

Verdant 20

Verdant 20

a captain shreve anthology

Verdant 20 is a collection of Captain Shreve's best student writing and art from the 2019-2020 school year as selected by the Verdant editorial staff. In this collection, you will find essays, narratives, poems, and artwork of various mediums that have received recognition from local, regional, and national awards. Entries are copyright of their respective owners and may be reproduced for personal or educational purposes only.

For more information, please contact Sarah Hamm at shamm@caddoschools.org or Brandon Winningham at bwinningham@caddoschools.org.

Captain Shreve High School
6115 E. Kings Highway
Shreveport, LA 71105

Copyright © Verdant 20 Captain Shreve High School

Verdant Staff

Editors

Alexis Haley ‘21
Morgan Hughes ‘20
Liberty Johnson ‘20
Ty’Asia Mahoney ‘20

Design Editors

Sydney Brunson ‘20
Avery Bryan ‘22
Kaylyn Butler ‘20
Genene Carter ‘22
Kiya Hall ‘21
Tyra Maxie ‘20
Jakayla Norris ‘21

Advisors

Sarah Hamm
Brandon Winningham

Cover Photography

Avery Bryan ‘22

A Note From the Editor

Dear Reader,

The mission of Captain Shreve High School's literary anthology Verdant is to showcase a collection of art, poetry, prose and research that encapsulate that year. As we sat down to produce this year's addition, we did so in the shadow of COVID-19. Faced with the new challenges this presented, we quickly determined our theme: Lagniappe.

Lagniappe is a Cajun French word, most commonly interpreted to mean "a little something extra." It is a word rooted in Louisiana culture, and it represents the best of it: Southern hospitality, tenacity, determination, grit. Lagniappe is going above and beyond what is expected, giving more than what is required. This edition of Verdant embodies that idea. Our students went beyond their academic requirements, creating pieces that convey their unique experiences — all with a little Louisiana flare.

As you flip through this anthology, we hope you see Lagniappe in each and every piece. This collection includes a variety of mediums and approaches to the theme. Experience emotional, poignant memories through pieces like why i miss new orleans or Me, mama, and daddy. Explore in-depth, thorough social commentary through Forgetting the Past or A Queer Breaking Point. Enjoy experimental, innovative art pieces such as Alien House Wife or We Interrupt this Program. We hope you see, through all of this variety, a common thread of authorial intent, purpose, and heart.

In a time filled with so much uncertainty, it may seem odd to prioritize a literary magazine. But we believe Verdant is more important now than ever. Verdant has given our students an outlet to express and catalog the uncertainty of today. In the face of a situation as unprecedented as this, our students continue to produce creative works that cause us to pause, think, and (most importantly) hope.

We hope Lagniappe inspires you to create a little something extra.

Sincerely,

Morgan Hughes '20
Editor

Table of Contents

FICTION

Ty'Asia Mahoney, *War* 81
LauraLeigh Lawrence, *Sparks* 89
Ty'Asia Mahoney, *Pandemic* 107
DeMarcus Jenkins, *Stoneface* 137
Quensey Hopkins, *The World Is All Pointless Accident* 162
Shannon Smith, *I am My Mother's Daughter* 180
Taylor Beard, *The Voice in the Dark* 184
Shakira Frierson, *Mark All That Apply* 193
Lyndsay Brown, *Is a Break Too Much to Ask For?* 206
Ty'Asia Mahoney, *Through This Lens* 219

POETRY

Sophia Mouton, *why i miss new orleans* 1
LauraLeigh Lawrence, *Women Against the World* 5
Olivia Hilburn, *Her* 15
Grace Jensen, *Expectations* 27
Lauralee Weinland, *Marie Antoinette* 29
Sarah Dupree, *Cherish* 41
Garrett Mclain, *The Fear Between Us* 52
Kaylynn Casey, *A Simple Deal* 53
Peyton Black, *Beauty Within a Beast* 55
Lauren Wise, *The Dying Ember* 61
Shannon Smith, *Did They Murder Each Other More Gently* 62
Peyton Hefner, *Hide-and-Seek* 64
Garrett Mclain, *Into a Heart of Darkness* 80
Joseph Lattier, *Hope* 86
Shannon Smith, *If He Could See Me Now* 88
Quensey Hopkins, *Her* 91
Grace Barrett, *A False Persona* 92
Catherine Moffitt, *System Reboot* 109
Lainy Smethers, *Lines* 147
Brittney Abrams, *KINDRED* 148
Joshlynn Issaac, *Under Stars is Where I am Free of Chains* 149
Peyton Black, *To Infinity and Beyond* 164
Catherine Moffitt, *The Ferryman* 176

Joshlynn Issaac, *The Compensation of a Soul* 179
Kaylynn Casey, *Untitled* 182
Joshlynn Issaac, *Another Day* 186
Tori Reich, *Fading Away* 189
Ty'Asia Mahoney, *The Dragon* 191
Liberty Johnson, *No Matter, No Matter* *192*
Amelia Douglas, *Lisdexamfetamine Dimesylate* 195
Mark Raines, *When I Listen to Music, I Feel Peace* 199
Joshlynn Issaac, *My Academic Guarantee* 210
Liberty Johnson, *Me mama and daddy* 212
Kaitlyn Hanson, *Don't Listen to What They Say* 213
Michayla Miles, *Mirror Me* 215
Olivia Hilburn, *The Race* 220
Paige Greer, *UNaffirmative Action* 236
Ni'kijah Toney, *Brown Skin Girl* 238
Kiaya Bates, *The Loudest Shots* 244
Ni'Kijah Toney, *Life Now (Reverse Poem)* 245
Kiaya Bates, *The Loudest Shots* 246
Jaylen Pruiett, *We the Minorities of the Unequal Union* 254
Dylan Phillips, *Covered Up Colors* 256
Stephenie Fuller, *The World I'm In* 259
Naima Bomani, *Washed Away* 262

ART

Kianna Smith, *Dress* 4
Maggie McGill, *Broken Eilish* 14
Namia Bomani, *Alien House Wife* 31
Michaela Filipek, *Momma's Favorite* 40
Logan D. Welborn, *Sunday Afternoon Bombs* 56
K. Douglas, *Untitled* 65
Grace Hammond, *Snowy* 87
Fatima Ramirez, *Untitled* 90
Catherine Moffitt, *We Interrupt This Program* 100
Landrie Michael, *Untitled* 106
Cameron Dent, *The Rainbow Teeth* 117
Mackenzie Earlinger, *The Spectrum of One's Self* 123
Mathew Fread, *Clarinet Chaos* 129
Kianna Smith, *Waterfall* 136
Fatima Ramirez, *Untitled* 146

Addie Barnard, *A Space Abstracted*..... 166
Alayna Gillespie, *Beneath the Skin*..... 178
Grace Hammond, *Feathers*..... 188
Alayna Gillespie, *The Electric Groove*..... 198
Kate Vosburg, *The End of Time*..... 209
Lily Craig, *Al E. Under the Lights*..... 211
Tucker Davis, *Lemons*..... *218*
Lily Craig, *Spirit Section Magic*..... 222
Maggie McGill, *Joe Burrow*..... 229
Cameron Dent, *Age Doesn't Matter*..... 258

NONFICTION

Morgan Hughes, *Breaking the Glass Bench*..... 7
Joshlynn Isaac, *Seneca Falls Convention*..... 16
Amber Salone, *African American Women and Maternal Mortality*..... 22
Morgan Hughes, *A Woman's World*..... 32
Katelin Beard, *Florence Nightingale*..... 42
Sydney Brunson, *The Angels of Bataan*..... 47
Grace Hughes & Maggie McGill, *The Attack on Pearl Harbor*..... 57
De'Marcus Jenkins Jr., *The 9/11 You Don't Know About*..... 66
Olivia Hilburn, *The Gulag Archipelago*..... 72
Katelin & Taylor Beard, *The Gulf War Syndrome*..... 82
Shannon Smith, *Sara Josephine Baker*..... 94
Rachel Clottey, *Clean Hands Save Lives!*..... 101
LauraLeigh Lawrence, *Smart Speakers Gone Wild*..... 111
Namia Bomani, *A Queer Breaking Point*..... 118
Peyton Black, *HIV*..... 124
Catherine Moffitt, *Laissez Faire Epidemic*..... 130
Kyle Powell, *Finding the Original Beowulf*..... 139
Mary Chandler Ford, *Gay Christian, Yes or No?*..... 143
Lauren Wise, *Scientology*..... 150
Brittney Abrams, *The Crucifixion of Religious Extremism*..... 156
Addie Barnard, *The End of (Anti) Logic*..... 167
Jada Wiggins, *The Kent State University Shooting*..... 200
Gage Simpson, *Pete Gogolak*..... 223
Dillon Wilbert, *Johnson Knocks Out Segregation for Many*..... 230
Zacaria Goldsmith, *The Ongoing War Between Blacks and Law Enforcement*..... 239
Rachel Clottey, *Give Us the Ballot*..... 247
Rachel Clottey, *Forgetting the Past*..... 250

Lagniappe

la·gniappe | \ ˈlan-ˌyap , lan-ˈyap \
Definition of lagniappe
: a small gift given to a customer by a merchant at the time of a purchase
broadly : something given or obtained gratuitously or by way of good measure

Life on the Mississippi

MARK TWAIN

We picked up one excellent word—a word worth travelling to New Orleans to get; a nice limber, expressive, handy word—"lagniappe." They pronounce it lanny-yap. It is Spanish—so they said. We discovered it at the head of a column of odds and ends in the Picayune, the first day; heard twenty people use it the second; inquired what it meant the third; adopted it and got facility in swinging it the fourth. It has a restricted meaning, but I think the people spread it out a little when they choose. It is the equivalent of the thirteenth roll in a "baker's dozen." It is something thrown in, gratis, for good measure. The custom originated in the Spanish quarter of the city. When a child or a servant buys something in a shop—or even the mayor or the governor, for aught I know—he finishes the operation by saying—"Give me something for lagniappe."

The shopman always responds; gives the child a bit of licorice-root, gives the servant a cheap cigar or a spool of thread, gives the governor—I don't know what he gives the governor; support, likely.

When you are invited to drink, and this does occur now and then in New Orleans—and you say, "What, again?—no, I've had enough;" the other party says, "But just this one time more—this is for lagniappe." When the beau perceives that he is stacking his compliments a trifle too high, and sees by the young lady's countenance that the edifice would have been better with the top compliment left off, he puts his "I beg pardon—no harm intended," into the briefer form of "Oh, that's for lagniappe."

Twain, Mark, 1835-1910. Life On the Mississippi. New York :Penguin Books, 1984.

why i miss new orleans

SOPHIA MOUTON

there aren't as many canceled school days here,
but i guess that's what happens when there aren't hurricanes,
and the water pumps actually work.

its weird how everything closes at ten,
not even the walgreens stays open here
it seems peoples' lives just end after work.

i love how the new orleans bridges dictate peoples' lives,
like how early you had to get up for school,
and what time you had to leave your friends house to be home by curfew

i miss the hour of traffic waiting for me as soon as i get in the car,
the result of multiple car accidents on the bridge,
plus that one guy on a motorcycle who thought he could skip it.

i miss my house,
the house i've lived in all my life,
(minus the temporary relocation after katrina).

i miss my family,
my best friends, my teachers, my neighbors,
even the homeless man i said good morning to
on my walk to school.



Women Against the World

LAURALEIGH LAWRENCE

Do not think my brains are squeezed shut.
No, I see what you are doing to me.
Sweet talk, sweet words
Yet I feel them in the pit of my stomach.
Why ruin my good time
To allow yours?

Step 1 Be trustworthy.
Step 2 Talk and distract.
Step 3 Drop the pill.
Step 4 Watch it all unfold.

Women and oblivious? Impossible
Hilarious to think I wouldn't sense danger
The second you walked in
Women were born with everything we ever needed
Within ourselves

We were not born to be preyed upon.
The world has convinced us otherwise.
But the world must have forgotten
We are the reason it spins.

We often hear...
Ladies:
Buy your own drinks. Watch it being made.
Beware of your surroundings.
Keep your dominant hand free.
Pepper spray is $20 on Amazon.

How about
Men:
If you are going to mask your monster
With the shell of a decent human,
We can too.
After all, we give life to this world.
Who's to say we can't take it away?
Do not think my brains are squeezed shut.
Beware if you do.

Breaking the Glass Bench: A Look at the Impact of Women on the Supreme Court

MORGAN HUGHES

Introduction

As Article III of the Constitution states,

The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.[1]

The 'Highest Court in the Land,' the Supreme Court of the United States possesses unmatched influence across all branches and facites of the federal government. This entity deals with the nation's most sensitive and divisive issues, exercising the ability to shape public policy for decades to come. The United States Courts' System highlights this importance, particularly with regards to protecting minority groups, stating the Court, "... serves to ensure that the changing views of a majority do not undermine the fundamental val-

ues common to all Americans . . .". [2]

However, this powerful body traditionally has not reflected the demographics of American society, especially in terms of representation of women. Since the Court's inception in 1789, only four women have ever served in the capacity of Justice, which accounts for only 3.5% of all Supreme Court Justices in history.[3] For hundreds of years, women were viewed as incapable of serving in this capacity, with sitting President Harry Truman stating the notion that a woman, "would inhibit [the court's] conference deliberations."[4] However, a study conducted by the State University of New York of nearly 7,000 U.S. Court of Appeals cases found that female judges were as effective as their male counterparts with regards to having decisions upheld.

