INSIDE ENGLISH 1010

A Journal of First-Year Writing

Lily Brongo | Kiegan Field | Camille Gott | Faith Jehu | Kane Kriz
Troy Peyton | Camilla Muharam Scanlon | Andi Swedborg

Volume 8 | 2024

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UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING | DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

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Faculty Acknowledgements

Dear Readers:

We are excited to welcome readers to the 2023-2024 issue of *Inside English 1010*! If you are here, you are likely a student or instructor in our first-year writing program at UW. Alternatively, you might be a proud family member, a friend, or an otherwise-interested reader. Whatever brings you to our journal, we are glad you are here and hope that you enjoy perusing the strong work that English 1010 students have developed over the past year.

We are grateful to all of the students who submitted writing to be considered for publication in *Inside English 1010*. The resulting issue is a distillation of some of the best work done in our program over the past year. Of course, as is the case with most any journal, the publication process is, in part, about making difficult decisions regarding inclusion. We are happy to feature some excellent work across genres and assignments, such as researched arguments like "Pharmacy Profiteering: U.S. Pharmacy Needs Reform" and visual analyses like "The Wrong Side of History: How to Make the Bad Guys Look Good," as well as storytelling narratives written in response to our Public Genre Assignment, including "Immigrant Daughters: How to Leave Home (Take It With You)." While the Expos Assignment is no longer a part of our 1010 curriculum, we are delighted to include a couple strong expository essays from earlier in 2023, including "Teachers and Students: Successful Together" and "The Environment/Society Disconnect and its Importance to Humans." From our perspective, what makes these essays compelling to read is not just their quality. The writing in this volume also offers a window into our students' thinking and engagement, their capacity to understand the texts and issues that matter to them, and the personal experiences and stories that have shaped them as people. We commend all students who committed to the hard work of developing themselves as writers and thinkers in 1010 this year. Your thinking, your effort, and your commitment inspire us!

As we review this issue of *Inside English 1010*, we are reminded of all the incredible people who helped shepherd it to completion. We would like to thank, first, Sydney Schmidt, our wonderful Assistant Director of the 1010 Program. Her steady and smart guidance was the key driver in the completion of the 2023-2024 journal, a big project that requires vision and organizational skills that Sydney has in quantity. In addition, Sydney was able to convene an excellent editorial board–Janna Gentry, Greg Ronco, Makayla Kocher, Mark Holm, Shifa Ijaz, and Katy Storch. We are grateful to all of these fine instructors who committed their time and talents to the challenging process of reading and evaluating numerous submissions and making difficult editorial decisions. We would also like to thank Graham Marema, who served as production editor and played a key role in executing the final design of this issue of *Inside English 1010*. Thanks to all of you!

Importantly, too, so much happens behind the scenes to bring good writing into the world. We recognize the work of our instructors in the 1010 program, the people who bring classrooms and curriculum to life, as first-year students at UW not only come to terms with college-level writing expectations but also encounter the novel challenges of simply being in college and away from home for the first time. We also cannot thank enough Allison Gernant and Shelby Hutson for their deep commitment to the work of mentoring the instructors in our program. Finally, we acknowledge the great work of our predecessors,

Nancy Small and Kelly Kinney, whose structure and investment created the foundation for the current 1010 program.

Enjoy the issue! We hope the writing in this journal inspires future students and helps 1010 students and instructors alike to embrace the challenge of writing and communicating, of thinking and working together.

Sincerely,

Michael Knievel and Ashley Burchett

Letter from the Editor

As the Assistant Director of First-Year Writing, it's my privilege to introduce readers to this year's edition of Inside English 1010. For nearly eight years, this journal has served as an incredible resource that highlights outstanding student writing. While the following essays will captivate readers' attention by sharing unique student perspectives, incredible insights, and in-depth analyses, they will also reflect the hard work and dedication of UW's English instructors. This journal may showcase some of the best writing from our first-year students, but it's the instructors of English 1010 whose mentorship and teaching create an environment where student writing can flourish.

While I am extremely proud of the students whose essays were selected to appear in Inside English 1010, I would also like to acknowledge the people who contributed to the success of this journal. Completing a project of this magnitude is an amazing feat, and it wouldn't have been possible without the guidance provided by Michael Knievel and Ashley Burchett. As the directors of the First-Year Writing Program, Mike and Ashley were instrumental in helping with the development and distribution of the journal.

Additionally, I'd like to thank our editorial board—Janna Gentry, Greg Ronco, Makayla Kocher, Mark Holm, Shifa Ijaz, and Katy Storch. The process of choosing which essays to feature in Inside English 1010 is exceptionally challenging. Keeping in mind the journal's purpose and intention, the editorial board was able to read a number of worthy essays and select writing that reflected an array of topics, styles, and voices. With the help of Graham Marema, our talented production editor, we were able to construct a journal that will serve as a valuable classroom resource and resonate with widespread audiences.

Although my time at UW is coming to an end, this journal will remain a testament to the outstanding English instructors and students at the University of Wyoming. It's been an honor creating this volume of Inside English 1010, and I hope this resource continues to spark inspiration, further innovation, and showcase the work of exemplary students for years to come.

Sincerely,

Sydney Schmidt

How to Use Inside English 1010

Inside English 1010 showcases work in a variety of genres taught in English 1010. The essays included in this journal were written by University of Wyoming students in the calendar year preceding publication and were recommended by instructors who feel this work represents some of the best their students produced.

Reading this introduction, you are probably enrolled in English 1010, and likely haven't written in some—or even all—of these genres before. Inside English 1010 is a resource designed for you; these essays will clarify evaluation criteria for the major assignments and will model rhetorical strategies that you will learn and practice in your own writing this semester.

While you read the Visual Analyses consider how the writer uses textual evidence to support their claims about the use of logos, ethos, and pathos. Are they supporting their argument using evidence like words, images, colors, and image blocking? Do you notice how the writer builds their argument from general observations to specific textual evidence?

As you read the Expos Essays, pay particular attention to the writers' use of summary, paraphrase, and direct quotation. Can you follow the arguments of the articles being summarized? How do the writers indicate which points are most important? How do visuals and layouts contribute productively to the essays?

What topics have writers chosen for their Researched Arguments, and how have these topics been narrowed into specific arguments? What kind of evidence do the writers use to support their claims, and how do these claims build towards their theses? How are paragraphs organized? What makes the introductions and conclusions effective?

How do the writers incorporate personal experience and pathos into their Public Genre Assignments, and what other types of evidence do they use? How is the writing style of the PGA different from the Researched Argument? How do writers engage storytelling and adapt their approaches for different audiences?

Examining strong work in these genres will help you recognize what is and isn't effective in your own writing. Use these essays as a model and inspiration for your own writing, and know that there is not simply one way to write an extraordinary essay!

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Contributor Biographies

Visual Analysis
Kiegan Field is an undergraduate student studying mechanical engineering. He is a personal trainer on campus and serves part-time in the Wyoming Air National Guard. His interest in military history inspired the topic for his visual analysis.

Kane Kriz is an undergraduate student-athlete from Saint Charles, Illinois. He is pursuing dual degrees in Computer Science and Statistics. As a swimmer, water is an important part of Kane's day-to-day life, and this led him to conduct research regarding marine pollution and write his essay "Plastic Pain."

Expos
Troy Peyton is studying Secondary Education in Social Studies with a concurrent major in history. After graduating, he plans to teach either middle school or high school history. Troy enjoys watching baseball, and being from Fort Worth, Texas, his favorite team is the Texas Rangers.

Andi Swedborg is an undergraduate student majoring in Environmental Systems Science and minoring in Criminal Justice. Andi grew up on Long Island, New York, learning about aquatic ecosystems and now lives in Laramie where she studies geology, animal science, and conservation. Andi's interests and degree plan set her on the path to pursuing a career with the Game and Fish Department or working as an environmental educator. Hiking and camping have always been Andi's favorite weekend pastime, and she enjoys beach days when she can make it back to the Island.

Researched Argument
Camille Gott (omitted by author)

Faith Jehu was raised in Littleton, Colorado and is pursuing a Bachelor of Science degree in Kinesiology with hopes of becoming a pediatric oncology nurse. She is currently a sophomore on UW's track and field team, and she enjoys spending time with friends and family. The world of healthcare sparked Faith's interest in writing about artificial intelligence and how it is impacting our world today.

Public Genre Assignment: Storytelling Narrative
Lily Brongo is an undergraduate student here at the University of Wyoming. She is on the women's soccer team and is studying computer science. Even though soccer brought Lily to UW, she fell in love with the scenery and environment surrounding Laramie. The unforgettable experiences that soccer has offered Lily continue to heavily influence her writing.

