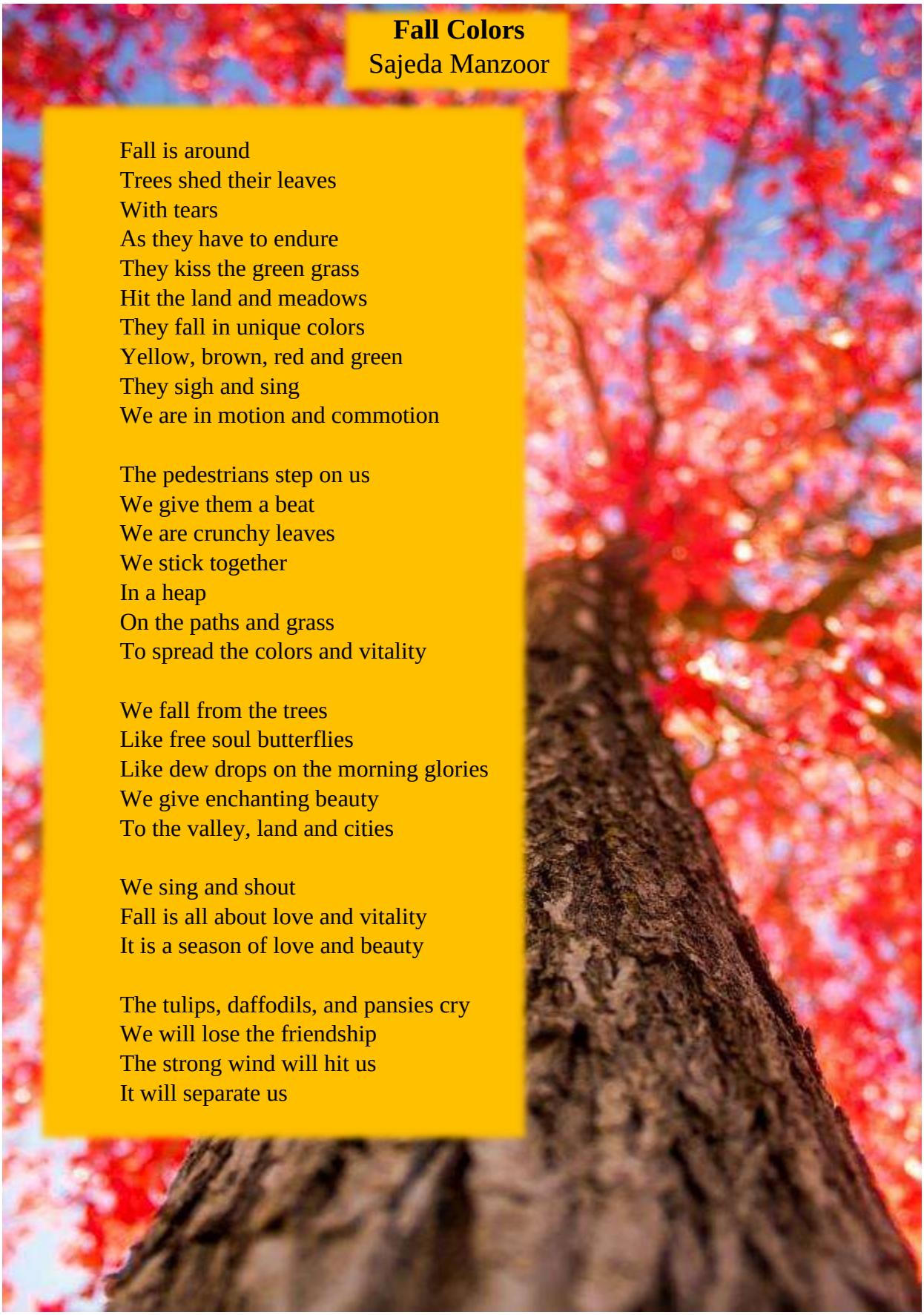


4) mother earth

wrapped in the earth's love.
salt water. submerges every curve.
swallows me whole.
cleanses my melanin.
body and soul. entirely.
universe: space where my heart is safe,
Intimately free & wild.
earth is a nutrient.
feed yourself