Despite this uphill battle, four women - Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Sonia Sotomayor, Elena Kagan, and Sandra Day O'Connor - have achieved the incredible honor of sitting on the Supreme Court. The introduction of these women, particularly those still serving (Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Sonia Sotomayor, and Elena Kagan), have had and will continue to have a tremendous influence on the Supreme Court, resulting in it having a more liberal leaning, ruling more favorably towards abortion and/or "women's issues," and offering a truer representation of the American populus.

Elena Kagan

Elena Kagan is often referred to as the 'hip' Justice, having the most knowledge relating to pop culture and being the youngest Judge serving on the Court. This shows most prominently in her most well-known opinion, *Kimble v. Marvel Entertainment*, in which she quoted, among other superheroes, Spiderman.[5] In addition, Kagan is the only current Justice that has not served in any prior judicial capacity.[6]

However, this does not discredit her competency and ability to rule as a successful Justice; it could, in fact, be argued that Kagan has prepared her entire life to serve in this capacity. As far back as her high school years, Kagan displayed interest in becoming a Supreme Court Justice. She is even featured in her high school yearbook wearing a robe and holding a gavel, and her senior quote was that of a Supreme Court Justice, Justice Frankfurter. [7]

In modern times, Kagan is viewed as more 'liberal-leaning' and is a self-described Democrat, as she stated to Senator Lindsey Graham during her confirmation hearings; she stated, "I've been a Democrat all my life, [and] my political views are generally progressive."[8] This has held true throughout her rulings, particularly in *Obergefell v. Hodges*, in which she ruled in favor of the legalization of same-sex marriage nationwide. [9]

Sonia Sotomayor

Sonia Sotomayor is known for her fiery spirit and fierce determination - both on and off the Court. Growing up in the Bronx as the daughter of two Hispanic immigrants, Sotomayor was forced to develop this determination in order to succeed. Her motivation for entering the legal profession began young, following her viewing of an episode of the television show, *Perry Mason*.[10] From then on, she dedicated herself to one day obtaining the honor of sitting on the Supreme Court.

Before her entrance into the Supreme Court, Sotomayor made a splash during her tenure in the United States District and Appellate Courts. Through her rulings in *Silverman v. Major League Baseball Relations Committee, Inc.*[11] and *Castle Rock Entertainment, Inc. v. Carol Publishing Group*[12] (two cases which involved iconic symbols of American pop culture - baseball and *Seinfeld*), Sotomayor gained not only a prominent public image, but a reputation as a strong-willed, articulate Justice with a ". . . carefully-worded technical writing [skill]. . .". More importantly, though, these rulings offer an insight into Sotomayor's own political ideology and general mindsight - a mindsight she carried with her to the Supreme Court.

Sotomayor has become one of the most liberal Justices on the Supreme Court, offering fierce dissents that project this view. The most prominent example is that of *Schuette v. Coalition to Defend Affirmative Action*, in which Sotomayor published a scathing 58-page dissent in support of affirmative action programs with regards to college admission processes.[14] However, Sotomayor's intensity on the bench should not be mistaken for a disregard for her position or the judicial institution. In stark contrast, she holds her position in incredibly high regard, stating, "The Constitution truly inspires me. I'm passionate about it."[15]

Ruth Bader Ginsburg

Ruth Bader Ginsburg has arguably established herself as the most politically and culturally iconic female Justice in history, despite the tremendous amount of struggle she has experienced throughout her life. Though two of her loved ones suffered from cancer during her younger years (her mother and husband), Ginsburg was still able to succeed academically, ultimately attending Harvard Law School. [16]

Following her graduation, Ginsburg began work in gender discrimination law, working with the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). She would go on to argue six cases regarding gender discrimination before the Supreme Court. It is this work that ultimately leads to her appointed to the District Court of Appeals, and subsequently to the Supreme Court.[17]

On the court, Ginsburg is viewed as the leader of the liberal block of Justices. She has been vocal regarding her disregard for the sitting President[18] and is known

for her powerful dissents, particularly with regards to discrimination cases. One such example is her dissent in *Ledbetter v. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.*, in which she stated in rejection of the notion that workers cannot sue regarding pay discrimination after the fact, . . . "[T]he court does not comprehend, or is indifferent to, the insidious way in which women can be victims of pay discrimination."[19]

Sandra Day O'Connor

Sandra Day O'Connor serves as an embodiment of perseverance, particularly with regards to overcoming gender inequality. Even though O'Connor finished law school a year faster than required and at the top of her class, she struggled to find employment following her graduation due to her gender.[20] However, after a brief amount of time working overseas, she began her political career serving in many positions, including as the first woman in the country to serve as a majority party leader in a state legislature.[21]

During this time, she began to establish a streak of activism, in order to help promote more women into the legal and political professions. During the 1970s, O'Connor established the Arizona Women Lawyers Association, as well as the National Association of Women Judges. She continued this work throughout her time in the Supreme Court.[22]

Though O'Connor set the foundation as the first woman appointed to America's highest court, she could not be more different from her female counterparts with regards to ideology. O'Connor is viewed as a generally conservative justice, and her own philosophy in viewing federal law is quite unique in terms of Supreme Court Justices. As William Pederson and Norman Provizer write in their book *Leaders of the Pack: Polls & Case Studies of Great Supreme Court Justices*, "Her impact has been through her carefully narrow, fact-driven, often separate opinions . . . In other words, she has found a new way of honoring precedent while staking out individualistic positions."[23]

America and the Court

Ideology

Given the impartial nature of the Supreme Court, it can be difficult to specifically pinpoint the personal ideology of a Justice. Unlike other politicians, Justices are discouraged from outwardly and openly expressing their political party affiliation and do not often engage in the partisan nature of American government. As Keith Whittington, a Professor of Politics at Princeton University, stated,

We do not expect judges to cater to the whims of public opinion or appeal to the interests of favored constituencies . . . Not only do we expect them to put country over party, but we expect them not to be moved by narrow partisan interests. In

short, we expect judges to stay out of the low politics of political campaigns, legislative logrolling, and partisan maneuvering for temporary advantage.[24]

However, through each Justice's own personal expressions of ideology and their legal work (e.g., rulings, concurring/dissenting opinions, etc.), a general ideological slant can be determined.

As stated previously, Justices Kagan, Sotomayor, and Ginsburg are all viewed as liberal Justices, who through their rulings, writings, and own personal expression have solidified themselves in this capacity. This pattern does not follow for all female Justices who have served, though. As also mentioned previously, Sandra Day O'Connor was viewed as a conservative Justice. It should be noted, however, that O'Connor was appointed to the Court during what could be considered the height of modern American conservatism. During the 1980s, all Justices showed a generally more conservative leaning, expressed in this chart as trending up on the graph. In contrast, those Justices serving in current times (2005-present) have generally begun to lean more liberally - even those Justices viewed as 'conservatives,' such as Scalia and Thomas.[25]

This exemplifies the inconsistent nature of any one Supreme Court Justice's ideological leaning. It could be argued that this data shows the influence the current social and political climate has on the Court as a whole. The 1980s are often referred to as the 'Reagan Revolution,' as this was a period of time in which the Republican Party, under the leadership of Ronald Reagan, espoused a vision for America based on more conservative values. This vision inspired America and resulted in Reagan sweeping the Presidential Election of 1984, winning 49 states.[26] This movement, which swept the American populus, also found its way into the Supreme Court. It is therefore unsurprising that O'Connor and the other Justices of her time had a more conservative lean.

Similarly, it is not surprising that those Justices serving in the current, generally more liberal time period have begun to shift more liberal, especially in contrast to the previous courts. However, what is of special note is where these female Justices stand in contrast to the *other* Justices of their time. Overall, the female Justices are much more liberal leaning than their male counterparts, and trend more liberal over time. This has particular importance when discussing abortion, a generally 'liberal' issue.

Abortion

Given the relativity late addition of women to the Supreme Court, much of the framework regarding abortion law in the United States was established prior to O'Connor's entrance to the Court in 1981. Beginning in 1965 with *Griswold*

v. Connecticut (an individual's right to privacy within medical procedures)[27] to *Roe v. Wade* in 1973 (the right to an abortion),[28] America experienced an increased access and acceptance of abortions. It could only be assumed, therefore, that this momentum would continue throughout the late 1980s, particularly following the addition of the first female Justice, Sandra Day O'Connor.

However, this could not be further from the case. As noted above, O'Connor is a staunch conservative and began to express this view almost immediately following her appointment. One of her earliest rulings on the bench pertained to this very topic, in *City of Akron v. Akron Center for Reproductive Health* in 1983. This case, involving a series of ordinances relating to the access of abortions in Akron, Ohio, ultimately ruled in favor of the abortion provider, essentially upholding Roe v. Wade. However, Sandra Day O'Connor issued a rather scathing dissent to this ruling, stating,

[O]ur evaluation of that [abortion] regulation is limited to our determination that the regulation rationally relates to a legitimate state purpose . . . In my view, this 'unduly burdensome' standard should be applied to the challenged regulations throughout the entire pregnancy without reference to the particular 'stage' of pregnancy involved.[30]

O'Connor continued this pattern throughout two subsequent abortion cases, including supporting the use of federal funds to support religiously affiliated prenatal groups (which often rejected abortion rights) in *Bowen v. Kendrick*[31] and supporting the prohibition of unsolicited mailings relating to birth control and sexual health in *Bolger v. Youngs Drug Products Corporation*.[32]

However, as stated previously, it is important to remember the time period in which O'Connor served - as well as her objective, fact-based approach to the legal process. This places her 1992 ruling in *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* in a more understandable context. This case, which involved abortion provisions in Pennsylvania, appeared to be the clearest chance for a 'appeal' of *Roe v. Wade*. However, in a stunning move, Sandra Day O'Connor became the deciding vote in favor of upholding the determination set by *Roe v. Wade*. For O'Connor, this was not a decision regarding abortion, but of precedent.[33] Since this ruling and the subsequent addition of more women to the court, countless more cases pertaining to abortion have come before the Supreme Court. The majority have resulted in a favorable ruling for abortion rights, often viewed as the litmus test for women's rights supporters.

It is not unsurprising that the other female Supreme Court Justices have overwhelming supported abortion rights' cases given their established liberal leanings.

However, these women would not have the opportunity to express these opinions had O'Connor not broken from traditional conservative philosophy in her defense of *Roe v. Wade*.

A Reflection of America

Though the Supreme Court is not an elected body and is not required to represent the ideological or demographic makeup of the country, the implications of a court that differs greatly in these capacities is profound. The Supreme Court offers rulings on America's more divisive, sensitive issues, which influence policy in ways unlike any other facite of government. The decisions made by this body have implications for decades beyond. It is for this reason that the court must find a critical balance between the two warring ideals of American democracy: precedent and public opinion.

In order to ensure the Supreme Court operates correctly, the Supreme Court must be a relevant entity that understands the climate, but also respects the precedent established in law. The women of the Supreme Court establish this balance. From Elena Kagan referencing Spiderman in an official ruling,[34] to Sandra Day O'Connor rejecting politics in favor of precedent,[35] the four female Justices have embodied the concept of balance.

Conclusion

Elena Kagan, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Sonia Sotomayor, and Sandra Day O'Connor have brought not only female representation to America's Highest Court, but also a greater balance between the public opinion and legal precedent. These women overall have added a more liberal leaning to the Supreme Court and have aided in the addition of more legal access and rights to abortions in the United States. In context of their male counterparts and the cultural/political climate of the time, all four women exercise a generally liberal leaning - even 'conservative' Sandra Day O'Connor. Their influence is as important now than ever, especially given the rise of women's rights movements across the country; they ensure women's opinions and voices are heard.



Her

OLIVIA HILBURN

Her wails reach me through the walls;
a dreadful, hopeless lamentation.
I lay on my back,
shaking, shivering.
My room is dark
save for the smoke alarm's green light.
I stare at it,
wanting to focus on anything other than her.
I'm afraid to close my eyes,
afraid of the nightmares that will inevitably follow.
The bawling continues,
and I can feel her pain,
I can feel her torment.
I turn on my side,
curling up as tight as I can,
grasping at memories,
silently begging for anyone to take me away.
A howl pierces through
and I flinch.
I close my eyes.
I shut them tight,
trying to relax,
trying to find peace.
But she is still there,
one room over.
Hurting and crying and dying.
I drift away,
but she still clutches at me
in my sleep
as if to crush me.