Camilla Muharam Scanlon (omitted by author)

VISUAL ANALYSIS

The Wrong Side of History
How to Make the Bad Guys Look Good
by Kiegan Field

Figure 1: Boccasile, Gino. Su Loro Ricade La Colpa! Duke University Libraries, 1942-1945, https://repository.duke.edu/dc/broadsides/bdsit06037, Accessed 14 Sept. 2023.

What does one do when their government, a fascist regime antagonizing the rest of the developed world, asks them to turn the tide of public opinion in the face of an increasingly disgruntled population? A young artist named Gino Boccasile knew the answer. As a once lauded artist known for producing work for various French and Italian fashion and pin-up magazines, Boccasile knew exactly how to prove himself as a staple of fascist Italy's propaganda machine when this very challenge was given to him. Demonstrating an experienced understanding of ethos, logos, and pathos, he illustrated many propaganda posters during the World War II era; one of which is his work Su Loro Ricade la Colpa! Upon first glance, it is a distinctly distressing composition, immediately searing itself into the viewer's mind, and only then delivering its flagship message and title, Su Loro Ricade la Colpa! ("On Them Rests the Blame!"). The subtitle refers to a pair of figures at the top of the work holding what seems to be the weapons responsible for the destruction the viewer is faced with. It does not take long before the viewer realizes that these two individuals are none other than the leaders of The United States and The United Kingdom, Italy's most prolific adversaries. In order to effectively shift public opinion towards his fascist agenda and contrive an association between the allied forces and the horrors of war, Boccasile appeals to pathos by projecting a highly perturbing illustration relatable to the viewer; to logos by establishing a relationship between the worst parts of war and the enemies of Italy; and to ethos by relating to the viewer through an image and feeling they have likely experienced far too often, and leveraging that relation to synthesize trust in the work's message.

Boccasile presents a striking and unsettling image of the immediate aftermath of one of the many destructive battles of World War II. Featured over most of the poster is a city left decimated, and lying beneath the ruins lay the bodies of children caught in the crossfire (Figure 1). The children hold the central position of the image, sharing the stage with a pair of nefarious faces looming above. Conjuring images of classical depictions of the devil, Winston Churchill and Franklin Delano Roosevelt are suspended in the sky above, looking down upon the carnage and holding a pair of smoking handguns. Around each of their necks are ascots patterned after the flag of their respective countries, establishing the figures as not just individuals, but figureheads of a larger force. Behind them is a billowing flag, whereupon a distinct black-and-white skull-and-crossbones is illustrated, a symbol that one might call universal for death. Scripted within the framing of the image reads the letters, Su Loro Ricade la Colpa! No distinct lines are present between the two halves of the composition, blending Roosevelt and Churchill with the children in the city below; this, coupled with the still-present gun smoke, establishes a strong visual implication of blame. The political figures hold half of the frame all to themselves, commanding an imposing, powerful presence, meanwhile juxtaposing the corruption of innocence they share the space with. Boccasile uses contrasting colors to give each half of the image their own domain while still allowing them to flow into one another by surrounding Churchill and Roosevelt in an ominous red aura and surrounding the children in a more somber and respectful gray.

Created and published sometime during the height of World War II, the propaganda poster is one piece of an extremely complex puzzle. In 1940, when Benito Mussolini announced to the Italian public that Italy would be allying with Germany in their conquest of Europe, the Italian public did not share his enthusiastic sentiment; they knew the consequences that this would bring. According to Shira Klein, "With this short, passionate speech, the Italian dictator launched Italy into a conflict that would claim the lives of 444,523 Italians" (1). As the war progressed, conscription became increasingly challenging for the fascist Italian government. As the editors at Encyclopedia Britannica state, "The republic tried to induct those born in 1923, 1924, and 1925 into its army, but only 40 percent of young men responded" (par. 1). This made the need for procuring propaganda artists like Gino Boccasile a prime objective of the Italian Publication Office. Boccasile aimed to use the collective disdain that he predicted Italians felt towards the senseless destruction they witnessed to his rhetorical advantage. He set out to shift the views of the Italian public towards the sentiment that Italy was on the "right side" of the war, taking on the enemy with just cause.

By conjuring visions and feelings unfortunately common in such a bloody period in history, the artist can manufacture a level of trust with the viewer by relating to their struggle, thereby establishing ethos. The artist clearly did not want to pull any punches when illustrating this PSA, constructing a grotesque pile of bodies coupled with a city left unnervingly empty. He placed every bloodstain, limp body, and billow of smoke with a purpose: to show the viewer that whatever this PSA has to say, it was based on the realities of this war. The ethos also manifests through the influence of the artist, Gino Boccasile, a somewhat well-known artist at the time, and an Italian patriot to boot. Boccasile was acutely aware of his reputation as an Italian patriot, a reputation which he established over a successful art career before the advent of World War II ever existed. He knew that his signature, nestled humbly in the corner, meant something, specifically, his signature implied that message, "I get it, and I have Italy's best interest in mind" (Figure 1). Both ideas come together to establish Boccasile, and by extension his message, as understanding the common Italian and the terrible things happening to them every day, delivering his message within that context.

The PSA appeals to logos by leaving the viewer with a mental relationship between the allied powers and the horrors of war on the viewer's doorstep. The brief text at the bottom sums up the intended message ("On Them Rests the Blame!") and Boccasile delivers this message with far more than just the subtitle (Figure 1). One will find that the eye of the viewer naturally explores between the half of the illustration held by FDR and Winston Churchill and the half held by the city as one element fades into the other. The smoke floating from the city becomes the cloudy sinister aura engulfing the allied leaders, with their torsos fading into the cloud rather than cutting off cleanly. Boccasile wanted the destruction, Roosevelt, and Churchill to blend into a cohesive scene, giving the two titans presence in the carnage. Boccasile also uses the symbols of a smoking gun and a skull-and-crossbones to further implicate blame in a more explicit manner. The image of a smoking gun being a classic trope of one being responsible for a crime, and the skull-and-crossbones being a recognizable omen of death, the artist practically spells out for the viewer who is to blame for this nightmare without a single word being necessary.

The work is designed to appeal to pathos by heavily influencing the emotion of the reader through shock. It displays an extremely upsetting scene, and regardless of the validity of its message, it is an image hard to remove from one's subconscious. A vitriol felt towards the implied perpetrators is a sentiment that can be nearly universally understood. By inducing a feeling of disgust and, by extension, hate, Boccasile cultivates sympathy for his argument against the allied forces. This element of the PSA may have been especially resonant with the young and naïve of the Italian population, getting them "fired up" to go to war against the allies; exactly the ultimate goal of war propaganda. The older generation who had been around for World War I were intimately familiar with what it meant to enlist in the military during a world war and may not have been as easily swayed by the striking imagery, but then again, the older generation was not the target demographic. The artist knew that by appealing primarily to pathos, while he may alienate his more senior audience, he could implant his work deep in the heads of fighting-aged young men.

Boccasile puts out a powerful message with his PSA, although it may miss its mark in a few areas. This is a work that comfortably and effectively finds its place in a larger body of rhetorical works put out at the time by the Italian government, all designed to force-feed their ideals into the collective subconscious of the Italian public. With its head-turning imagery and concise subtitle, the PSA acts like a worm that finds its way into the viewer's mind and stays there, especially to those more ignorant of the realities of the time. However, as a stand-alone work, it falls short particularly in the way of its appeal to ethos. Perhaps Boccasile knew that the ideas he was peddling did not have a strong foundation to stand on, or perhaps he truly believed them himself. Regardless, he compensates for a distinct lack of moral authority with the rhetorical crutch of appealing overwhelmingly to pathos. While he does a good job of relating to the viewer with familiar imagery and building trust therein, the trust relies on an emotional reaction to the imagery to resonate with the viewer.

The unavoidable reality of life in the 21st century is living with influences, determined to sway the views, opinions, and ideals of their viewers, all around us—all the time—every day. Whether it be advertisements, biased news stations, government propaganda, or social media, it is a reality people must be prepared to live in. The first step in deciding how much one lets these influences affect their thoughts is by acknowledging and analyzing how they deliver their message. Su Loro Ricade la Colpa! by Gino Boccasile was an effective example of one of these very influences. By appealing to the ethos, logos, and pathos, Boccasile constructed a rhetorical wolf-in-sheep's-clothing, preying on malleable minds who did not know

better. It is clear how dubious the PSA's message comes across, but without the gift of historical hindsight, the only weapon the viewer may have is that of rhetorical analysis. Only then might a potential victim to such dangerous ideals realize the deceit staring them in the face.