5) moonlight

wait for the moonlight.
embrace the beauty of darkness.
and the heavenly --
stillness of looking up.
for when it's dark enough,
we can see ourselves,
in the glory of the stars



Fall Colors

Sajeda Manzoor

Fall is around
Trees shed their leaves
With tears
As they have to endure
They kiss the green grass
Hit the land and meadows
They fall in unique colors
Yellow, brown, red and green
They sigh and sing
We are in motion and commotion

The pedestrians step on us
We give them a beat
We are crunchy leaves
We stick together
In a heap
On the paths and grass
To spread the colors and vitality

We fall from the trees
Like free soul butterflies
Like dew drops on the morning glories
We give enchanting beauty
To the valley, land and cities

We sing and shout
Fall is all about love and vitality
It is a season of love and beauty

The tulips, daffodils, and pansies cry
We will lose the friendship
The strong wind will hit us
It will separate us

But the petals will fly
The fragrance will spread
It will linger on the sky
Travel and greet
In the universe
In the yards and gardens
Touching the souls
With its pureness

Fall is around
The sky gets dark clouds
It is gloomy
But the sun shouts
I will be out
With my sun rays
I am limitless
I am the rays
I will never betray

I smile every day
Greet and meet
With my smiley face

The calm wind goes astray
The thunder and lightning roar
It bangs the windows and doors
It howls
The owls hoot and toot
We will camouflage
With the naked, barren trees
Beside the chimneys and rooves

Fall is here
With its enchanting colors
Nature speaks and shouts
It wishes all the creatures
With kisses and its awesomeness
I am here to fall and spread love and beauty

But I Want It!

Edgar Frondozo

"But I want it!" my 4-year-old grandson protested loudly after I said no.

"No, you cannot watch TV, not yet! You have to finish your food first!" I explained.

There is a difficult balance between encouraging a child to be more proactive, to aspire for what they want, and the need to temper and direct their demands to worthwhile aspirations. Too much NO and the child loses confidence; too much YES and the child turns into a spoiled brat.

"But I want to watch TV!" he insists.

"Yes, you can! But you have to finish your food!" I stood my ground.

Parents dream of having a prodigy for a child—a Mozart, a Tiger Woods or a Bobby Fischer—so at a very young age, the child is provided with all the accouterments to discover their genius: a toy piano, golf clubs, chess set, books. I bought my grandson his first plastic golf clubs when he was one year old. I demonstrated how to hit the ball, and he showed initial interest. But after not hitting the ball consistently, he found the activity boring. He would rather play with his red fire truck.

I would sit him beside me as I played "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" on the piano to encourage him to play. Then, I would patiently let him pound and thump on the keyboard, hoping to hear a melody. Maybe, I just didn't understand his music.

"Ok, eat half of your food, and you can watch for 30 minutes!" I tried to break the impasse. "But after 30 minutes, you have to finish the rest of your food. Ok?"

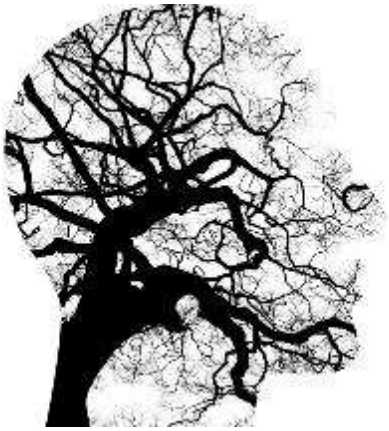
"Ok," he quietly agreed as he slowly chewed on his food.

To me, it was a win-win situation: I got him to eat his food, and he got to watch TV. Also, he got to understand the process of negotiation, of give and take: lesson he needs for his emotional and social growth.

Write ON! The Spring Issue

Call for Submissions

The theme for the Spring issue is
Mental Health
The deadline is February 15th, 2019.