Seneca Falls Convention: Women's First Turning Point

JOSHLYNN ISAAC

Introduction

The Declaration of Independence states, " We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal." For so long, *history* has literally been history and when it is said that all men are created equal, they truly only mean men. Throughout several centuries, women have taken the backseat when addressing public issues and calmly did as they were expected to until Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott came along with the Seneca Falls Convention. Originally known as The Women's Rights Convention, women met in the streets of Seneca Falls, New York to fight for their social, civil, and religious rights in 1848 (History). In the 1800s, while women's ideas of equality were becoming heard, they were still seen as weak and domestic property. The raid of Seneca Falls was the first women's rights convention of the United States and undoubtedly the first few raindrops before the storm.

The Societal Mindset of 1800 American Women

On July 19-20, 1848, hundreds of women met in Seneca Falls, New York for the very first women's rights convention in the United States and despite sparse publicity, the first day had a turnout of over 300 people (Worthern). Organized for women *by* women, their purpose was to address the social, civil, and religious rights of women. Seneca Falls was America's first women's rights movement and it not only shaped the first wave of feminism but feminism as a whole.

Leaders Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott met at London's World Anti-Slavery Convention in 1840. In her 20s, Mott became a progressive Quaker minister well-known for her speeches against social injustice. At the age of 17, Stanton graduated from Emma Willard's Troy Female Seminary and began her fight for abolition, temperance, and women's rights. With Stanton's eloquent writing skills and Mott's powerful speaking abilities, the two were destined to be heard but while both Mott and Stanton were very outspoken on slavery and other social injustices, their voices remained unimportant in a world where the only ones that mattered were those of rich white men (Worthern). Together, the duo vowed to work toward a society where women's voices would resound loudly and their rights would be equal to men's.

Back in the United States, women's rights reformers had already begun contending for women's rights to speak out on moral and political issues beginning in the 1830s. Around the same time in New York, where Stanton lived, legal reformers had been discussing equality and challenging state laws prohibiting married women from owning property. By 1848, equal rights for women were a divisive issue (History). In 1848, Stanton, who was frustrated with the everyday domestic work of caring for the kids, convinced Mott, Mary M'Clintock, Martha Coffin Wright, co-organizers of the convention, to organize the revolutionary convention and prepare its main manifesto, the Declaration of Sentiments. Soon, the women came together to announce "a Convention to discuss the social, civic and religious condition and rights of Woman" around Hunt's tea table (a dinner at Jane Hunt's house that allowed women to come and pour out their grievances that eventually gave way to a form of nationalism which would lead to the forming of the convention) (Blakemore).

The Declaration of Sentiments described the grievances and demands of women. While written primarily by Stanton, the declaration called on women to fight for their Constitutionally guaranteed right to equality as U.S. citizens. Modeled closely to the Declaration of Independence, the document stated, "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men and women are created equal..." (History). She went on to describe the injustices, inequities, and invisibilities that American women felt and ended the Declaration with a call for action. The wom-

en's goal was to assert their equality in politics, family, education, jobs, religion, and morals. The declaration began with 19 "abuses and usurpations" that were destined to destroy a woman's "confidence in her own powers, to lessen her self-respect, and to make her willing to lead a dependent and abject life" (History). Since women did not have the right to vote- a right given to "the most ignorant and degraded men"- they were forced to remain submissive to laws to which they did not consent to and remain inferior in the church. They were even denied an education. Women were obviously required to remain subservient to their husbands and were prevented from owning property, including the wages they earned (which ultimately belonged to their husbands) whilst being subject to receive unequal rights upon divorce. In consideration of these abuses, the declaration called on women to "throw off such government" (History).

Next in line was the list of eleven resolutions. These resolutions called upon the government to realize women as men's equals and for Americans to regard any laws that placed women in an inferior position to men as having "no force or authority." The most controversial resolution was the ninth resolution. This resolution called women "to secure to themselves their sacred right to the elective franchise," or secure their right to suffrage. Although its passage led many women's rights proponents to withdraw their support, the ninth resolution went on to become the cornerstone of the women's suffrage movement (History). Women were not only standing up to the opposition but were putting their foot down. Stanton knew that if women wanted attention towards their grievances, it was women who would have to change them.

Life of Women Before the Convention

The 1800 ideology of separate spheres represented the designated life of women at the time. The separate spheres ideology promoted women to remain domestic figures while men dominated the public spheres. Biblical injunctions discouraged women from not only holding public positions but also speaking publicly. Nonetheless, women prevailed thus leading to the sphere of Republican Motherhood. Republican Motherhood is the ideology sparked during the time of the American Revolution that middle and upper-class white women were leaning towards with the task of educating their young to be noble citizens of the country (Lewis). Pre-Revolutionary ministers, particularly in Puritan Massachusetts, preached the moral superiority of men. Enlightened thinkers rejected this and knew that a republic could only succeed if its citizens were virtuous and educated. But then again, who would be the primary caretakers of American children if it weren't for American women? If the republic were to succeed, women must be schooled in virtue so they could teach their children (U.S. History). This led to women turning

towards education and self respect that would lead to the emergence of a powerful, outspoken female middle class.

Women's roles as teachers became very valued and this led to one of the first true chances of employment. Seminaries and other institutions of higher learning had been established to educate women in this vocation. Many women interested in the field of higher education came from farms outside of the cities and would go to work first in factories to earn the necessary funds to pay for their education (The University of Richmond). The male population of this time was very displeased with women losing their domestic titles. Men thought that women were too weak and unprepared for their working life and even pursuing higher education. Dr. Edward Clarke, a retired professor at Harvard Medical School, in his publication, Sex in Education, or, a Fair Chance for Girls, warned that women who used up all their vital energies on studies would endanger their "female apparatus" (The University of Richmond). Institutions of higher learning were established and soon more women began supporting each other for the education of their sex. Columbia Female Academy opened in 1833. It later became a full college and exists today as Stephens College. Now called Wesleyan, Georgia Female College was created in 1836 specifically so women could earn bachelor's degrees. The following year, St. Mary's Hall was founded in New Jersey as a female seminary. It is today a pre-K through high school named Doane Academy (Lewis).

White women writers also began to take shape during this time. While being condemned for not being domesticated, they strayed from writing under their true names and swayed to using pseudonyms of male writers. However, Margaret Fuller not only wrote under her own name, but she also published a book on Woman in the Nineteenth Century before her untimely death in 1850. She had also hosted famous conversations among women to further their "self-culture" (Lewis).

How Women of Color Impacted Seneca the Falls Convention

While discussing the revolutionary roles women began to take as they began to leave their domestic gender roles, most tended to be white. African American women, who were enslaved, often took a backseat and along with that, they did not step into the public sphere. They were still labeled as property and were allowed to be raped by those who still "owned them" under the law and many were not even recorded with a name in the record books of their enslavers (Lewis). While very few came into the public sphere, some came into view under the titles of preachers, teachers, and writers.

Sojourner Truth, emancipated from slavery by New York's law in 1827, was an itinerant preacher. At the very end of the first half of the 19th century, she became known as a circuit speaker and even spoke on women's suffrage just after the first

half of the century (Lewis).

Maria Stewart, an activist against racism and sexism that was a part of Boston's free black community, became an active lecturer in the 1830s, though she only gave two public lectures before she retired from that public role. In New York, Stewart remained an activist, attending the 1837 Women's Anti-Slavery Convention. A strong advocate for literacy and educational opportunities for African-Americans and women, she supported herself by teaching in public schools in Manhattan and Brooklyn, eventually becoming an assistant to the principal of the Williamsburg School (Lewis).

Native American women had major roles in making decisions for their own nations. But because this didn't fit the dominant white ideology that was guiding those writing history, most of these women have been overlooked such as the Haudenosaunee women who inspired Stanton's stance on the patriarchal nature of a household. The living arrangements were traditionally based on this matrilineal system. A husband came to live with his wife, her parents, her sisters and their husbands and children in their matrilineal family longhouse and the children belonged to the mother, not to the father, and that he was not allowed to take them even after the mother's death (Wagner).

July 19-20, 1848

Held in the Wesleyan Chapel in Seneca Falls, New York, the Seneca Falls Convention convened July 19, 1884. Despite its minimal amount of publicity, an estimate of 300 attended the July 19th meeting. Many of the convention attendees lived locally, as there were a number of abolitionists living nearby. Many women and men working in the anti-slavery movement eventually became a part of the struggle to obtain equal rights for women and while some men were supportive feminists, the first day was strictly due to the voice of women and all men who attended were ordered to only observe (Library of Congress).

Women's rights activist Elizabeth Cady Stanton made her first public speech on the initial day of the convention, which provided a framework for to understand the purpose and goals of the Seneca Falls gathering:

-We are assembled to protest against a form of government, existing without the consent of the governed to declare our right to be free as man is free, to be represented in the government which we are taxed to support, to have such disgraceful laws as give man the power to chastise and imprison his wife, to take the wages which she earns, the property which she inherits, and, in case of separation, the children of her love; laws test against such unjust laws as these that we are assembled today, and to have them, if possible, forever erased from our statute-books, deeming them as a shame and a disgrace to a Christian republic in the nineteenth

century.…(Library of Congress).

In addition to Stanton's speech, she went on to discuss the Declaration of Sentiments at which listed all the injustices the women go through as submissives. Specific part of the Sentiments state, "He has made her, if married, in the eye of the law, civilly dead. After depriving her of all rights as a married woman, if single and the owner of property, he has taxed her to support a government which recognizes her only when her property can be made profitable to it.He has endeavored, in every way that he could to destroy her confidence in her own powers, to lessen her self-respect, and to make her willing to lead a dependent and abject life (National Park Service)." No matter the relationship status of the woman, the sentiments state that she was always taken advantage of and her value as a citizen was stripped away from her.

Since every problem needs a solution, the Seneca Falls Convention convened again upon July 20 to address the Declaration of Sentiments with their 12 Resolutions. On this day, men were now allowed to participate in voting of the resolutions because not all suffered from fragile masculinity. Some resolutions state, "*Resolved*, That woman is man's equal -- was intended to be so by the Creator, and the highest good of the race demands that she should be recognized as such. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as man, while claiming for himself intellectual superiority, does accord to woman moral superiority, it is pre-eminently his duty to encourage her to speak, and teach, as she has an opportunity, in all religious assemblies. Resolved, That it is the duty of the women of this country to secure to themselves their sacred right to the elective franchise (Lewis)." Out of the twelve resolutions, the only one to not pass was the one advocating for women's suffrage as some were concerned that the issue was too controversial and would hurt their efforts for equality in other arenas. Sixty-eight women and 32 men, including abolitionist Frederick Douglass, signed the Declaration of Sentiments, although many eventually withdrew their names because of the intense ridicule and criticism they received after the document was made public (Cokely).

Conclusion

Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton are the root to the Seneca Falls Convention and due to their abolitionist roles, they not only realized the struggle of white women but *all* women. With every turning point is criticism but with every criticism is a group of people willing to start a revolution and that is what the Seneca Falls Convention is. Women took a stand for themselves and blatantly stated that the Bill of Rights wasn't *their* Bill of Rights because they were never included in it. These groundbreaking women mad a space for not only themselves but the women after them and unknowingly became America's first feminist.

African American Women and Maternal Mortality

AMBER SALONE

"The most important journey of our lives doesn't necessarily involve climbing the highest peak or trekking around the world. The biggest adventure you can ever take is to live the life of your dreams", are the wonderful words said by Oprah Winfrey. People tend to dream of being doctors, lawyers, astronauts, professional sports players, and ultimately, with work, they could be successful. A woman's biggest dream, however, could be the creation of her own family. Unfortunately, in America for some women, that dream will be just a dream. Maternal mortality rates are dangerously high for women in America. At the top of this issue lies African American women with the highest numbers of deaths per year due to child births. This issue has raised red flags to many people, including doctors and professionals across the nation, but it has not reached enough people to where it can decrease these rates. The importance of this issue is so prominent in today's time because America should be safe for all women who decide to bear a child, no matter their race or ethnicity. It is also very important that Americans realize soon-to-be

mothers never reach their dreams because of racial bias and prejudice that still sits in the heart of the America the beautiful and free. In order for this country to evolve and become a greater nation people claim it to be, the issues that can be avoided like racial bias and racism in an operation room when a doctor's main duty is to help all patients no matter what, should be avoided.