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Plastic Pain
by Kane Kriz

Figure 1: "Albatross Advertisement." The Surfrider Foundation. 24 Jan. 2012, https://d3583ivmhhw2le. cloudfront.net/images/uploads/full/surfrider_ad_albatrosslowresFINAL.jpg

In our current political and social environments, many people choose to debate and argue over issues based solely upon feelings of strong emotion rather than fact. Lies, misleadings, and false claims influence people in our nation and the world alike. Of all the issues affecting society, pollution and its impact are a real phenomenon that far too many people choose to reject and pass off as nonsense. In recent years, however, many companies and organizations have been attempting to make progress to raise awareness and increase environmental activism through various forms of media. One popular form of media intended to raise climate and pollution awareness has been digital climate advertisements, such as the albatross advertisement created by the Surfrider Foundation. In their albatross advertisement, the Surfrider Foundation argues that plastics are a danger to animal life and the world around us by appealing to pathos through graphic animal imagery, logos through supplying a forceful and aggressive message, as well as ethos through context and timing of the publishing of their advertisement and the establishment of their Rise Above Plastics program.

 In order to fully grasp the intention of the advertisement, the visual elements employed by the advertisement should be directly analyzed. Upon a first look at the albatross ad, two key sections of the visual can be seen. The first, and higher section of the ad is the taken photo of the graphically decaying albatross. The bird's head, beak feathers, and some other various recognizable features can be seen. At the center of the albatross, a large pile of plastic cupping and netting can be seen within what used to be the bird's stomach. In the lower third of the image, white, all capital-letter text can be seen, reading "RISE ABOVE PLASTICS" with subtitle text below the primary statement (Figure 1). In the bottom left corner, the visual contains copyright information, and in the bottom right corner, the logos of the Surfrider Foundation and their Rise Above Plastics campaign are printed. Combining a graphic image of a bird with

forceful, all-capital letters allows for the visual to utilize rhetorical appeals to promote its intention and perspective upon plastics to the audience.

When some first see the albatross advertisement, they may question if the advertisement is an exaggeration or intended to shock the audience into adhering to the organization's environmental beliefs. The truth is, the 2011 creation date of the advertisement supplies a necessary context to the severity of the climate situation of the time. Consider Figure 2: a graph conveying important information about the growth of plastic production from 1950 to 2014. In the Figure, between 1964 and 2014, the amount of global plastics production increased from 15 MT to 311 MT (Figure 2). More relevant to Figure 2 is the decrease in global plastic production during 2007/2008 (likely due to the 2008 global financial crisis) and the recorded bounce back in global plastic production approaching 2010 and 2011, towards the years prior to when the albatross ad was created and published. In releasing the advertisement at a time of increasing global plastic production (and thus plastic pollution), Surfrider establishes a powerful line of ethos, especially for the audience at the time in which the ad was published. Had the advertisement been created at a time of environmental health increases or decreases in global plastic production, the credibility and ethos of the organization would have been greatly diminished due to a lesser societally present need of environmental awareness. In proving their ecological awareness and calling for action during a time of environmental damage due to increasing plastic production, essential appeals to credibility are made evident within the ad.
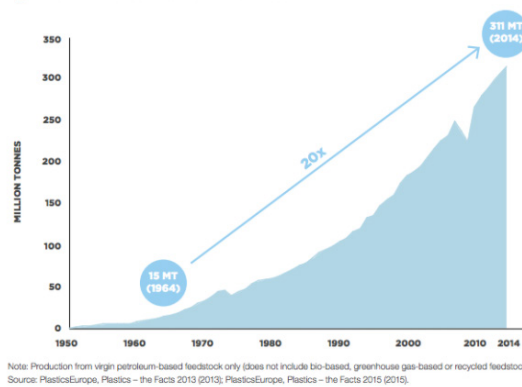
Within the albatross advertisement, the most obvious rhetorical appeal visible is the present appeals to feelings of pathos, emotion, and sympathy for the decaying albatross. Whether a potential viewer of the ad is environmentally aware or a common citizen in society, chances are that they feel a connection to the bird and question how it died. In appealing to the human nature of sympathy to life and living beings, the advertisement integrates a larger audience than it may have potentially gained in attempting to connect to only those who may have prior environmental efforts or concerns. Utilizing a visual that Surfrider can reasonably assume would resonate with wide audiences of viewers allows for both environmentally invested and environmentally indifferent people to agree on activism, or at least the concept upon viewing the visual. Additionally, through presenting a graphic image rather than a potentially censored or limited image of the decaying bird, the logos of the piece is improved, as the audience is supplied direct proof of the potential consequences and damages that are caused by plastics in the environment. Even though plastic "kills more than 1 million birds and 100,000 mammals every year," the fact that people across the world only seem to carry concern for the creatures when seeing their corpses filled with plastic is certainly a concern ("Plastic Animal Statistic PSA"). In giving the audience a blunt representation of what happens to animals due to plastics, the audience is better supplied the reasoning that the ad was intending to accomplish, advocating against plastic usage. Had the advertisement instead opted for a simpler, less violent representation of the damages caused to nature by plastic, their overall argument towards the audience would have been significantly damaged due to a less effective and present application of pathos and logos within the specific visual. All in all, the albatross advertisement utilizes pathos to shock the audience into attempting to understand what could cause such a gruesome event to happen to an animal, thus strongly linking pathos and logos within the visual.

Appeals to logic evident within the albatross advertisement combine previously established appeals of both pathos and ethos to make the logic of the ad effective yet also easy to comprehend. Consider the two primary methods to establish pathos and logos being the graphic decaying albatross and subtitle text,

respectively (Figure 1). Each is directly related to improving the logical appeals of the ad against plastic pollution. The decaying albatross imagery is an explicit example of this, as the feelings of discomfort or disgust that the audience experiences are justified and explained when the audience sees that consumed plastic caused the animal to die. This, as a result, allows them to better comprehend and agree with the logical argument that plastic pollution is a danger to animal life and needs to be addressed. The subtitle text and copyright information allow for logos of the advertisement to be conveyed through providing an explicit intention of the ad that the audience can follow. The sentence, "RISE ABOVE PLASTICS" is not ambiguous in the slightest (Figure 1). The ad is directly telling the audience Surfrider's beliefs about the situation of plastic pollution. Without this clearly stated direction-esque sentence supplied to the audience, the ad would have been largely unsuccessful in its balance between logos, ethos, and pathos, and thus its effectiveness to persuade.

The Surfrider Foundation's albatross advertisement is a worrying representation about how ignorant we are as a society as well as a world considering the amount of direct data we have at our disposal regarding the rising concerns of plastic pollution and the harm it causes to wildlife globally. If the trends of plastic continue to rise at the rate they have, even since the publishing of the Albatross ad in 2011, the irreparable damage caused to our world by plastics will continue to exponentially rise. Through the advertisement's powerful rhetorical appeals, especially considering pathos and logos, Surfrider aims to create a world where more people are environmentally considerate and plastic pollution becomes a concern of a distant past.

Figure 1: Growth in Global Plastics Production 1950–2014

Note: Production from virgin petroleum-based feedstock only (does not include bio-based, greenhouse gas-based or recycled feedstock)
Source: PlasticsEurope, Plastics – the Facts 2013 (2013); PlasticsEurope, Plastics – the Facts 2015 (2015).

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EXPOS

**Teachers and Students:
Successful Together**
by Troy Peyton

Happy Teacher Reading to Group, photo by G. Denims

By the time a student graduates from high school, they have spent approximately 16,640 hours, or about 10.5% of their lives, in the presence of their teachers. It is often wondered what kind of effect this amount of interaction has on both the teachers and the students. In the article "Teacher Wellbeing: The Importance of Teacher-Student Relationships," authors Spilt, Koomen, and Thijs (2011) discuss the importance of the teacher-student relationship and its effect on the well-being of the teachers. One of the multiple reasons for cultivating a teacher-student relationship in the classroom is because whether it is positive or negative, as well as with the whole class or an individual student, it can have a significant impact on the teachers' well-being as well as affect the potential success level of the students.

THE RELATIONSHIP THEORIES

Teachers spend much of their time with their students; with this, they tend to develop a relationship with them individually and on a group basis. There are multiple theories on specifically why they choose to do so. These relationships help both the teacher and the student on their pathway to success in the classroom and during typical day-to-day life. The Self-determination theory of motivation (SDT), Attachment theory, and the Need for Relatedness each explain the reasonings for these relationships.

According to "Teacher Wellbeing: The Importance of Teacher-Student Relationships," the Self-determination theory of motivation or SDT consists of "three universal, innate psychological needs: for autonomy, belongingness, and competence," as well as distinguishing "between different types of motivation" (Spilt et al., 2011, p. 462). This theory is widely used in multiple forms of psychology while studying the motivation and well-being of individuals, especially teachers. Some types of motivation mentioned in "Teacher Wellbeing" are external regulation, introjected regulation, identified regulation, and intrinsic regulation (Deci & Ryan, 2000). Since teachers spend most of their time in the classroom, Split et al. (2011, p. 462) mention that the fulfillment of belongingness mainly comes from developing teacher-student relationships and increasing their intrinsic motivation. Along with fulfilling those two aspects of a teacher's needs, continuing to build these relationships helps fulfill other types of reasons and needs.