Submission guidelines:

- electronic submissions only
- send submissions to sheilavdhc@gmail.com *and* info@mississaugawritersgroup.com
- include submission, a short bio (2-3 sentences) and an author's photo
- ensure your submission is relevant to the theme
- content must be in English or include an English translation

N.B. Content which contains hate speech or images, extreme violence or explicit sexuality will not be published.

Write ON! in the Near Future

Not inspired by the theme for the upcoming issue of Write ON? Perhaps you need a different theme. Here are the upcoming themes for Write ON!:

Spring 2019	**Mental Health**	**deadline February 15th**
Summer 2019	Music	deadline May 15th
Autumn 2019	The Global Village	deadline August 15th
Winter 2019 Double Issue	Dystopia theme-free submissions	deadline November 15th

A reminder that Write ON! also accepts theme-related drawings, paintings and photos by group members. Please send images in .jpg format.

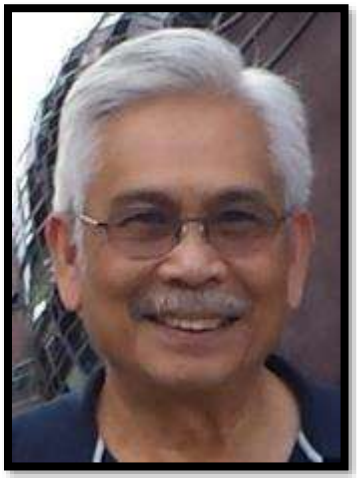
Bios

Elizabeth Banfalvi

Elizabeth Banfalvi is the author of *Meditation* book series, and she conducts workshops on stress relief naturally & meditation.

Edgar Frondozo

Edgar Frondozo is a retired IT professional and currently a consulting partner at Slingshot VoIP. He lives with his wife and a Papillon-Pomeranian mix, named Turon, in Mississauga, Ontario.



Nicole Natalie Hanson

Nicole Natalie Hanson is a self-taught poet. a wordsmith whose trauma and survival of cancer pushed her towards a deep intimacy with God. Through her poetry, she unveils and curates the revelatory mysteries of God, as encounters that we're able to experience and visibly see in our daily lives.

Inquiries: nicolenataliehanson@gmail.com
Instagram: colewrites_

Vidya Gopaul

Vidya Vasant Gopaul is the author of a novel, *Race the Time*, and a screen play, *Fires of Times*. He is a regular contributor to the publications of Mississauga Writer's Group. He is currently working on other novels.

Susan Lee

Susan Lee is an aspiring member of the Mississauga Writers Group. She finds writing a great outlet for making sense of the world around her through humour. She can be reached at info@mississaugawritersgroup.com

Veronica Lerner

Poet, Editor and Freelance Journalist, Veronica Lerner is a Romanian-born engineer who came to Canada in 1982. She has published seven books (five in Romanian and two in English), collections of short stories and poems. She is also present in numerous Romanian and Canadian anthologies. Editor of the award-winning magazine *Observatorul* in Toronto. For promoting the Romanian language and culture abroad, in July 2018 she was one of ten recipients around the globe of the medal issued by the Romanian publishing house "Vatra veche" as a celebration of 100 years from Romania's provincial unification.

Sajeda Manzoor (Writer and RECE)

Published by MWG:

1. Canadian Anthology: Canada, our Home
2. Word Fest: Who We Are?
3. E zine
4. Wrote many theme-based poems (shared in different poetry events).

Sajeda Manzoor loves to write about culture, nature, seasons, art and beauty. She writes several short stories, haikus and theme-based poems and believes to live happy we need to see the beauty of nature and beauty in others. To live humble and with compassion is the real goal of life. “Life has a beginning and an end nobody can deny”.

We Are the Mississauga Writers Group

We are a group of writers who have established this forum to share our experiences and pursue our dreams through creativity, knowledge and mutual respect. We want to learn from our strengths and talents and have enjoyable and stimulating conversations that only writers can relate to!

We would love to have writers from our community join us. All aspiring and established writers are most welcome. We believe we all have something special inside us. Come explore your talent with the Mississauga Writers Group!

Website - mississaugawritersgroup.com

Email - info@mississaugawritersgroup.com