According to the American Action Forum, " Maternal mortality, as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO), refers to "the death of a woman while pregnant or within forty-two days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes." The United States is known to be the most dangerous country in the world to give birth to a child, especially for women of color. Women of Color, specifically African American Women are two to six times more likely to die from complications at death than white women. According to "The Journal of Perinatal Education", 25.1 deaths per 100,000 for black women…" This information could inspire upcoming medical students to be better at providing a service for all women on this horrifying issue. This issue is not talked about more commonly due to the fact that America has the best medical system and people are not aware of the dangers that occur with that. Maternal deaths amongst African American Women have been around for many years according to the Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation. (Tavernise) As a young black female, it made me feel unsafe in a country I call home. No matter the social status that one is in, they can still fall victim to this catastrophe. Serena Williams, one of the most famous female tennis players, has succumbed to this issue. During her time at the hospital postbirth, she bugged the doctors 3 times until they saw her and met her needs. Within the first two tries of her needing attention and trying to seek it, her condition was downplayed. This nearly cost Serena Williams her life to pulmonary embolism and subsequent hematoma. (Tavernise)

The Maternal Health Task Force at the Harvard Chan School stated how, "Women of color tend to have poorer access to high quality reproductive health information and services than white women, are discriminated against in the healthcare system and experience higher rates of disrespect and abuse. Furthermore, there is evidence suggesting that the stress associated with daily experiences of racial discrimination can increase the risk of negative perinatal outcomes including preterm birth and delivery of a low birth weight infant for women of color." In stating this, it is clear that many deaths are related to discrimination and that affects wether a mother or child is able to see the next day. In a so-called developing, great country who has claimed to have gotten over such racial issues, in this case and countless others, it is not convincing. Continuing on with my

research, I found that black women are *tested* in how much pain they can obtain. Yes, in most of the cases where there is maternal mortality, there is almost always a sense of seeing how strong African American women can withhold the pain of baring a child. Given that there is a statistic that the death of infants of African American women to white women is significantly higher, there are educational reasons that lie beneath this. Some of those reasons include an inherent bias against black women and the assumption that we are not knowledgeable about our own health, and old-school misconceptions about black people's ability to tolerate pain. (Fernandez) Sadly, the more education obtained by an individual of different racial groups that are non-white, withholds an improvement of health outcomes. "However, for black women with a PhD, health outcomes are similar to those of white women with high school diplomas" according to Fernandez with the Washington Post.

Investigative reporter Nina Martin took on the task of speaking at a symposium hosted by the Maternal Task Force at Harvard. In her presentation, she mentioned how when mothers give birth, the child becomes the main focus and medical care is vered from the mother to mostly only the child. Unfortunately mothers are monitored less and the distress they may experience is often overlooked. Martin also mentioned how the risks of this "jumps at each stage of labor, delivery, and postpartum process." With the symposium presentation, many doctors, including OB-GYN Neel Shah explains how he has had to rethink his own process when it comes to caring for patients who are African American Women. He states, "There is a very fine line between clinical intuition and unconscious bias." (Roeder)

One of the leading causes of maternal death in women is pre-eclampsia. Life-threatening seizures that develop after pre-eclampsia– which is a disorder many women in general develop after childbirth– are more commonly seen in African American women due to the lack of medical care. Other causes are hemorrhage, cardiovascular and some major infections. There are many other faults when it comes to maternal death, but being, if I dare say, nearly *killed* for being another race is ludacris. I believe the system of care for all Americans should not have a racial bias to it. (Roeder) Medical care for each citizen in this country should be accessible and the same for everyone, especially when it comes to child birth. It is haunting as a young african american girl, who wishes to have children in her future, be afraid to put trust in the people who know more than her about her body and how to care for it. Is brown skin so threatening to one that it makes them decide whether I live or die? America likes to believe prejudice and racism died with the Civil Rights Act, but appears that the belief in superiority never dies.

Although this issue is beginning to arise within the society, I don't believe

people are as charismatic in this issue as one would be in cases like *Roe vs. Wade.* There are communities dedicated to helping struggling mothers or online societies who raise money and awareness to support either side. I failed to find as big of a support system for maternal mortality in all women. In my research I have found few *Maternal Mortality Review Committees* which take the task of information about maternal mortality and making people aware of the issue. The problem is, not many Americans know about these committees or their underlying agenda, like connections to politics and so forth. If there were more committees dedicated to forcing this issue out for society to see like other major leading problems, I feel like eventually this issue will cease. But the less educated people are about the issue, the less effort there will be to end it.

Within hospitals, if a skilled birth attendant was present during childbirth, there could also be a path to ending the issue. According to the National Center for Biotechnology Information, " Providing a skilled birth attendant during childbirth who has the knowledge and experience to use certain strategies when they are needed is a key step to reducing mortality and severe disability in childbirth. The second key strategy is provision of good-quality obstetric care for complicated deliveries." In agreement with this, I strongly believe this issue will cease to exist if medical professionals take their jobs seriously and do away with racial bias or prejudices. This skilled attendant could also be there for the mother if anything does go wrong, instead of leaving the mother unattendant to catch these illnesses that are fatal. With all the possible solutions listed, this issue can definitely be solved. The amount of effort people are willing to put into it is the major component. I for one, am willing to help not only African American women, but all women with this lurking danger. There should be a better care system for all mothers in a country with a medical system that is so great, but at the same time so gruesome.

With there being a high lack of attention towards patience, it has caused major maternal mortality in many cases. Some policy solutions clinicians propose is to advance the monitoring of mothers. This could decrease the stroke rates of the mothers due to high blood pressure levels. Another solution proposed could be home visits for women who leave the hospital with health risks. Caretakers can check in on the mothers as much as they need in order to ensure their safety. (Tara O'Neill Hayes, Carly McNeil) These possible solutions I believe can improve the lives of not only African American mothers, but also every woman who decides to become a mother. The most important change that would resolve the issues of such high mortality rates of African American women, is racism. It is time for people who decide to go into professions that deal with all people, stray away from racial ideals and prejudice . If one cannot simply see past the color of skin in a field that they vow to help all people, that person should no longer be in that field. Until

the citizens of America truly realize the situations African American soon-to-be mothers and mothers face while trying to give birth in a "free world" and the dangers they endure that are far worse than their white counterparts, then this issue will never be resolved. A question I pose to clinicians and medical officials is why hasn't this issue been solved or at least getting the attention it needs so America can stop failing its Black mothers and mothers in general? What's troubling about this whole ordeal is that the number of internal deaths have doubled over the last twenty years. With the enhancement of technology and new patents for all of these scientific creations that improve society socially and economically, is there still no improvement for the deaths of women who carry the children that grow up and improve society with these creations? Twenty years have gone by and women's death still means nothing to man.

Expectations

GRACE JENSEN

"Why did you cut it *that* short?"

"Why don't you get a haircut?"

"You look like a boy!"

"You look like a girl!"

Why does it matter?

"You wanna be an engineer?"

"You wanna be a veterinarian?"

You're gonna waste your time getting that degree.

"You should do something that girls do!"

"You need to pursue a man's job!"

Why does it matter?

"Why aren't you wearing any *makeup*?"

"Are you wearing makeup?"

"You look like death with those bags under your eyes."

"You look like a queer with all that caked on your face."

Why does it matter?

"You lift weights?"

"You do what? *Theatre*?"

"No man will love you if you have big muscles!"

"Isn't that a girl's thing?"

Why does it matter?

"You have *how many* tattoos?"

"*How many* piercings do you have?"

"You're going to have those forever!"

"You'll never be hired with all of those holes in your face!"

Why does it matter?

This is the American divide.
Set forth by expectations,
For how we should look,
How we should act,
How we should live our lives.
But the real question is,
Why does it matter?
We should be able to express ourselves,
To do what we want to do,
What we choose to major in,
How we should wear our hair,
How we can decorate our bodies with artwork and metal,
Or if we can wear makeup,
Something that can be washed off at the end of the day.
These expectations have been alive and well for years,
But now our generation refuse to fit in
We refuse to fit into the mold that was created for us.
We refuse to give in to the American Divide.

Marie Antoinette

LAURALEE WEINLAND

When I look within my purse,
I find objects and pieces torn straight from my life,
Thrown without order into the bottomless pit,
Manifestations of each aspect of the makeup of me.
Chapstick:
Easily relieves the pain from the frigid air
Of the typical American classroom.
Applied often as a nervous tick,
Teachers saying "Burt's Bees can't save you now!"
Technicolored food shaped erasers:
Straight from the prize bucket of my favorite teacher,
The red-headed angel who held my hand
guided my path through the mountains and valleys
Kept me calm as the yellow-coated weatherman
Standing bravely in front of the storm of life.
I keep that eraser as a good luck charm, a gentle reminder I am loved,
For that is easily forgotten when you are sixteen.
Loose, lost pieces of gum
Always given,
never received
Strewn amongst strands of hair
From the brush I use to maintain the mess atop my head,
The infamous rat's nest,
As my mother so lovingly dubbed it.
Cleverly titled bonus points
outnumber the cash in the wallet,
A testimony to my ever-present fear of failure.
Keys to the car that drives me through the dreary
Shreveport horizon.

Many a friend have sat in the passenger seat,
Few have stuck around long enough
To read this very poem.
Bite sized pictures of my loved ones-
My loved ones being my brother and my cat.
Both equally as eccentric and spontaneous,
kindness permeating their soul.
This magenta masterpiece
Adorned with the double gold Gs
Allows me to morph into the person I'd like to be,
A symbol of the image I want the world to see.
Me, personified.
The girl with *the* purse,
The girl with Marie Antoinette.



Alien House Wife, Naima Bomani



A Woman's World: A Feminist Critique of the Iron Lady

MORGAN HUGHES

I. Introduction

Though modern pop songs proudly decree that women "run the world," how true is that claim? In a time when women serve as the President of the European commission and Prime Minister of countless European countries, it can be difficult to realize how modern this reality is. Modern Western Europe did not see its first female elected leader until May 4, 1979 — a feat the United States has yet to match. Margaret Thatcher's election as the Majority Leader and subsequent Prime Minister of the United Kingdom served as a paradoxical shift in the European feminist movement. Though the first woman to be elected to serve as a major party leader, her time in power does not necessarily represent a push of liberating, feminist policy. Thatcher, in tandem with the political ideology of Thatcherism, brought about an oxymoronic shift in the role of English women in terms of economic policy and overall perception, while also highlighting the double standard that is the reality of female politicians.

II. Margaret Thatcher: The Political Figure

Magaret Thatcher was born Margaret Hilda Roberts on October 13, 1925, to Alfred and Beatrice Roberts. She had a modest upbringing, the daughter of grocery-store owners (Gregory). Thatcher's exposure to politics began at an early age. Thatcher's father, Alfred, served as a local councilman and later the mayor of the family's small-town (Young). One of the hallmarks of Thatcher's personality — both political and otherwise — was her incredibly strong will and tenacity. Thatcher credits these principles to her Methodist upbringing and her father's teachings (Thatcher 5). When describing her father, she wrote, "[M]y father was a man of firm principles . . . but he did not believe in applying these principles in a way which made life wretched for everyone else" (Thatcher 6).

Despite her political upbringing, Thatcher did not start out to become a politician. After receiving a scholarship to attend university, Thatcher received her degree in Chemistry (Young). While a practicing chemist, Thatcher grew to become interested in law and began studying on the side. Soon after, she decided to give politics a try. Thatcher did not meet immediate success in her political career. She ran for Parliament in 1950 and 1951, losing both races (Gregory). While Thatcher polled extremely well among Conservative voters, the political climate under Prime Minister Clement Atlee did not produce a supportive environment for conservative politicians. Atlee's administration promoted increases in welfare and state ownership of many industries — policies that will stand in stark contrast to Thatcher's later ones (Young).

However, Thatcher's time would eventually come. The British economy only grew weaker in the 1960s, allowing the Tories to gain political ground. After a switch in power, Thatcher was appointed as Secretary of Education under Torie leader Edward Heath (Campbell). Thus began Thatcher's ascent to the Prime Ministership. She quickly seized control of the Conservative Party, winning a contentious election in 1975 (Campbell). Before the decade was over, she would find herself as the leader of the United Kingdom — the first woman in the Western world to take on such a position.

III. Thatcherism: A New Political Philosophy

In order to fully analyze Margaret Thatcher and her policies through a feminist lens, Thatcher the politician must be separated from Thatcher the *philosophy*. The political philosophy and policy the British government followed under Thatcher has been referred to as "Thatcherism." This political ideology mainly referred to the economic policy of Thatcher, the goal of which was self-described as "to bring down the rate of inflation and to create conditions for sustainable growth of out-

put and employment" (Champroux and Sowels). It is exemplified through various economic initiatives, such as monetarism and strict control of government spending (Campbell). These will be analyzed in more depth with regards to the feminist implications; however, for now, it is important to consider the overall climate and the reasoning behind these policies.

While the notion of heavy government regulation of the economy seems unlikely for any conservative political group, Thatcher's policies were reactionary. The early 1970s in the United Kingdom were generally an unpleasant time for all involved. Inflation, unemployment, and labor strikes were increasing dramatically in England, and political unrest in Scotland brought an uncertain future. In fact, this period from 1978 to 1979 has been coined the "Winter of Discontent." While scholars debate the exact merits and cause of this turmoil, this brief period cemented a definite shift in British economics (Hay). Prior to Thatcher's election, inflation was running at upwards of 25% in the United Kingdom (BBC News). As a result, Thatcherist policies demonstrate an effort to reverse the realities of Great Britain at the time.