Additionally, the desire for belonging is the desire to achieve and/or maintain emotional security is called "attachment theory." Spilt et al. (2011, p. 463) describe the main point of attachment theory as how generalized information about self, others, and self-other relationships in models of current relationships shape the development of new ones. Like everyone else, each teacher has a different personality, which sometimes shows up in developing relationships with their students. Some examples of this are teachers with a more parental surrogate or socialization personality tend to show more attention to the more disruptive or even those teachers with a personality where they feel everyone deserves the same amount of attention do what they can to give each student an equal amount of attention. This is all caused by the inherent nature of humans to develop specific relationship representations when in proximity to others.

The final theory discussed in "Teacher Wellbeing: The Importance of Teacher-Student Relationships" that can explain the reason for the importance of personal relationships in the classroom is the "basic psychological need for relatedness" (Split et al., 2011, p. 465). Teachers want unity and togetherness within their classes. They are motivated to engage in these personal relationships with the students in significant part because they are close to their students for an extended period of time. Although this desire for these relationships exists, it does not mean the teacher develops a close relationship with all students. Instead, Split et al. (2011, p. 465) mention how some teachers are drawn to those who reflect qualities of themselves. Overall, the desire for relatedness and the other theories can explain why teachers strive to develop

Universal Psychological Needs

- Autonomy
  - Ownership, responsibilities, and self-actualization.
- Belongingness
  - Close relationships, interpersonal regard, and support.
- Competence
  - Feeling capable of bringing out desired outcomes and effectively coping with challenges.

Regulation Types

- External Regulation
  - Doing something because they want someone on the outside to appreciate their devotion.
- Introjected Regulation
  - Doing something because it makes them feel proud.
- Identified Regulation
  - Doing something because they can learn from it.
- Intrinsic Regulation
  - Doing something because they like being in touch with those in their classroom.

relationships with their students.

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE OUTCOMES

Teachers are motivated individuals who work a job with one of the highest stress outcomes. One cause of this is the emotional involvement it takes. Although this is the case, multiple studies have shown that teachers find these relationships important. One of these studies was conducted when 60 interviews found that teacher-student relationships were the most important cause of enjoyment and motivation (Hargreaves 2000). An additional study in "Teacher Wellbeing: The Importance of Teacher- Student Relationships" says that "Shann (1998) used data from a

Elementary School Teacher Giving a High Five, photo by D. Zigic

3-year project of school effectiveness in four large urban middle schools to examine teacher satisfaction. Both interview and questionnaire data revealed that teachers ranked teacher-student relationships as most important among 14 key variables, including school curriculum, job security, teacher autonomy, recognition of teacher achievement, and relationships at work" (Split et al. 2011, p. 461). Knowing that teaching takes a high level of personal commitment to the students, these findings make sense. Another way it is shown that teachers have a desire to develop relationships is when they are talking about their students. Teachers often describe their students as their children even years after those students leave their class, school, and even the district. These positive relationships can increase the teacher's success and the students' as well. Overall, these positive relationships not only help with the stress, but influence (even if indirectly) a "teachers' feelings of effectiveness, competence, and agency" (Split et al., 2011, p. 466). By focusing on these relationships, teachers can significantly reduce the amount of stress they have to deal with, along with the effects of the stress.

Sometimes teachers develop relationships that are not entirely positive. Sometimes their students cause disturbances, do not listen, or misbehave in other ways. These issues can cause stress for the teachers, which in turn leads to burnout. For this misbehavior to impact the teachers' well-being, they have to deal with the same issues on a frequent basis. Split et al. (2011, p. 461) said that when conflict is higher than expected, self-reported depression is as well. Additionally, mental health problems increase, and school districts that do ot try to mitigate these conflicts have a harder time retaining teachers. With these issues

Stressed Teacher Sitting on Desk, photo by R. Thompson

caused by the students, it is important to know that often it is not a majority of the class causing a disruption but instead just one, two, or even a small minority of the students with significant problems that cause the disturbances. While sometimes student behavior is a cause of conflict, there are times when a teacher sets their expectations too high and unrealistically, which causes conflict when those expectations are inevitably not met. Overall, it is not misbehavior itself that causes stress and burnout but the magnitude in which it challenges the relationship.

CONCLUSION AND MORE RESEARCH

Based on all of the research done, Split et al. (2011, pp. 470-473) acknowledge that more research should be done predominantly regarding topics like interpersonal experience with students, the unique and interactive effect of negative and positive relationship qualities, and others. However, more research can solidify the argument that having positive relationships with students positively impacts those who teach them. Overall, positive relationships with students are shown to prevent burnout, improve mental health in teachers, and promote success in the classroom. In contrast, negative relationships cause or increase burnout and overall stress and hurt classroom performance.

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The Environment/Society Disconnect and its Importance to Humans

By Andi Swedborg

Reconnecting with nature. Steve Carter/Unsplash, CC BY-SA

In the developed "modern" countries of the western world (ex. The United States, Canada, Europe, etc...) humans have grown away from their natural environment. Clayton Barry, an environmental educator at the University of Queensland, Australia, complied extensive research on why humans have grown so far from the environment in his analysis, "The Environment/Society Disconnect: An Overview of a Concept Tetrad of Environment". This tetrad, a group of four, consists of different perspectives/concepts

developed over time to perceive the environment as something that must be controlled, a struggle for man to overcome, something valuable only for the benefit of man, and lastly, something that should be worshiped. Through historical discussions and modern research, Barry connects these four key concepts to explain why humans have lost their connection to their environment. Furthermore, Barry pleads that the environment/society disconnect is not taught at the collegiate level in environmental studies, and the most important use of this tetrad is to share it with the younger generation so they can mend the gap between humans and their environment. Barry wants to make the concept tetrad easily accessible for educators so younger generations can learn to appreciate the environment, rather than abuse it. Understanding this concept tetrad is vital for understanding why many of the world's modern ecological issues are so prominent and largely neglected.

1/4: Why Do Humans Want to Control the Environment?

The desire to control is fueled by a sense of superiority in those who seek it. The first aspect of the tetrad is the "Cartesian Concept of Environment: Environment is Something to be Controlled." In the Cartesian Concept, man possesses critical thinking abilities and nature does not, therefore man is superior (Barry 118). The Cartesian Concept is supported by Rene Descartes, a mathematician and philosopher from the 17th century who curated the Cogito Argument, making the statement, "Cogito, ergo sum," "I think, therefore I exist," famous (qtd. in Barry 120). Today in the modern western world, this belief places man above nature, not just separate from it. Garber explains Descartes's argument considers animals to be mechanical beings that are "incapable of conscious experience of any sort," while humans are "organic machines... organized so as to be able to perform vital functions, attached to rational souls" (qtd. in Barry 120). The Cogito Argument has supported the environment/society disconnect by allowing man to carry out actions that may have harmful repercussions to wildlife guiltlessly because they do not sympathize with animals if they feel they are not conscious beings. This argument and rationale allow people to understand why they can exploit the environment so easily and have pushed the gap between the environment and society so far.

May 27th, 1883: The eruption of Krakatau in Indonesia which eventually destroyed most of the island. Royal Society Report on Krakatoa Eruption published in 1888 Lithograph credit: Parker Coward. (Photo by: Pictures From History/Universal Images Group via Getty Images)

2/4: Man vs. Nature, the Environment is Something to be Conquered

Historically, man has had to figure out how nature can benefit him and Barry analyzes this to build his concept that man has always seen nature as his competition. This originates the Opponent Concept, derived from stories and legends dating back thousands of years (Barry 121). Stories of catastrophic floods and volcanic eruptions carried verbally before being written down depict the environment as a mythical foe, and society as triumphant over it. Man has struggled

against the natural forces of nature forever creating the mentality that it is something to win against, to be conquered. Barry continues, "the older, more elemental view of environment as an opponent or obstacle still lingers in the modern psyche as a threat to human dominance" (121). This view of the environment as being only an obstacle or struggle for man to conquer has influenced the modern perception of the environment that society has today because

it is a threat to their superiority, thus establishing the disconnect between man and nature.

3/4: Preservation for Exploitation

Key Terms

Ethnology: The study of the characteristics of various peoples and the differences and relationships between them.

Hierarchy: A system or organization in which people or groups are ranked one above the other according to status or authority.

Caste System: A system of rigid social stratification characterized by hereditary status or social barriers sanctioned by custom, law, or religion.