IV. The Rise of Modern Feminism

Furthermore, it is important to establish the feminist standards and beliefs of the time so that Thatcher's policies and philosophy can be analyzed in a feminist critique. During Thatcher's political rise and ultimate Prime Ministership, a new wave of feminism was sweeping Europe: the Women's Liberation Movement (WLM). This movement, inspired by the political and societal change in the United States, swept the United Kingdom from the 1960s to the early 1980s. Though this movement ultimately focused on social issues traditionally associated with feminism, it began with its roots in economic policy (Browne).

One complicated aspect of discussing the WLM in the United Kingdom is the complex cultural differences between the nations that comprise it. While the movement in England focused on a wide variety of issues like homosexuality, the role of women in the workforce, and violence against women, other nations, such as Scotland, placed their focus on a single issue like abortion (Browne). That being stated, the WLM did follow several consistent ideas throughout the United Kingdom (and all of Europe). As stated previously, the roots of this movement were found in economic inequality. Regardless of the nation or culture, nearly all branches of the WLM supported equal access to education regardless of sex, equal occupational opportunity/equal pay regardless of sex, and improvements to childcare (Sisterhood and After Research Team).

Furthermore, it is important to establish Thatcher's general perspective on

feminism. Thatcher was openly against the WLM, stating of the consideration, "The battle for women's rights has largely been won. I hate those strident tones we hear from some women's libbers" (Gregory). While her personal opinion towards feminism adds to the overall understanding of Thatcher's political and personal perspective, this belief does not discredit her ability to act as Prime Minister in a capacity that supports feminism. Therefore, to gain a better understanding of the role Thatcher played in this feminist shift, her policies must be considered.

V. The Iron Lady, Feminism, and a Critique of Policy: Economic Policy

It could be said that the success of a leader is intrinsically tied to their economic policy. If that holds true for Margaret Thatcher's time as Prime Minister, her legacy would be quite controversial. In the spirit of Thatcherism, Thatcher implemented many economic policies that implemented strict control over the economy. As mentioned previously, Thatcher inherited a Britain in crisis. The "Winter of Discontent" presented tremendous challenges to the newly elected Prime Minister. How was she going to stabilize and improve the economy?

Inflation skyrocketed almost immediately following Thatcher's election. The Thatcher administration adopted "monetarism" as their economic philosophy. Monetarism generally promotes the restriction of the amount of money in circulation (De Long). In Thatcher's government, this was exemplified through limiting government spending, decreasing interest rates, and decreasing the direct taxation of citizens (Campbell). While these policies sound rather progressive in theory, in practice they brought tremendous detriment to the economy as a whole.

During Thatcher's time as Prime Minister, the wage gap between men and women grew further apart. When Thatcher was sworn in in 1979, the women had an average hourly earning of within one dollar of their male counterparts. By the time she resigned in 1990, the gap had widened to nearly two dollars (BBC News). It is important to consider the rampant inflation of the time may have led to such a sharp increase. However, when considering the average woman's salary in relation to the *percentage* of her male counterparts, the reality of Thatcher's policies becomes apparent. In 1979, the average woman's salaries made up only 72% of the average man's salary, and this figure only grew to 76% by 1990 (Rogers).

For these reasons and others, Thatcher's economic policy proved to make her tremendously unpopular with the British people. By 1989, her approval rating had fallen to only 24%, with the majority of those who were unsatisfied listing economic reasoning for their dissatisfaction (Associated Press). However, it was during this tremendous backlash that Thatcher best illustrated her tremendous resolve. Though Thatcher's famous nickname, "The Iron Lady," came from her fierce

stance throughout the Cold War, it also illustrates the unwavering strategy she utilized in economic policy (Fisher). When facing tremendous backlash and a subsequent resignation of a top treasury advisor, Thatcher was urged by the media to institute a "U" turn (or reversal) on her policy. In an infamous public response she stated, "To those waiting with bated breath for that favorite media catchphrase, the "U" turn, I have only one thing to say: You turn if you want to. The lady's not for turning" (Thatcher).

Though commonplace today, the notion of a strong-willed woman was foreign at the time. Harvard Lecturer Linda Blimes reflected on the oxymoronic conflict of Thatcher and modern feminism. Modern feminism, in her words, argued:

[Women] should be more assertive in the workplace, speak up more forcefully in meetings, instead of sitting on the sidelines. Thatcher epitomized this philosophy. She not only leaned into the table, she grew the wood, chopped down the tree, built the table and banged her fist on it. She did not try to be liked. In fact a lot of women (and men) detested her precisely because she was emphatically not the gentler, sweeter, self-doubting . . . woman. (Blimes)

In this, Thatcher illustrates that, even in policies that are not inherently feminist, she can still embody feminist ideals.

Furthermore, not all of Thatcher's economic policies were inherently negative. One of the flagship policies of her term was her commitment to affordable housing. It was Thatcher's belief that, should citizens be able to establish a foundation through home ownership, they would become more productive citizens (Sutciffe-Braithwaite). It should be noted, however, that another effort of her's was to reduce social welfare programs (such as public housing). This program, under the Right to Buy Act of 1980, allowed citizens to purchase council houses at upwards of a 70% discount on the market price (BBC News). This policy allowed the largest increase in homeownership in Britain of any decade, with upwards of one million households being purchased through it during Thatcher's term (Sutciffe-Braithwaite, BBC News).

VI. The Changing Role of Women

However, as mentioned previously, Thatcher served as not only a political philosophy, but also a politician. Though the policies she implemented do not present the most progressive possibilities, her overall time as Prime Minister made tremendous strides for the overall perception of women in the United Kingdom.

Prior to Thatcher's election, less than 5% of British Parliament was composed of female members (Uberoi et al). The notion of women in politics, let alone as the leader of a major Western country, was foreign. Furthermore, Thatcher herself faced tremendous adversity throughout her political career. In British politics, high ranking political party members are allowed entry into the exclusive — and all male — Carlton Club. However, when Thatcher was elected as the leader of the Conservative Party, she was denied actual membership (though she was later recognized as an honorary member) (Gregory). Furthermore, during Thatcher's bid for reelection in 1983, she was subject to the Labor party's playfully sexist "Ditch the Bitch!" campaign (Burchill). Thatcher's male cabinet members even recognized the blatant sexism she often faced. One of Thatcher's advisors, Lord Bell, commented on the struggle Thatcher faced, stating, "She was in a world dominated by men, and one of the things men are very bad at is handling women" (BBC News).

But all of this raises the question — to what extent is it a female leader's responsibility to serve as the figurehead of the feminist movement? And, furthermore, do Thatcher's generally un-feminist policies undermine the feminist strides she took in terms of *female representation*? Thatcher did not hate women, nor did she actively work against them. In fact, when Thatcher's policies are considered in tandem to her overall philosophy, personality, and statements, a more pertinent commentary on society becomes clear. Thatcher was victim to the standard all political women face: her time as a politician was intrinsically tied to her sex.

Julie Burchill, a British journalist and political commentator, offered her insight on Thatcher's legacy, stating, "Margaret Thatcher has walked a hard and lonely path. She has done harsh things and had a great deal of faith in herself — and, being a woman, this more than anything is why she remains so unforgiven by certain sections of society." (Burchill)

It is important, at this time, to once again separate Thatcher (the politician) from Thatcherism (the philosophy). Regardless of the agreeableness of her policies, many of Thatcher's efforts allowed for monumental shifts in British society; and, regardless of the true feminist nature of Thatcher's policies, her election as a politician serves as a monumental shift in terms of the representation of women.

Many of Thatcher's policies, when feminism is removed from the discussion, present viable, successful governmental reforms. However, there holds an expectation that her policies should be feminist — simply because she is a woman. This belief, however, is inherently anti-feminist. If a woman is able to truly become a political figure, she must be able to express herself politically in the same vein of her male counterparts. Similarly, Elizabeth Casey Stanton, an American suffragette and founder of the American feminist movement, offered her consideration

on the political role of women; she stated:

In discussing the rights of woman, we are to consider, first, what belongs to her as an individual, in a world of her own, the arbiter of her own destiny, an imaginary Robinson Crusoe with her woman Friday on a solitary island. Her rights under such circumstances are to use all her faculties for her own safety and happiness. (Stanton)

This insight, from one of the "Mothers" of feminism, illustrates the oxymoronic nature of feminism. In a movement that promotes freedom of expression and opportunity for women, there exists the reality that newly "liberated" women will exercise their newfound freedoms to campaign against the very movement that liberated them. While this may appear frustrating or counterintuitive, as Stanton argues, the most feminist reaction to this is to let it happen.

This, in turn, serves as a metaphor for the reality of Margaret Thatcher. The direct product of the feminist movement, she did not serve as a public or outspoken ally. However, this is not to say she was not a feminist. Though Thatcher will likely be remembered by her grandiose speeches and public policy, the silent strides Thatcher made in terms of breaking the glass ceiling in public office cement her as a feminist figure.

Thus, it is perhaps impossible to define Thatcher's belief system, as she herself was such a complex figure who did not follow the rules and expectations of modern movements. It could be argued that Thatcher would oppose such a judgment. Her policies were never rooted in trying to appease any one political philosophy, group, or idea. As she stated when describing her own political ideology, "I am not a consensus politician. I am a conviction politician" (Gregory).

VII. Conclusion

Margaret Thatcher will always possess a complex legacy, especially in the eyes of modern feminism. Though the first woman to be elected as a leader of a major Western country, Thatcher's time as Prime Minister did promote progressive change or increased feminist policies within the United Kingdom. However, this is not to say Thatcher was not a feminist figure. Margaret Thatcher, in an oxymoronic way, promoted feminist progress in terms of female representation and the ability to serve in leadership capacities, while also not using her political power to promote feminist ideals. Furthermore, the expectation that, as a female politician, Thatcher was expected to promote these policies highlights the inherent double standard still present in modern politics. Female leaders, while they can serve as

powerful leaders fo the modern feminist movement, are not required to do so in order to be powerful, successful, and necessary leaders. Modern feminism must accept the (inherently feminist notion) that female politicians are, above all else, free thinkers.



Cherish

SARAH DUPREE

Children
Cherish your mothers
Cherish the hands that encompass you with fierce protection of a tigress protecting her newborn
Cherish the endless, gruesome hours spent by your bedside in the twilight hours, caring for you with hand and foot as if you're the most precious jewel in her eyes
Cherish the moments of tender, pure affection fed to you through a constant stream; as though a quiet, bubbling brook were flowing seamlessly through your veins
Cherish the iridescent jingling of words that smoothed the frayed ends of your winding heart
The aiding support as sweet as honey and tender as silk to lay over your wounds like a feather blanket soothing the burns from life
Cherish the woman who sewed the ample thread of her heart within every inch of your skin
Cherish the woman who jumped on broken feet to reach into the heavens and give you the stars from hands cracked from love
Cherish the moments where you cry. Where you may scream, you yell, you become the separated puzzle pieces of a game in need of being put back together
Cherish those challenging moments. Although they may not be joyful, they are the moments overflowing with the adoration of a concerned mother whose heart aches for her child in need to be cushioned from the hail of this world

Cherish these special moments
Until it's you who smooths the frayed ends of her heart

Children
Cherish your mothers

Because one day
You may become one too

Florence Nightingale: How Sanitation Changed the World

KATELIN BEARD

"And what nursing has to do in either case, is to put the patient in the best condition for nature to act upon him." These were well-respected, well-regarded words from Florence Nightingale. Her brilliant mind and having the ultimate compassion for others forever changed the career of nursing. Because of Nightingale, modern nursing had a new goal: to keep the patient in the best safety and quality care. Her lifelong dedication to sanitation in hospitals had nurses be able to carry out their jobs, not let patients die from poor cleaning conditions. She had nurses focus on one priority, to care for the needs of their patients. Her medical guidelines are very well used in the curriculum of nursing today. Florence Nightingale is our hero in medical history, without her, hospitals wouldn't be anywhere dependable as they are today. Her single-mindedness has protected and saved the lives of many throughout history.

On May 12, 1820 Florence Nightingale was born into a wealthy landowning family in Nightingale, Italy. While her family lavished in wealth through socialized parties, she grew to be more awkward and shy when she was turned into the spotlight. Her mother opposed this personality but somehow Florence was still eager

to show greatness to her mother. One thing she did excell in and took much compassion to was her education (Gonzalo).

With her families' money, Nightingale was sure to get a successful education. She became fluent in three languages, German, French and Italian. One thing which her tutors greatly taught her was mathematics, which will greatly help her later in life. At a young age Florence had a passion for philanthropy. She took advantage of this by taking care of the sick and poor in her community. Of course her parents did not approve of her interest in the medical field but in spite of them she made her own choice. Finally when she was of age at 17, she decided to follow her dreams and moved to Germany to study nursing. At the Lutheran Hospital Pastor Fliedner she was a nursing student in Kaiserswerth (Gonzalo).

Florence Nightingale can be considered a feminist for many reasons. One is that she decided to slash against society and focus on her education before becoming a wife and having children. Being provided money from a suitor or his family was not a problem because her father provided her financial needs to be able to fulfill her education and still live comfortably. She was a very beautiful lady in her day and was constantly swarmed by suitors but believed that entertaining men would deter her from her career goals she worked so hard on (Encyclopedia of World Biography Online). Although she had many strong friendships with women, she shockingly prefered friendships with powerful, high ranking men. Florence showed that opposite genders can have important relationships without being infatuated with them.

In 1853, Florence moved to London to pursue her career. The Institute for the Care of Sick Gentlewomen was having a hard time trying to find a matron to lead the other nurses in the institute. This was a nursing home that took care of sick or injured educated women that were too poor to provide private quality care but too rich to stay at a hospital in the area. At that time the Ladies Committee of the facility heard great things about Florence Nightingale and instead asked her to be Lady Superintendent. Florence agreed with this being her first senior position as a nurse. The only way Florence agreed to say was if she helped change some of the policies for the betterment of the institute. The committee agreed and she began right to work (Lost Hospitals of London).

Florence rejuvenated the nursing home and let it also be a clinical area to teach nursing students. It helped gain popularity and ratings of the facility. She very much helped the upbringing and foundation of the Institute. She installed hot water supply to all floors and a windlass, a apartatus, that brought up hot food from the basement to the kitchen. This helped with the accommodation to the nursing home and kept the facility better sanitized. She replaced parts of the kitchen, and had it updated (Lost Hospitals of London). Those changes she input

into the home stayed engraved into the principles and policies of the facility and are still implied today.

One other important thing that helped the nursing home to be more accessible, was she made it non-denominational. This meant that anyone from any religion could come and get the care they needed. Although still most of her patient's were Catholic, she allowed the wives and daughters of clergy to be treated and even men that were in the military or in professions to be treated as well. Florence also made the pricing for room and care to be more affordable so more patients would receive the right amount of timed care they needed (Lost Hospitals of London).

After a full year of working in London, a war was brewing in Crimea that had her name written all over it. Britain became involved in the war when helping France siege the city of Sevastopol to overpower Russian authority. During this time, the news got out that the British military was not being medically cleaned properly for, and lacking in medical facilities for the wounded in the front. War minister Sidney Herbert knew of Florence Nightingale's works and desperately asked for her to be the management of nursing of the barrak hospital in Scutari. She and the team of 38 other female nurses came to the rescue and took care of the wounded (Gonzalo).

Sidney let Florence be incharge of sanitation at the barrack, which on its own was its own big problem. When Florence got there, she saw the awful, tragic conditions these men had to live in the hospital (Gonzalo). The men were improperly cared for, everything from tools to medicine were in shortages, and there was no interest in keeping up with hygiene. The beds and sheets weren't being cleaned, the hospital was swarmed with bugs, lice, and fleas. The walls and floors were filthy; crawling with infectious rats all over. Baths were not much of a choice because only 14 were available to 2000 of the admitted men. On top of that, there weren't any soap or towels to try to keep the men clean. The poor sanitation in the hospital led to more soldiers dying from infections and diseases than war inflicted wounds. Deadly diseases like typhus, typhoid, cholera were contaminating the hospital (Gonzalo).

The first purchase Florence made towards the hospital was buying a load of soap and towels so the men and the hospital could be cleaned. Later she bought new clothes, utensils, and cups to access the other needs for the men. Nightingale also noticed another problem in the barracks were the dirty drains. She sent the Sanitary Commission of Britain to come flush out the sewage for better smell and ventilation. Nurses were also put to work to clean up kitchens, and make fresh meals for the soldiers. She believed the main problems of the hospital were the three Ds; diet, dress, and drains (Gonzalo). She sure was correct on that. Her

involvement in improving sanitation changed the principles of quality care in all hospitals, not just military barracks. The word was brought out of how much of an impression Florence Nightingale made on the British military. With her hard work and diligent dedication, she saved many soldier's lives. Florence soon noticed how many people really heard and was impacted by her actions.

During and after her service in the Crimean war, Florence wrote notes on her findings in her experience in nursing. She proposed new reformations to change the poor conditions in hospitals. Her series of notes was called *Notes on Matters Affecting the Health, Efficiency and Hospital Administration of the British Army*. It was a whopping 830 page report on new reforms and analyzings of her experiences of her working in poor conditions (Gonzalo).

This book and her medically ground breaking words later created the total reconstruction of the War's office administrative department and also the establishment of the Royal Commision for the Health of the Army in 1857. But Florence's most known work was named, *Notes on Nursing* that explained the principles of nursing (Gonzalo). This is now printed in many foriegn languages and is used all around the world in medical advice and learning.

In all Florence wrote an astonishing 200 plus books on nursing, regulations, and reports. With the money she received from the British government for her work, she used her power to create something bigger than herself. She herself funded the making of the St. Thomas Hospital, and within this, the Nightingale Training School for Nurses (Gonzalo). She greatly believed in giving back to her community and leaving the earth more better and educated than she found it. Her findings have inspired and guided many nurses from her time, and all the way till now.

In addition to all of her books, she also is credited for developing the Environmental Theory. This was explained in her book, *Notes on Nursing*. In her theory she pinpointed five important environmental factors: clean air, purified water, efficient drainage, all round sanitation, and light or direct sunlight (Gonzalo). All of these factors contributed to the overall health of the patient, and cleanliness of the surrounding areas. The theory further goes into what it takes to be a nurse, and how to rightly work the job. She also heavily stressed that the environment surrounding the patient can greatly affect them. The surroundings can carry diseases, bacteria, and harmful air quality to the people. If a patient is in an unclean environment, it can definitely keep them from getting better. Florence also believed that nurses should take care of the sick but as well as the healthy (Gonzalo). All in all in her theory, she mostly addressed that sanitation is key to keeping a patient well. Giving medicine and care to an ill person is great, but if they or the surrounding is left unsanitized, the medicine is no use.

Florence's findings did not inspire only the British government but America's as well. In the 1870's Florence trained the famous Linda Richards, "America's first trained nurse". Once Linda came back to the US, she had more knowledge than ever, and had the capability to create and preside over high-quality nursing training schools. In the 1880's she wrote an article for a textbook that directed stick precautions to kill germs (Gonzalo). Her work also inspired the nurses in the American Civil War, and helped improve the sanitation during that war. The Union government asked her for advice in organising field medicine and also inspired the volunteer body of the United States Sanitary Commission. This very shows her knowledge in sanitation affected and saved the lives of many civilians and soldiers not only in Britain but around the world. All of Florence's dedication and hardship of her work later greatly paid off and was very well awarded for her giving and caring character.

Florence Nightingale's whole life was dedicated to the care and well being of others. She never gave up to think of better ways to help keep sick clean, and the majority of many towns itself sanitary. She ensured that sanitation was the only way to keep people from getting ill and kept many future deaths from happening. Her involvement in nursing and the health agency greatly impacted and changed the ways of hospital care and wellness as we know it. She shaped the way for nursing and impressed the world with her engaging eye of making sure the world is kept a cleaner place.

The Angels of Bataan: Paving the Way for Women To Be Recognized In the Military

SYDNEY BRUNSON

Introduction

One of the first women to join the army infantry said, "Why be behind when you could be in front?" (Blakemore). The Angels of Bataan were a group of nurses who served in World War II, whose stories started when the Japanese started to bomb the Philippines and Pearl Harbor (Hickey). Their stories paved the way for young women today to serve in the military. Nurses at this time were just expected to go back to their normal lives with no "thank-you"s after the war was over (Collins). For over eighty years the Angels went on with their lives until they started to reach out to reporters to tell the untold story of what happened in Bataan, Philippines. The tribulations that occurred during World War II with the nurses reflect the movement of women being able to serve in the military and to get recognition for the honorary acts that were masked during the war.

Why Pearl Harbor and the Philippines Were Bombed by Japan

In 1940 Japan signed the tripartite pact, which is otherwise known as the Berlin Pact. Germany, Italy, and Japan signed this pact to later be known as the

Axis powers (The Tripartite Pact). The pact was a warning to America to stay neutral and not join the Allies' powers. As Japan was facing huge droughts of oil and other natural resources, Japan bombed Pearl Harbor to try and remove the United States as a Pacific power. Right after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the Japanese released bombing upon the Philippines, Guam, Wake Island, and many other areas, and this started many wars including the Battle of Bataan. This battle specifically lasted one year. Many times Japan apologized for bombing the areas around the Angels, explaining it was just an accident (Pruitt).

The History of the Angels of Bataan

Many Army nurses registered for Manila, as before 1941 it was deemed to be a very peaceful area. Manila is the capital of the Philippines, and before World War II it was a place where people would come to sunbathe and vacation. There was one brief message that was sent to the nurses' post that Pearl Harbor was bombed, and later that day Japan struck Manila. When Manila was getting bombed, they retreated to the Jungle where they handle air wards. The jungle that they were relocated to, was previously used by American officials to hide away from the war in previous wars. Here they nursed over 6,000 men in the span of four months. Twenty-two women were liberated from the Jungle and were sent to the United States, and then there were seventy-seven (Hickey). When they relocated again they went to Corregidor, which is an island off of Filipino. The Angels of Bataan treated the Battling Bastards of Bataan, who were soldiers who famously tracked through a 68-mile death march.

One month after the women got to Corregidor, it fell and they were sent to the Santo Tomas internment camp. When they initially came to the camp, it was run by civil Japanese officials. However, after a year and a half, the Imperial Japanese army took control of the camp. When they came into the camp the Imperial Army was baffled at the uniforms the women wore (Carter). The officials dropped their calorie count to less than 1,000 per day (Crane). Officially the women were called the Battling Belles of Bataan but over time they were just mentioned as the Angels of Bataan. In February 1945, almost one year after the Imperial Japanese Army took over the camp, American soldiers stormed the camp to liberate them. They were taken to American and immediately were looked after as they were severely malnourished (Collins).

The Angels of Bataan Before World War II

Many of the nurses that were stationed in Manila were citizens of America who received no prior training. Mildred Dalton Manning, Mary Bernice Brown-Menzie, and Helen Cassiani Nestor were the few nurses who spoke out eighty years

later to speak about their story. Manning just wanted to see the world when she decided that she wanted to volunteer in 1939 (Heroic Nurse). Elizabeth M. Norman, the author of "We Band of Angels: The Untold Story of American Nurses Trapped on Bataan" said that due to Captain Muade Davison the seventy-seven nurses were able to stay alive and all seventy-seven were able to be liberated. They were woken up at a set time each day and had to eat specific portions to make sure their bodies stayed regulated to the state of malnutrition that was slowly setting in. Many of these nurses kept journals to remember what was going on to them and the other nurses. These journals were kept tucked away for two generations before their grandchildren inspired them to talk about what happened to them.

The Angels became the largest group of women prisoners of war (POWs) in history. Sixty-five women were from the Army and eleven were from the Navy (Crane). Each with different backgrounds, but the same level of training. There were only a few women who had basic first aid training and survival training. The fact that they were the largest group of POWs is not the remarkable thing. The Angels had undying commitment when they arrived at Corregidor and had to help nurse over 6,000 men. Even though the women were malnourished and beaten down themselves, they still slaved over the men tirelessly. Each of the nurses did not think of themselves to be heroic when they nursed men back to their health, in spite of dealing with disease themselves (Hickey). The women nursed mainly the Battling Bastards of Bataan. They gained this name from the sixty-eight-mile death march that the Japanese made the men do through Bataan for a punishment (Pitogo). Many of these men were later liberated after the women healed them. Once the women were liberated, they were packed into trucks and taken home. Most of them just quietly moved on as they had no bitter feelings of the war. Many nurses continue to work as nurses for the military and promoted war bonds. Many of the Angels did not contact others once liberated as they wanted to keep the bad memories behind them and to move on with their lives (Hickey).

Why Are The Angels of Bataan Important To Modern Day History

Prior to 1945 during peacetime, which is when a country is not active in a war, only nurses are allowed to participate in the military, other than men. The women who served in the military were shipped home and were required to go back to their daily lives and responsibilities. This was needed as men who were in the military needed to have jobs when they came back. The men went back to their sports leagues as well as company jobs, the same jobs that women took the place of to keep the world running. Most women throughout history had to do voluntary work and were not paid or recognized for their accomplishments and roles in the

war (Hickey).

On May 15th, 1942, the Army created the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) to enable women to gain military status. The women in the WAAC received recognition, pay, benefits, and rank. While these women were WAAC, they still did not act in the war and were not considered to be Veterans. To be introduced into the program you first had to pass certain requirements. You had to be in a set range of height, weight, and age and the women had to be a high school graduate (Ziobro). The Angels actively worked in the war to defend their lives and were considered to be Veterans. They are also the biggest group of POW still known to history. They were the first women known to wear fatigues and combat boots, and the first group of American nurses that were sent on the battlefield for duty (Collins). In 1970, men and women were able to train together and women were also able to rise to command in non-combat units. Even though the WAAC women served time, they were not considered to be Veterans until 1980. In 2013, women were granted the right to serve actively with no limitations in the military and could serve in direct combat units. In 2019, there is talk of whether women would be required for a draft (Blakemore).