Deification: The action of making someone or something into a god.

Sanctified: Set apart or declared as holy.

The third piece of the tetrad is the idea that man uses the environment only when it will benefit him. This creates the "Preserve Concept of Envpieceironment: Environment is Something to be Exploited" (Barry 122). Society has looked to the environment for support when they feel it can benefit them, this being the only reason it can support them. The Center for History & New Media stated the most notable use of this is documented with colonizers around the world who looked to the American School of Ethnology, where a group of scientists was trying to prove differences in racial groups to develop a hierarchy (qtd. in Barry 122). The claims made by the American School of Ethnology also took the support of Charles Darwin's literature, "On the Origin of Species," which has accounts of indigenous people of Australia as called "the miserablest people in the world… [and] they differ little from Brutes" (qtd. in Barry 122).

The environment was also used to support male dominance over females. The established Judeo-Christian faith speaks of patriarchy and has been well-established in the Western world for centuries. Plumwood (1993) draws a parallel between women and the environment, "both women and environment are backgrounded in the Western world - both act as support systems for the achievements of man" (qtd. in Barry 123). It is a basic concept in nature amongst animals where the female submits to the male, she raises offspring and he defends and supports her, this has moved into the western psyche and is supported by religion that females are to be subservient to males.

These two uses of the environment for the benefit of man show the overlap of societal structures on the

order of natural systems in nature. Wilson contributes, "if a caste system exists in the 'natural' world of ants, then it seems 'natural' for there to exist a caste system in India. If there is a Queen of the Bees, then it seems 'natural' for there to be a Queen of England" (qtd. In Barry 123). This rationale has consequently made itself prominent in society by man, despite the contradiction that they need to control and conquer nature until it can be manipulated in their favor, preserve to exploit.

4/4: The Natural World is to be Protected and Admired

The final piece of the tetrad is the idea that nature should be protected and admired for simply what it is. This is Barry's "Sacred Concept of Environment: Environment is Something to be Worshiped" (4). This aspect is unlike the others because it does not place the environment in an inferior position or manipulated, but rather a sanctified element of our world. The Sacred Concept includes spirituality and deification because nature as a whole is its own being. Zimmerman and Atkinson state, "there is a belief in the intrinsic nature of the environment, as something to be valued in and of itself, not only for its use and relationship to society" (qtd. in Barry 124). Many cultures view the Earth as a mother that lives and nurtures all of its inhabitants. Placing this kind of view in nature and instilling it into society culturally prevents destructive acts and harm, and promotes ethical behavior (Barry 124). Creating this kind of metaphor for the Earth helps people, specifically students, escape the one-track scientific-minded evaluations and the concepts that have corroded the western psyche's perception of environment. Students are able to make personal connections to the natural world through this metaphor, it allows them to understand the vital functions of the environment and the extent of the damage humans cause. This connection to the younger mind is the beginning of mending the gap between the environment and society.

> **Quick Fact:** "For most traditional cultures, minerals and metals ripened in the uterus of the Earth Mother, mines were compared to her vagina, and metallurgy [the branch of science that concerns properties of metals and their production and purification] was the human hastening of the birth of the living metal in the artificial womb of the furnace–an abortion of the metal's natural growth cycle before its time... The image of the earth as a living organism and nurturing mother had served as a cultural constraint restricting the actions of human beings. One does not readily slay a mother, dig into her entrails for gold and mutilate her body, although commercial mining would soon require that. As long as the earth was considered to be alive and sensitive, it would be considered a breach of human ethical behavior to carry out destructive acts against it" (Barry 124).

Disconnect in Environmental Education

The concept tetrad is not taught or widely acknowledged in environmental education. As someone with experience as an educator and administrator in higher education, Barry has noticed that the education system reinforces the environment/society disconnect through how environmental education is taught (Barry 125). People do not want to admit that their actions and societal norms (developed over centuries by control, conquering, and exploitation) are the cause of the environmental suffering the world faces today. The goal of ecological educators is to bring the younger generation, and their students, the knowledge necessary for combating modern environmental issues and preserving what is remaining.

Hope through the New Generation

The greatest benefit of the concept tetrad is teaching it. The future generations require the teaching of the concept tetrad in their environmental education so they understand how their societal disconnect from nature has deep roots. Students are aware of the environmental damage caused by older generations and the problems that are still damaging ecosystems. The understanding as to why they allow this is not from a place of ignorance, it is a long history of misguided interpretations that built the need for man to try and control his surroundings. Barry's formation and analysis of the tetrad consolidate the perspectives of thousands of years of history to explain the root causes of the environment/society disconnect for educators and students to comprehend in a sensical manner. They hope society will one day shift to appreciate the natural world rather than feel the need to oppress and abuse it.

Still Interested? Here's More by Barry

[Environmental Education is History: The Extent to Which Modern History Education Adopts Characteristics of Socially Critical Environmental Education1](#)

[A share of the credit: Helping test anxious students perform better in high-stakes exams](#)

[Environmental Education is History: The Extent to which Queensland Modern History Education Adopts the Characteristics of Socially Critical Environmental Education](#)

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RESEARCHED ARGUMENT

Pharmacy Profiteering: U.S. Pharmacy Needs Reform
by Camille Gott

A man walks into a pharmacy looking to get a generic, over-the-counter medication recommended by his doctor. The drug is not new, not a specialty drug, yet the man's total comes out to $200. Shocked, he looks elsewhere, quickly finding that the same drug is only $20 at a different pharmacy. Surely it cannot be the same medication...but it is. Confusing, right? Unfortunately, confusion is the song that the pharmaceutical industry has sung for years. One of the largest and fastest-growing markets in the U.S., bringing in $5.47 trillion in 2019, pharmacy is a large presence on both the national and international stage (Hemphill 33). From partnering with insurance companies and manufacturers to funding their own clinical research, every action of the big players in the pharmaceutical game hints at their true motivation: profit. Without proper legislation, the pharmaceutical industry will remain deeply flawed, prioritizing making a profit over the health and safety of its patrons, as evident in the elimination of patient choice and the existence of "monopolies" on certain prescriptions, differing but consistently high pricing on the same specialty drugs, positive bias in drug trials funded by pharmaceutical companies, and the slew of fraud trials involving said companies.

The elimination of patient choice is one of the numerous forms of corruption in pharmacy, in which it is only possible to obtain prescriptions through specific companies because of insurance connections or patents. This creates a system that benefits the pharmacy while limiting patients' freedom to choose. When patients are prescribed a drug, often it is their insurance that tells them where they can or cannot obtain said medication. In the article "Specialty Drugs and the Health Care Cost Crisis," authors Sharona Hoffman and Isaac Buck suggest that these limitations are the work of pharmacy benefit managers, who "frequently require patients to purchase specialty drugs from the specialty pharmacies that they own" (74). Hoffman and Buck highlight the conflict of interest this presents; the person who dictates which companies' patients get their medications from makes money when said patient buys their prescriptions from certain pharmacies (74). In the vertical consolidation seen in pharmaceutical manufacturers partnering with insurance companies, there is the creation of something like a monopoly and an elimination of choice. The patient cannot get their medications elsewhere, unless they want to pay for it without the help of insurance; they are stuck funneling money into the same system, paying for both insurance and pharmaceuticals from companies that work together to increase profits for both. Without proper legislation in place, this profit-oriented scheme will continue to flourish.

In a similar vein, literal monopolies exist on newly released drugs due to the flawed pharmaceutical patent system, allowing unreasonable medication pricing. Dr. Ananya Mandal discusses this system in her article "Drug Patents and Generic Pharmaceutical Drugs," explaining that after a company creates a new drug and receives a patent on it, the company becomes the sole manufacturer and distributor of the drug for 20 years (par.1-2). Pharmaceutical patents supposedly exist to allow companies to make back the money they spent on research for the drug, but during the patent period, a patient prescribed the medication has no choice but to pay the price the company is asking for the drug, no matter how outrageous it is. This creates a monopoly within the system and results in unrealistic pricing on medications because there is no competition to force prices into a reasonable range. When patents expire, there is typically a sizable price drop due to competition between companies, which suggests that the original manufacturer purposefully overcharged for the medication in hopes of making a profit. Without a legislative change, pharmaceutical

companies will continue to abuse the patent system for their own gain. Not only do retail pharmacies deprive patients of choice and create monopolies, but there are also no industry standards or caps on the pricing of specialty medications.