As the women of the WAAC were not part of the actual army, the corps did not have to be restricted by the laws that were instated by the Army. Within the year of the organization being established over 400 jobs were open to women. They trained at Fort Des Monies in Iowa. This was the first training ground of the institution. In 1943, President Roosevelt signed the bill to change the name to the Women's Army Corps (WAC), which made the organization officially part of the Army. Many of the women that became the Angels were stationed in Manila due to being involved in the WAC (Creation of the women's army corps). After the auxiliary period was over, the women in the WAC received the same pay and benefits as their male counterparts did (Hickey).

Nearly 150,000 American women served in the WAC during WWII. In 1948, Congress passed the Women's Armed Services Integration Act, which promised that women would have a permanent place in the military. Three decades later, the army eliminated the WAC and women were able to integrate into the same units as the men. Colleges were able to support women by creating ROTC programs to encourage inspiring women that want to pursue status in the military, by giving them a place to learn about the military and its values. This grew to high schools having the same programs, and for military schools to open their doors to women as well. The Women's Army Corps Veterans' Association was created to care for and to celebrate women veterans that were involved in wars after World War II (Women's Army Corps).

International Timeline of Women Gaining Rights In the Military

Internationally, women were treated very differently per country. The United States was highlighted for giving its women rights for many things long per most countries even would think about it. However, women serving in a war was not one of those rights that was given before other countries.

In 1917, an all-female Battalion was created in Russia. It was infamously named "Women's Battalion of Death". Maria Bochkareva was the founder of this group and accessed permission from the Czar himself. One of the purposes of creating this group was to persuade the men to keep fighting. Their involvement only lasted a year out of training when the treaty of Brest- Litovsk was signed (Women in world war I).

On July 17th, 1915 British women started to demand the right to work in war industries. On July 21st, 1915 there was a suffrage march to allow women to have rights in World War I. The first battle of the first world war called the Battle of the Somme made many officials consider the possibility of allowing women to support the forces. The WAAC's were founded in March 1917. A little over a year later, over 100,000 women joined the organization (Timeline of women in the Army).

After World War Two ended, the world reflected on what American was instilling. At the end of 1949, The Women's Royal Army Corps (WRAC) was formed. It took a while for a range of jobs to open up to the women, but in 1952 all jobs were available to the women (Timeline of women in the Army). The Angels of Bataan sped up the action of women gaining rights in America and many other third world countries. The way the Angels of Bataan handled the tribulations brought The United States of America to the twentieth century.

Conclusion

The Angels of Bataan inspired many changes to come to the rights in which women have in the military. The Angels of Bataan were a small group of 77 women, but each one made it through the war and were able to tell their selfless stories 88 years later. The Angels are very important to the women of the modern age as they brought the change of women having rights to serve in the military and to be able to hold jobs in the military. When Japan bombed Pearl Harbor in 1941, the world changed as there was a new contributor to the war. The Angels were innocent like millions of others, but they rose above their enemies and wore fatigues and worked on through their own pain.

The Fear Between Us

GARRETT MCLAIN

I've fallen, sinking deeper.
I'm calling, reaching higher.
Depths around, the head does pound,
What is this frightful thing?

I'm walking, stretching further.
I'm running, a seething martyr.
Lights are gold, hearts are cold,
And I must turn the page.

I'm hiding, taking guard.
I'm fleeting, just one card.
I feel the tremor, the mighty clamor,
Yet I still face the dark.

Now I see this nearing glimmer.
Now I see this road of terror.
I was gasping, to deadly passing,
But at dawn, my Father is coming.

A Simple Deal

KAYLYNN CASEY

I'm here to make a deal
Saying those words could have
Possibly been the worst decision I've ever made

Options were few and I didn't know anything else to do
I had allowed myself to reach a level of desperation
So great that I would have allowed to do just about anything
To make a quick dollar and anything is exactly what I did
And exactly what I would regret

What you must understand before I tell my story any longer
Is that my reasoning for being in this situation
Wasn't because I was selfish or that I didn't care at all
In fact it was quite the opposite I cared entirely too much

My daughter had gotten sick
The only child that I had managed to have successfully
So you as a parent should understand my desperation
She's the only thing I have left.

I would do anything for her to get better
Expensive treatments and extended stays at the hospital
But nothing seemed to work

The doctors told me again and again that these things take time
And miracles don't just happen overnight
But a miracle is exactly what I needed
And was exactly what I planned on getting

Because it was in that moment that I remembered an old tale
About this demon you could summon
But only at a railroad and if done correctly
He would grant you anything you desired
But for an undisclosed price

So I took my chances and went against
Everything I was taught growing up
About leaving it in the hands of God
and that he would provide a way out of no way
Was simply not enough anymore

I've been waiting, praying, and have been a devoted follower
Of his word for as long as I could remember
But I've grown tired of words, tired of waiting

So I made my way to an abandoned railroad
And proceeded to do a ritual that would summon the answer to my problems
The time I spent in his presence was short
And the words exchanged were even shorter

After all it was just a simple deal

Beauty Within a Beast

PEYTON BLACK

They don't want me out during the day time,
So I walk among creatures in the moonlight,
With shame of the monster I am.
Critters crawl alongside my feet,
That is covered in shameful dirt.
Small piles of sticks crack in the silence.
Holes in the ground wait,
For a creature to end its day in slumber.

White light hits my backside
Creating a silhouette of myself on the ground,
Something only I,
And the skies above me can see.

Like a new man

I can make a new man,
Instead of living as a man-made monster,
A menace to the people who walk in spite of me,
I just want to live as a man.
Nothing more,
Nothing less.

I can walk without fear of myself,
And fear from others.
But what am I supposed to do,
When my bad deeds can't be undone?



The Attack on Pearl Harbor: A Date Which Will Live in Infamy

GRACE HUGHES &
MAGGIE MCGILL

Abstract

This project involves discovering how the attack on Pearl Harbor during World War II shaped the United States of America. The goal of this project is to show that America became a global superpower due to the military battle between Japan and America in the mid-1900s. To accomplish this, speeches from Franklin D. Roosevelt and Tojo will aid in answering the question. Along with speeches, maps that outline the initial attack from each country will also be presented. Upon inspection of the event, the 'surprise' attack caused America to build up not only its military strength, but also its economy in order to be able to thrive as a nation in the future. In this research, it becomes evident that the rise of an American superpower was the effect of the Attack on Pearl Harbor.

Introduction

On December 7, 1941, Japanese fighter pilots took flight, and bombed the American naval base in Honolulu, Hawaii. Many lives were lost and American naval ships and planes were destroyed on the day of this surprise attack. This day was devastating for America, but it changed the course of American history. As Paul Sparrow, the director of FDR Library in Hyde Park, stated in an interview with CBS in December of 2016, "It is the transition day when we shifted from being an isolationist nation to being a global superpower."[1] This attack on the United States provoked the president at the time, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Congress to declare war on Japan, the day after the attack. This act officially entered America into World War II. On December 8, 1941, in a speech given by Roosevelt announcing the declaration of war, he stated this famous line, "... December 7, 1941- a date which will live in infamy…"[2]

Isolationism in the United States

The history of isolationism in the United States dates back to the time of our founding fathers. They saw the fast geographical separation from Europe as an ideal situation to begin the formation of the new nation of America. "Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course," George Washington said in his 1796 farewell address. With the exception of the

1846 to 1848 Mexican War, which expanded the US borders westward, the young nation of America did not want to take part in any military ventures in other parts of the world.[3]

The United States of America remained an isolationist country until the Spanish – American War when Cuba revolted against Spain in 1898. President William McKinley sent the battleship Maine to Havana, Cuba on a goodwill visit. During this visit, an explosion on board the battleship killed more than 250 U.S. sailors. While the true cause of the explosion was unknown at the time, many Americans blamed Spain and the U.S. declared war on Spain at that time. Spain surrendered within four months and yielded Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines to the United States.[4] This war made, Theodore Roosevelt, a war hero and leader of the volunteer Rough Riders regiment during this war, a prominent figure. He became McKinley's vice president and after McKinley was assassinated in 1901, he became the president. Theodore Roosevelt's foreign-policy was more robust than previous presidents and he wanted to promote U.S. interests abroad. President Teddy Roosevelt is remembered for his saying, "speak softly and carry a big stick" and was instrumental in the construction of the Panama Canal as well as negotiated the end of the Russo – Japanese war. The events of World War I once again changed the United States ideology from the expansionism of Teddy Roosevelt back to isolationism. The U.S. entered World War I in 1917 joining their allies in Europe, but by the time the war was over, the horrific bloodshed in Europe -17 million dead and another 20 million wounded – caused a long period of isolationism. Even though there was a rise of militaristic dictatorships in Europe and Japan during the 1930s, most people in the U.S. were more worried about issues at home regarding the Great Depression.[5] The president of the time, President Franklin D. Roosevelt recognized the threat of dictatorships overseas but did not have the support of the isolationist Congress. Many prominent American leaders of the time including Charles Lindbergh and Frank Loyd Wright began a powerful anti war group known as the American First Committee which strongly denounced war. This group demanded U.S. neutrality in Germany's war with Britain and wanted to negotiate peace with Hitler. They even opposed Franklin Roosevelt's Land – Lease Act at the time, which sent Britain aid in the form of arms and aircraft.[6]

The surprise attack on the US military base at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, changed this isolationist rhetoric forever, and the American First Committee quickly disbanded. World War II began decades of international engagement with the United States emerging as a superpower. In the cold war with the USSR that followed, isolationism greatly regressed. In recent times, the U.S. involvement in the prolonged Iraq and Afghanistan wars along with economic recessions have

awakened some isolationist ideology. "What we're seeing today is something like isolationism, but not to the extent of the 1920s and '30s," says political scientist James Meernik. The internet, an increasingly globalized economy, and the international reach of terrorism all make isolationism a much harder sell today, Meernik says. "We can no longer just close up shop and forget the world."[7]

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Franklin D. Roosevelt was Americas 32nd president. He was born in 1882 in New York. He attended Harvard University and Columbia Law School. In 1905, FDR married the love of his life, Eleanor Roosevelt. Shortly after, Roosevelt entered politics as a Democrat where he ran for New York State Governor in 1910 and won that election. Then in November of 1932, Franklin Roosevelt won the office of President. Three years later, Roosevelt passed the New Deals Program which angered many bankers and businessmen. In response to the disapproval of the program, he passed a new program of reform. After the reform program was passed, he was reelected for a second term in 1936 when he pledged the US to a "good neighbor" policy, which changed the Monroe Doctrine. In 1940, France had fallen and came under the rule of Germany. He then sent Great Britain aid that was just short of military involvement.[8] Then in December of 1941, terror struck the great state of Hawaii when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. This is known as, "a date which will live in infamy." FDR believed that while the United States was at peace with Japan prior to the attack, it was planned weeks in advance, along with the other "terrorist like" attacks Japan issued. In Roosevelt's speech the day after the attack, he states, "Yesterday the Japanese government launched an attack against Malaya.

Last night, Japan forces attacked Hong Kong. Last night, Japan forces attacked Guam. Last night, Japanese forces attacked the Phillippine Islands. Last night, the Japanese attacked Wake Island. And this morning, the Japanese attacked Midway Island".[9] With this in mind, Roosevelt had a hard task at hand with dealing with the very forceful, belligerent Japanese.

Pearl Harbor

Pearl Harbor is a naval base located in Oahu, Hawaii. It was established in 1908. In the next few years, the base grew exponentially. The navy in Hawaii grew so much that the base was forced to expand and make room for more battleships. In addition to making it bigger, they created a repair facility for the war ships and planes (Naval Station Pearl Harbor, Hawaii), thus making it a valuable asset to the United States.