Drug companies can set the prices on specialty drugs without any explanation, forcing patients to pay for it due to the "monopoly" system created by patents and vertical consolidations between insurance and manufacturers, greatly contributing to the expensiveness of U.S. pharmaceuticals. According to Hoffman and Buck, "there are no government rules or regulations concerning how medications receive the 'specialty drug' designation....it is entirely up to PBMs to determine which drugs they will classify as specialty drugs" (57). This is troubling for a multitude of reasons. Since there is no true definition of what a specialty drug is, pharmaceutical companies can market any medication as a specialty drug without any justification. As specialty drugs are the highest-priced medications on the market and one of the reasons healthcare costs have skyrocketed in recent years, the lack of a universal definition for these drugs is detrimental (Hoffman and Buck 58). In addition, the law does not require companies to explain their price points, leading to unreasonable prices, inconsistency in pricing of the same drug, and patient confusion (Hoffman and Buck 58). Similarly, because companies can define just about anything as a specialty drug and justify up-charging because of that label, there is clear exploitation of patients for profit, continuing to show the depth of corruption in the pharmaceutical industry.

Even with the mystery of drug pricing, supporters of the pharmaceutical industry commonly cite pharmacy's role in research as the reason for outrageous medication price points; however, pharmaceutical companies cause positive bias in the very research they fund, commonly yielding only results that make drugs seem favorable and increase sales. In his paper "Sponsorship Bias in Clinical Research," Dr. Joel Lexchin analyzes the tactics used by pharmaceutical companies to create results that make them look good. Some of these tactics include talking about the trials but never the results, using unequal doses of competitor drugs to make their version look better, terminating trials if the results do not seem favorable, delaying data publication, and sometimes even not publishing experimental results (234-235, 237-238). These tactics consistently led to "overestimating the effectiveness of products and underestimating their harm" (Lexchin 238). Whether intentional or not, sponsorship bias poses a threat to consumers; biased research allows pharmacies to lie to their patrons, using misinformation to put more money in their hands. This perpetuates an endless cycle: the system lies, and people buy their falsely advertised products, which then gives pharmaceutical companies more money to craft more lies. The creation of biased research by the pharmaceutical industry further highlights its deviation away from championing health to pursue wealth.

Even though people worldwide criticize medication costs in the U.S., a commonly voiced opinion among supporters of the market is that research expenses justify the exorbitant prices. While research is a pricey expenditure shouldered by the pharmaceutical industry, there are flaws with this argument. Pharmaceutical companies currently fund most clinical trials, but, in reality, they should not be the ones conducting research. Companies funding research for their own products present a conflict of interest, which is known to cause bias in clinical trials. Instead, more drug research should be funded by organizations outside of the industry. Specifically, there has been significant success found in non-profit drug research and development; with some European upstarts already yielding amazing innovations at much smaller costs than American big pharmaceutical companies (Jarosławski, par. 2-3). By taking funding and research out of the hands of those whose profits it directly affects, positive bias, as well as the

exorbitant drug prices it justifies, can become an issue of the past.

Not only does the pharmaceutical industry positively bias research, but they falsely advertise their products, leading to a vast number of fraud cases involving pharmacy-based companies. In the article "Pharmaceutical Fraud and Abuse in the United States, 1996-2010," Dr. Zaina Qureshi and her associates explain that pharmaceutical fraud is one of the main reasons for the high price of drugs in the U.S.: Total FCA recoveries for pharmaceutical fraud were $8 million during 1996 through 2000 (1 case), $3.9 billion during 2001 through 2005 (15 cases), and $8.1 billion during 2006 through 2010 (15 cases). Almost all cases involved marketing violations. Off-label or fraudulent marketing and misbranding charges were implicated in 15 cases ($8.7 billion), billing fraud in 17 cases ($3.9 billion), and receiving kick-backs in 1 case ($2.3 billion). (1505)

Pharmaceutical fraud is extremely expensive, and unfortunately, it is only on the rise. As mentioned, the largest form of fraud in pharmacy is misbranding, which is when a company markets a medication off uses that have not been clinically proven and approved by the government. It is also important to note that, of the number of fraud cases discussed, many of them involved the same company in two or three cases (Qureshi et al. 1505). If there was any doubt about the motivations of the pharmaceutical industry, the sheer number and size of fraud cases involving its companies makes it clear; pharmacy has become a corrupt capitalistic organization, stooping to misbranding their products and falsifying claims on their effects to turn a profit. Without proper legislation, the pharmaceutical industry will continue to spread lies and expose wealth as their primary goal.

Despite the issue of fraud, instituting changes to regulate corruption in pharmacy could have a negative impact on the economy; some people would even say government involvement is unnecessary and would do more harm than good due to the competitive, free-market nature of pharmacy as a privately-owned industry. In his paper "The U. S. Retail Pharmacy Industry," Thomas Hemphill explains the importance of the U.S. pharmaceutical industry in the economy as it is one of the "13 major sub-sectors of American retailing businesses... [and made] up 5.4% of U.S. retail sales ($5.47 trillion) in 2019" (33). He similarly describes the industry as "intensely competitive" (46). In both observations, Hemphill fleshes out another common idea: there is nothing to be done to fix pharmacy because it cannot be made into a public institution and government intervention is unnecessary because the competitiveness of the market is enough to regulate both prices and corruption. It is true that pharmaceuticals are an important part of the U.S. free market; completely transitioning pharmacy into the public sector could damage the economy. However, that does not mean the government could not do more to regulate it, and the idea that "there is nothing that can be done" is what has allowed the pharmaceutical industry to remain corrupt and deviate so far from its intended mission.

The government has turned a blind eye to the absurdity of the pharmaceutical industry, allowing corruption to take root; pharmaceutical companies form monopolies, overcharge for drugs, misinform patients for financial gain, and blatantly prioritize profit over health. This is a heinous deviation from pharmacy's ultimate purpose: to design the innovative cures of tomorrow so that pain might become a thing of the past. In making medications only affordable to the wealthy, pharmacy does harm daily, withholding help from people out of their own greed. Pharmacy needs reformation desperately to ensure that health is not a blessing limited to the rich in our society. The pharmaceutical system needs a legislative revolution, with key laws setting price caps on medications, enforcing shorter patent periods, and setting

universal designations for specialty drugs. Additionally, more drug research should be conducted and funded by organizations outside of the industry, funneling funding through organizations like the National Institutes of Health, allowing them to create and run fair tests and to publish reports without fear of sponsorship bias. The situation of the American pharmaceutical industry may seem bleak, but there is still hope. Society is not a rigid force, incapable of improvement; society is made of individuals, and it is the individuals that have the power to change the system for the better. No one should have to live a life of preventable suffering, and if that is a value that the members of society remember and fight for, change is not only possible; it is inevitable.

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Technology Can Act Like a Human
by Faith Jehu

Artificial intelligence has made a major impact on life for many years now. Even the small things people would not consider such as face ID, voice activation, SIRI, and self-driving cars are defined as artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence is "the human-like intelligence, judgment, learning, and awareness exhibited by machines, along with the branches of computer science and engineering that seek to create intelligent machines" ("Libguides: Artificial Intelligence: Background Information"). Even though computers have been around for some time, new and improved items are always going to be helpful to society. Without technology that can eventually mimic what humans are trying to accomplish, there would be no improvement or growth in society. Not only has humanity's desire to evolve led to new technology creation, but it has also led to more efficient businesses, better education systems, and even healthcare. Being a patient in a hospital or doctor's office is never fun, especially when a prognosis is uncertain or hard to diagnose. Artificial intelligence can help make this environment safer and more efficient. Artificial intelligence in the healthcare industry has always been a controversial topic when deciding whether or not it should be implemented; however, it serves as a cost-effective, quicker method of completing tasks. Furthermore, the benefits society has seen and will continue to see are well worth all of the unknown and uncertainty that comes along with it. The use of artificial intelligence is becoming increasingly beneficial to the healthcare industry due to its ability to use robots to treat patients, administer medicine, investigate illnesses, and promote advancements in radiology.

In the healthcare industry robots are becoming a very helpful tool during patient appointments and surgeries. A study done by Thomas Davenport, a professor of information and management, written alongside manager Ravi Kalakota, claims that "surgical robots, initially approved in the USA in 2000, provide 'superpowers' to surgeons, improving their ability to see, create precise and minimally invasive incisions, stitch wounds and so forth" (Davenport and Kalakota 1). Promoting surgical robots not only helps surgeons to perform more difficult and groundbreaking tasks but also eliminates room for error. However, even though these surgical robots are of use, the surgeon or doctor will still determine the correct decisions when it comes to controversial surgeries and issues. That being said, doctors and surgeons still have an important role. In addition to surgical robots being a valuable resource, there are also physical robots that help "perform predefined tasks like lifting, repositioning, welding or assembling objects in places like factories and warehouses, and delivering supplies in hospitals" (Davenport and Kalakota 1). Having physical robots to do these minor tasks allows doctors, physicians, and surgeons to spend more time developing a relationship with their patients. By doing this, people will be more inclined to go seek help when they need it because they know the doctor truly cares for them. The impact robots have on patient health and longevity is one of the prime reasons artificial intelligence should continue to be used in the healthcare industry.

Not only are robots helpful to the healthcare industry, but many new technologies are also able to administer medicine to people in a more efficient way. In the article "Advantages and Disadvantages of Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare," CHG-Meridian, a healthcare service company, elaborates on how drug creation and administration can be helpful to patients in need. According to the article, artificial intelligence will help reduce the cost of creating new drugs along with how long it takes to create them; by relying on artificial intelligence, people with life-threatening diseases will have new medication much

quicker than they would if artificial intelligence was not relevant ("Advantages and Disadvantages of AI"). In addition to being able to administer and create new medication, there are also improved ways to determine how well the medicine is working on any specific individual. An article written by Aditi Babel and his distinguished team of researchers explains how artificial intelligence can help determine medicine effectiveness for patients with non-communicable diseases. These diseases consist of cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and many others (Babel et al. 1). By administering medication adherence, which is defined as "the extent to which a person's behavior regarding medication corresponds with agreed recommendations from a healthcare provider," doctors are more likely to be able to see how well the medicine is working and if the patient has any behavioral issues related to the medication (Babel et al. 1). Seeing how effective medicine can be is something that will revolutionize the healthcare industry. Medication can either be a life-saving item or it can be an abrasive thing when not administered correctly; using artificial intelligence to control and regulate this, while creating new drugs safely, is important for healthcare.

Along with the creation of robots and administering new medications, artificial intelligence's ability to investigate and predict chronic illnesses would be life-changing to the healthcare community. In the article "Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare Operations to Enhance Treatment Outcomes: A Framework to Predict Lung Cancer Prognosis," Marina Johnson, Abdullah Albizri, and Serhart Simsek propose an idea to use artificial intelligence to detect lung cancer in people and predict their five-year survivability rate. In relation, "this AI-based decision-support tool can help providers practicing in oncology assess patients' conditions and device optimal treatment strategies, thus improving treatment outcomes and reducing costs" (Johnson et al. 3). Not only will it be beneficial to people in regards to helping others feel better about their diagnosis, but it will also help the healthcare providers be more confident. Practicing oncology patient assessments can also help prevent misdiagnosis. Everyone who hopefully uses this new artificial intelligence device will experience better conditions of life. In addition, it will help reduce costs which will incentivize people to want to use these new technologies.

Research continues to show new ways that artificial intelligence can help identify and treat very rare diseases. An article written by Harvard University researches a new type of artificial intelligence that would do exactly that. Having a new technology that could do this, allows for quicker diagnoses and better courses of treatment for the patient. As they performed their study, they came to the following results: The researchers tested the speed and ability of SISH to retrieve interpretable disease subtype information for common and rare cancers. The algorithm successfully retrieved images with speed and accuracy from a database of tens of thousands of WSIs from over 22,000 patient cases, with over 50 different disease types and over a dozen anatomical sites. The speed of retrieval outperformed other methods in many scenarios, including disease subtype retrieval, particularly as the image database size scaled into thousands of images. Even while the repositories expanded in size, SISH was still able to maintain a constant search speed (Nguyen 1).

Through the results of the study, being able to identify and retrieve images using artificial intelligence that could ultimately help diagnose rare diseases would be an incredible advancement in the healthcare industry. Improvements to new technology, such as these examples, add to the first step in promoting artificial intelligence. The studies written by Harvard and the students at Montclair State University are great examples of why artificial intelligence is a growing and necessary tool for growing the healthcare industry.

In addition to being able to identify and help prevent new or rare diseases, advancements in radiology using artificial intelligence are being used more and more frequently. Radiology already uses very advanced technology to take pictures using X-rays, MRI, and CT scans. Therefore, improving and incorporating this type of technology into healthcare more will make the industry significantly more beneficial to the public. An article written by Leeuwen and his distinguished team of medical professionals proves that artificial intelligence in radiology creates more accurate readings. One example in particular talks about mammography and how "studies have been performed to simulate an alternative workflow in which an AI risk score determines the number of radiology reads (none, single or double), reducing the total amount of reading time" (Leeuwen et al. 3). By using artificial intelligence, the wait time and accuracy of these certain types of radiology will create a more effective workplace. In addition, as stated earlier, having more efficient readings will help percentages of early detection to increase, giving doctors' offices and clinics higher ratings as well. Improving radiology through artificial intelligence is critical for doctors and clinics to continue growing as a practice.

While being able to develop new technology and help prevent and treat disease with artificial intelligence, some may believe that jobs will be taken from people. Even though this may be partially true, the need for doctors and healthcare professionals is so great that there will never be a time when jobs are unavailable due to technology. Further, technology is not advanced enough to be able to completely take over the healthcare industry. In an article written by Brigette Hyacinth, who is in leadership and management, he explains that humans encompass emotions that AI can't, therefore, there is no evidence that AI will overtake humans anytime soon (Hyacinth 1). In addition to this, humans are able to bring more real world applications to the healthcare industry, along with personal experiences to be able to connect with others. Even though certain types of technology are advancing, the doctor-patient interaction is still super important to people.

In conclusion, artificial intelligence is and will continue to be one of the most impactful parts of growing the healthcare industry. Using artificial intelligence will continue to be groundbreaking and advance healthcare in every aspect; it is an expanding technology that is now being used in everyday life. From the time artificial intelligence was created, the opportunities that have come from them are extensive. Creating new opportunities, in turn, creates more jobs and promotes cost-effective technology. This can help lead to more information allowing doctors and researchers to learn more about curing rare and specific diseases. Even though many people may believe there are more negatives than positives, research shows the exact opposite. It could be anywhere from helping people feel better about a diagnosis, to helping the doctors and surgeons at work in performing tasks, artificial intelligence paves the way to new opportunities in the healthcare industry. Artificial intelligence creates a huge gateway to new opportunities in the healthcare industry. The opportunities can range from patients feeling better about a diagnosis to doctors and surgeons performing advanced, life-saving treatments and procedures. Healthcare already uses a lot of technology to be able to treat their patients and by adding more artificial intelligence, they are continuously expanding this field. Therefore, artificial intelligence should undeniably be used in healthcare due to its ability to help doctors with tasks, help find new medicines that work better for people, find treatments for specific illnesses, and advance in radiology.

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PUBLIC GENRE ASSIGNMENT: STORYTELLING NARRATIVE

The Final Countdown
by Lily Brongo

I can feel the dead and prickly grass underneath my body. I can see and feel the blinding stadium lights emphasizing the field and team that just ended my season. One hundred and ten minutes of physically demanding and unforgiving playing. Seven rounds of penalty kicks and only one winner.
A 5:00 PM kick-off time meant a 10:00 AM jog and stretch, a 1:00 PM lunch, and enough anxiety that could blow up the entire state of New Mexico. This was it—the Mountain West Championship game. The last guaranteed game, the last guaranteed hotel stay, and that was about it for the guaranteed items; the rest was up to chance. Everyone could feel the stress and excitement building. Settling the troubled thoughts seemed impossible, and just when everyone's emotions reached an all-time high, the waiting had come to an end.

For the last week, we'd driven past the same signs, the same open desert area, and the same ugly city of Albuquerque, New Mexico, but this time it was different. For starters, whoever was on the aux and playing the music did not understand their assignment. I didn't want to listen to whatever was being played by our designated-car DJ, so I placed my AirPods in my ears and waited for the connecting bing. Music is the key to big games and big moments. So, I chose my dad's playlist, which holds hands down the strangest, most entertaining music, while also being the longest playlist I've ever listened to. Spotify started me off with "Dancing in the Moonlight" by Toploader. Unfortunately, I needed to skip this work of art. After a few shuffles, it wasn't even worth it to keep my AirPods in because we had arrived. When we got to the parking lot, everyone stepped out of the vans, and I suddenly realized there was no turning back. Heading into the facilities, blasting our music, and walking past the only team that stood in our way of winning a title was one of the most anxiety-inducing and exhilarating experiences.

Our "locker room" was a basic white tent with a medical table that wobbled whenever someone jumped onto it. It didn't matter what our locker room looked like though; it was the feeling that surrounded it. When I put my cleats and shin guards on, it was the same routine every time: left shoe, right shoe, left shin guard, then right shin guard. Eventually, I could hear the tapping of our coach's cowgirl boots coming into the tent, it was go time. The coaches entered the tent and gave the last pre-game talk. There was nothing left to say other than play for each other and play for yourself. And with that, the walk began.

Stepping onto the field, even though it wasn't the first time, I knew it would be the most important. The air was brisk, but not cold enough to ease on the side of caution. The scent of dead grass, Gatorade, and track rubber filled the air. As the clock ran down, and the warm-up came to an end, there were no more words to say. Finally, it was time for the biggest game of my life. One last group talk, group hug, and final handshakes before we took the field. I felt my heart everywhere, but in my chest, and as if the world knew I was about to pass out, the ref blew his ear-piercing whistle, bringing everyone back to reality.

One minute turned into fifteen, fifteen turned into twenty, twenty turned into forty, and those last five minutes didn't compare to anything I'd done before. But only ten minutes later, everyone on the field needed to repeat the same excruciating forty-five minutes. The sound of the clock hitting zero shatters the hope of scoring within the last minutes, ultimately leading us to our first overtime of the season. When everything usually ends in a tie, there is no way to prepare for overtime. Months of working and pushing to

new, unknown limits can't compare to those last twenty minutes. Everyone is on edge. There was no more calm and collected, solely pedal to the metal, hoping to outlast the other team. Five minutes, ten minutes, break. Five minutes, ten minutes, the end. Nothing compared to that moment and the realization that four other people and I would be trusted with only one shot.

Penalty kicks are most soccer players' nightmare. The anxiety and adrenaline racing through your veins can psych out even the best players. Fourth in the lineup, fourth to kick, and possibly the deciding factor in a championship game. I've done this a hundred times. It's the only shot that I can take consistently over and over again without fail. I've taken these for years, big moments, small moments, during practice, but nothing would compare to this shot. Going back and forth between teams, miss, make, make, miss, make, make, and then it was my turn. I knew this shot, where I wanted it, what the goalie would do, and even if she went the right way, she wouldn't get to it. For once in my life, I had enough confidence to crush any doubts that lingered in my mind. The whistle blew, and the net shifted. My penalty kick was good, my time was over, and all I could do was wait.

Three more rounds and what we didn't know would be the last shot, stepped up for the kick. It was a deafening sound. If you think that you can't hear the shot, the net move, and the thunder coming from those running in every direction, you're wrong. I don't remember moving, but I remember ending up on the ground with my goalie, comforting her, and making sure she knew it wasn't her fault. I remember ending up in my coach's arms, tears rolling down my face. And I remember the first hug I ever gave my roommate as we cried in each other's arms. There was no second try, redo, or a mulligan. It was all over. I sat on the ground near our bench, watching in awe at what we let slip through our fingers. I felt the dead grass and the horrendous stadium lights. Everything seemed so wrong as the other team lifted that trophy, whereas I hadn't even processed taking off my cleats yet.

It was difficult to come to terms with the realization that the moment had passed. Life didn't stand still for us, even though it seemed like our reality was an alternate. However, being a part of this experience and this moment made everything worth it. It pushes everyone on that field to new limits and provides connections that will last a lifetime, while everyone still has the same goal for the next season and all the seasons after that in focus. The support systems that the team and I were surrounded by made the biggest difference. They made playing through everything worth it no matter the result. Coming to Wyoming made me realize the importance of support systems and how they truly can save the moment.

Immigrant Daughters: How To Leave Home (Take It With You)
by Camilla M. Scanlon

Growing up in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, it was always an established fact that one day my family would move to America. Even though I understood that we would eventually leave, the concept always seemed so distant, so firmly locked in the future that when my parents told us that it was finally happening over dinner one random fall evening, it felt as if it were the first time I'd ever heard of it. The thought of flying away from my home and friends, and the very real possibility of losing touch with my culture and people, were terrifying to me.

I spent the next few months trying to ignore the upcoming move and focusing on what was right in front of me. Almost every moment I wasn't with my friends, I spent with my grandmother, learning more about my country, my ancestry, and my people. I was trying to lessen the cultural disconnection that I felt was inevitable. The last day before I would board the flight to leave Tajikistan was upon us before I knew it. I was thirteen, old enough to remember every detail. Everything I owned had been packed up and shipped; all the furniture in our house was gone, and we had been sleeping in our grandmother's apartment because our beds were on their way to America. My family spent the day going around the city, visiting every friend and relative to say goodbye. At every house we went to, they invited us inside and gave us tea and bread in keeping with Tajik hospitality customs. The practice was familiar and natural to me, and all I could think about was my mother mentioning a few weeks ago that I shouldn't expect the same from Americans (it is still natural to me, even after years here, to offer my friends something to eat and drink whenever they come over. I have kept this habit of my people with me even into my college dorm room).

In the evening, the neighborhood came outside for a farewell dinner in the courtyard behind my grandmother's apartment building. There was a huge fire, massive dishes of rice, lamb, seasoned vegetables, and enough bread to feed a village. The uncles played music on drums and strings; everyone danced, but my sister Abby and I danced the longest (as if by dancing we could absorb our surroundings into the soreness in our feet). After it got dark and the younger kids had fallen asleep on laps and doorsteps, our cousins Afshan and Safiye pulled us away to go for a walk. Afshan and Safiye were fifteen and thirteen, just like Abby and me; we had been best friends all our lives. We were joined a minute later by Iskandar, a neighborhood boy exactly between us in age, also one of my closest friends.

The five of us wandered away from the courtyard, and without discussing it, fell into our usual route to school. We sat on the steps of the silent brick building for a while, talking about teachers and classmates and secondary school, which Safiye and Iskandar would start the next fall without me. I suggested visiting our old elementary school, so we ran to the next block, tripping and laughing in the dark. We hopped the playground fence and ran around like kids on the blue metal equipment; for some reason, I vividly remember how all of us were easily tall enough to reach the ground from the monkey bars. It was getting late by then, almost ten o'clock, and I noticed my sister's phone light up with a call from our mother. She hesitated to answer it a moment too long, and it went to voicemail. My phone buzzed with the same call a minute later, and our eyes met across the playground. A silent agreement passed between us; I let it ring out.

 Not going anywhere in particular, we left the playground and caught a night bus going downtown. It was

quiet and empty, with the street lights flickering in the cold March air. We wandered through the streets and alleys for a while, climbing up fire escapes and jumping across the rooftops of the crowded-together buildings. We tried to be quiet, but it was the sort of night where the smallest thing made us all collapse with laughter. Every person we passed smiled at our antics and giggled, and some (our classmates or family friends who recognized us) said hello; I never realized I knew so many people in that city by name.

We ended up at a small all-night tea house. This is the part I remember best; the scratched table, traditional Haft-Rang tile decorations, and hard red booth seat are deeply settled in my memory. It was dimly lit, and it smelled like persimmon. We settled down and talked forever, but we talked like nothing was changing, unanimously denying tomorrow's reality. Our phones kept buzzing with calls from parents, and we ignored them without mentioning it, deciding at once that we would take control of this one night for ourselves. We brought up old gossip, speculated about classmates, talked about trends and sports and politics and anything we could think of to keep the time from passing (it passed anyway).

It was far past midnight when we finally got back to our neighborhood. Abby and I went up the stairs to our grandmother's apartment as quietly as we could, slightly regretting our actions once we were alone. I opened the door and sighed in relief when it was dark inside, but of course that didn't last. Our mother and grandmother were sitting in the kitchen as we snuck past, and the look on my mom's face when she saw us still makes me shiver when I remember it. She began whisper-yelling at us in angry Tajik, going on about how worried she'd been, how dangerous it was at night, and how she didn't raise us to be so reckless. To calm her down, my sister told her we hadn't been alone, but my grandmother chimed in saying "that neighbor's boy" was irresponsible and untrustworthy. The insult to my friend was the last straw for me. I started whisper-yelling back at my mother, telling her how Iskandar, Afshan, and Safiye had made our last night home fun and memorable, how they had made me forget that I was leaving everything behind. My sister's voice joined mine, echoing my heart the way only sisters do. All of a sudden, I was crying, and my grandmother's arms were around me; she was crying too.

My grandmother cut some fruit and made tea. We sat around the kitchen table for another hour. Abby and I told our mom everything that we were feeling and everything we were afraid of, and she understood (of course she did; I realize now that she is no less of an immigrant daughter than us). I think we all realized that we couldn't afford to fall apart from one another, not when we were already falling apart from home. We had dearer things to hold on to than grudges and fights. With this realization, we made up and went to bed. The next morning, we said another last goodbye to the neighborhood as the taxi waited. I hugged everyone and Iskandar tossed me a small steel ring that he'd made himself, which I've worn nearly every day since. We drove away with a village of people waving us off.

It's been five years since I left Tajikistan, and America has been better than I hoped. I can't read or write Tajik anymore, but with my mom's efforts, I can still speak and understand it. Thanks to the Tajik community in Boulder, Colorado, I also don't feel as distant from my culture as much as some immigrant children do. Here at UW, I've somehow found a Persian community to remind me of home. Aside from being one of my dearest memories, that night taught me what was really important about my home and family, and it showed me how to take it with me when I leave.