While the United States tried to remain out of the war in Europe, internation-

al relations were making it hard to do so. Also at this time, Japan was aggressively trying to expand its empire in the east. Japan relied heavily on steel and oil supplied by the United States but in 1940, President Roosevelt restricted trade with Japan. The United States also began sending military hardware to the leader of the Chinese forces resisting Japanese take over.[10]

Negotiations between Japan and the United States began in early 1941 but by the summer of 1941, President Roosevelt decided to freeze all Japanese assets in the United States and ended all shipments of oil to Japan. Because of the shaky international political climate, American diplomats and intelligence officers suspected that Japan may strike United States interests but did not expect to be hit at Pearl Harbor. They suspected that Japan would attack British Malaysia or the Dutch East Indies to help with their dwindling oil supplies. Little did the Americans know that Japanese aircraft carriers had secretly moved toward Hawaii with plans on striking the United States Pacific Fleet that was stationed at Pearl Harbor. By incapacitating the United States Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, Japan could then capture the Philippines and other American island holdings before the American military/navy could retaliate. Japan then hoped to have a Navy fortress that would dominate the entire Pacific Rim. This would also force the United States to focus on European events and enable Japan to rule in east Asia.[10]

The Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor on Sunday, December 7, 1941, damaged or destroyed eight battleships, three light cruisers, three destroyers, three smaller vessels and 188 aircraft. Most tragically almost 3,000 Americans were killed. However, the Japanese assumption that the United States would focus on the war in Europe and give up the pacific rim was mistaken. The next day, President Roosevelt addressed a shocked and angry nation and declared war![11]

While the axis powers had been well established in both Europe and Asia prior to the United States entering the war, the allied forces with the United States on board began winning on both fronts with the ally forces eventually declaring victory.[12]

Conclusion

The attack on Pearl Harbor forever changed the ideology of the United States of America's foreign policy. With a long history of support for isolationism, the attack at Pearl Harbor awoke the sleeping giant of the United States of America and forced its involvement in the Second World War. While this day was devastating for America, it changed the course of American history as the U.S. shifted from being an isolationist nation to being a global superpower. As President Franklin D Roosevelt stated, December 7, 1941, is a truly "a day that will live in infamy!"

The Dying Ember

LAUREN WISE

The World has grown so dark,
As if all valuable life ceases to exist,
Only savages remain.
In the chaos of the ruins that are left
Monsters trek over the remnants of buildings, people, or anything of light.
I find sanctuary tucked away from the rest of the world,
And with the few things that are still living, We're trying to understand what happened.
A flash of light when all was good,
A war between reality and story, so powerful
It would test anyone's faith.
But in this hell, where no light breaks but the red of my fires,
and nothing stirs but the flickering shadows on my wet rock walls,
or scampering rats on my piles of bones,
I can't help but wonder if the Rapture actually happened,
And if this God is real.

Did they Murder each other more Gently because in the Woods Sweet Songbirds Sang?

SHANNON SMITH

Once upon a time, lost within a nursery rhyme:
Humpty-Dumpty had sat on a wall,
Cinderella had a great fall.
Ariel choked on a plastic ring
Just a few of my least favorite things.

But all is swell in the Kingdom of Gumdrops and Sugars!
"Off with her head!" Screech the on-lookers.
A crimson rose of her castle, smiles in shame as many forsook her.
Mary's Little Lamb has been taken to the butcher.
Snow White giggles and sins overtook her.

Rapunzel weeps in the desert,
God listens, but his eyes avert.
Wishing upon the brightest star,
Won't get your heart very far.
Let's gather 'round the mulberry bush and sing of inks and tar.

Mirror mirror, riddle me this,
Why does Aurora still await Charming's kiss?
His riches vast and spells he casts,
To think he'd slay the dragon, he mercilessly laughs.

To the witch's hut go Hansel and Gretel,
To guttonize themselves and be plucked from life's petal.
Jack and Jill are spilled as the pail,
And Belle remains trapped within the dungeon, rotting in jail.

Put the storybook down a dear lamb,

For it's merely a story and tales of distant lands.
The songbirds sing of damned nature and prides,
Blue Beard smiles behind his self-inflicted mournful eyes.

For fairy tales are to tell of lessons and morals,
Lose a few and become as you read poor mortal.
No matter how atrocious or gruesome,
That is the way of life by fold and twosome.
Hold your crown ashamedly off your head,
Realize what a glory to have only had read.

Hide-and-Seek

PEYTON HEFNER

The dirt road.
Brave Lionheart
in my hands.
I pull his plush,
soft body closer
and try to find comfort
in his warm embrace.

Mommy was always sad.
She drove away
in her shiny black car.
Daddy was never there.
Mommy is gone.

Lionheart is all I have left.
He'll protect me now.

Maybe Mommy is playing
Hide-and-seek.
Maybe she wants me
to find her.

I try
but the rocks pierce my feet
as I walk down the road.
I cry looking into
Lionheart's glass eyes.

I can't find Mommy.
I yell and tell her she won.
Mommy never answers.
She never stops hiding.

Untitled, Kierra Douglas



The 9/11 You Don't Know About

DE'MARCUS JENKINS JR.

As Americans, we live in a time fraught with tension; where every action is charged by political and personal passion. With foreign relations worsening by the day and the political and ideological gap between our citizens stretching into a yawning maw, one can only wonder how we found ourselves here. We can say our problem is akin to that of a gnarled, cancerous tree. Believing that all of the blame lies within the hands of any one person or any one group does nothing but swing at the leaves; a lot of noise and wasted effort while the tree stands tall. I believe it is time to look deeper, farther; purposefully digging at the roots until the whole rotten system falls to the ground. We Americans must come to terms with our issues and look not at a President, nor a Party, nor a People. Here and now, we shall look at our Imperialism and the many factors that aided its oppressive growth.

To begin our discussion on the ragged rise of U.S Imperialism, it is only logical to begin with one of the most important events of our time: 9/11. Not the 9/11 in which we made every attempt to start a war in the face of a tragedy, but the far more silent 9/11/73 - the

coup of Chile's democratically elected Salvador Allende. As unfortunate and brutal an act as it was, it served as nothing more than a proving ground for the CIA to perfect their fledgling art of extrajudicial tampering. Given an essentially blank check, they were able to comfortably employ a range of tactics: economic sanctions, silent steering of the Chilean military, and the weaponizing of the non-Marxist Chilean public (Sasa). This brutal effectiveness bled off into many other acts, leading to the installment of various U.S backed leaders, and the inevitable filling of America's quickly deepening pockets. And while this event remains the crowning achievement of the CIA's quiet imperialistic efforts, we have still not reached the bottom of our proverbial tree.

As previously stated, it would be naive to believe that one principal event is the "Big Moment" for American Imperialism to dominate the world stage. This is why we must go farther, to the political posturing and drum-beating that got the American people into a feared frenzy. To a point in which fear of war and retaliation of our actions were the only things that truly united the public. Here, I speak of the Cold War; a time thick with ideological and economic tension in which two superpowers clashed in a battle without bullets - at least, bullets we couldn't hear. In a faux war stretching taut over 44 years, one could only assume that the public would grow weary, agitated even. Why was the support for the war effort so unflagging, so ironclad that it could remain in play far past its due date? It all falls back on one man and his dogmatic negativity: Joseph McCarthy.

Joseph McCarthy was a relatively unknown senator in the late 40's to early 50's, unable to find success until his most famous accusation. In a speech given in February of 1950, McCarthy claimed that over 200 communists had infiltrated the Department of State (Munro). This sent the media into a fit, plastering his names and the implications of his divine knowledge in the homes of every citizen in America. When he was taken to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to verify his claims, he was unable to name a single one of the communists that he proclaimed were prancing about the halls of the U.S Government. Unfortunately for all of us, the damage had already been done. The Red Scare was sweeping itself across the nation, and with McCarthy making mountains out of mole hills it seemed inescapable to consider your own neighbors communist spies. McCarthyism became the de facto ideology: it pervaded the media, created an even more tense environment than once was, and put countless "potential commies" under scrutiny and eventual trial. After four long years, government officials grew tired of allowing him to run the show. Following a 36 day hearing, his charges were methodically disproven and discredited, flipping the media's attention negatively upon McCarthy. Though he may have died 3 years later (and the Red Scare along with him), the seed had already been planted. A firm dislike towards leftist ideol-

ogies had been cemented in the hearts of the American people, allowing the CIA make use of that negative connotation to ward enough any public concerns. After all, who cares about pesky human rights violations when you're helping to spread democracy and destroy communism?

McCarthy may have been a sensationalistic opportunist, but he was a lasting one. Even if the public couldn't explicitly name the "terrors of communism", they still maintained a general belief that it - as well as any connected to it - were inherently bad. Thus, the CIA meddling in the affairs of other countries could be routinely explained away by vague statements of "protection and liberation of the impoverished, oppressed peoples". The violent unseating of democratically elected Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadegh in Iran was lauded as an attempt to provide freedom and liberty to the public, but in actuality was entirely based on the prospect of a new influx of oil for the U.S and the U.K (Allen-Ebrahimian). This act alone befouled any attempt at peaceful relations with Iran so effectively that even 60 years later tensions run just as caustic (if not more, due to recent military action). Compare this to the Argentine Coup of 1976, responsible for imprisoning leftist President Isabel Peron and her entire staff, replacing every possible position with a military official. It is important to note that this event was the most bloody to date: over 22,000 Argentine citizens suspected to be left-leaning were "liquidated" and disappeared, with the few dissenters who remained struggling to sing a different tune (Osorio). Despite the wanton violence and cruelty on display in this atrocity , this act still remained relatively under the public radar. As much as I would like to say such an atrocity wouldn't be so readily ignored today, I can only continue to be proven incorrect. The CIA had a job cut out for them, but they excelled with flying colors: utilizing the latent fear of communism to erase any sympathy with those being massacred, and keeping the media's sights firmly set on the Soviet Union so that the public wouldn't pay attention to anything else going on behind the scenes. It is important to keep this in mind as we analyze the beginnings of the Chilean Coup, and how exactly we capitalized off of its momentum.

As is the case with many events, it is unwise to place all of our focus on the principal event itself. It is in this vein that we take note of Allende's years prior to the coup, beginning with his previous attempts at the presidency. Born to an upper-middle class family in 1908, he received not only the financial support to pursue an effective education, but also ideological support when he took up political activism. He was a founding member (and later the leader) of the Chilean Socialist Party, giving him enough recognition and respect to become a senator in 1945 (History). Despite a multitude of failed presidential races throughout the 50s and 60s, Allende persevered, steadily gaining traction within the Chilean citizenry. It is at this time that he began to attract the attention of the United

States government, the target on his back painted a deeper red not only for his problematic leftist views and adamant activism, but also his plans to nationalise US-owned industries in Chile. President Nixon and Henry Kissinger colluded to perform whatever task was necessary, completely disregarding the US Embassy and providing the CIA with $10 million in funds. With this newfound backing the CIA attempted to bribe and cajole the Chilean populace: first, through blackmailing the local government into denying Allende the presidency. Second, through the spread of right-wing misinformation to sway the hearts of the public. Third, through the contracted assassination of figures like General Rene Schneider, where although her was a conservative, he completely and utterly opposed a coup or any other extrajudicial action (History). All of these measures failed to keep Allende out of office, with his inauguration taking place on November 3rd of 1970. It is only natural that this caused a great deal of agitation within the forces in the states, urging the higher-ups to provide more drastic plans. The CIA doubled down on their propagation of propaganda, funding a multitude of opposition groups such as El Mercurio (Bonnefoy). Allende moved unimpeded, making good on his promises to nationalise the various foreign businesses in Chile, most of which were US-owned. This enraged President Nixon, urging him to apply an immense amount of pressure upon the CIA, culminating with him ordering them to "make the Chilean economy scream" (Kornbluh). And scream it did: the CIA manipulated the economy to tank the world price of copper, and ordered a complete ban on US economic aid. The World Bank (and similar institutions like it) resolved to end all loans to Chile, while foreign investment practically evaporated due to fears of nationalization.

By the year of the coup, Chile's wellbeing was in shambles. Rampant inflation, labor strikes, food shortages, and left-right violence were common occurrences. Though Allende maintained the support of the lower class, the pressure placed on the economy and the ever present propaganda pervading the media caused the middle class to completely abandon him. On the morning of September 11th, the presidential palace La Moneda fell under attack. Though enemy aircraft and ground infantry mercilessly assaulted the compound, farmers from neighboring areas rushed to defend their president, with most unfortunately meeting their demise (Sheehy). Upon seeing the rampant destruction and slaughter of his own citizens, Allende chose to take his own life, effectively ending the siege and sinking Chile into a newfound darkness. Pinochet's rule affected the country immediately: a country so renowned and proud of its democracy had it just as quickly ripped away. Any dissidents of his rule were imprisoned and tortured, while those remaining staunch Allende supporters found themselves easily disappeared. No expenses were spared when it came to the complete and utter breaking of the

Chilean spirit; through murder, rape, intimidation, and even beating of the elderly, Pinochet ensured the security of right-wing values and the steadfast repulsion of anything he deemed to have communist tendencies (Sheehy, Kirby). Though it pains me to ask, it must be said: where are our staunch defenders of liberty? Where is the western world when it realizes that the U.S. has facilitated such terrible crimes against humanity? Where are our heroes when the world needs saving the most?

The answer? Mewling over insufficient glory. In a recorded call on the day of the coup, Kissinger and Nixon could be heard whining over the "liberal media" and how its accurate portrayal of events prevented them from being lauded as heroes. These men felt no remorse, no regret, no pain at the incredible loss of life and the complete befoulment of democracy, only annoyance at the lack of public appreciation for their ill-gotten gains. Kissinger even went so far as to personally thank Pinochet for his "great service to the West" and the reassurance that the United States wished to "support him, not hurt him" (Kornbluh). Other nations followed a similar route: thanking Pinochet for his opposition of communism, or simply cutting ties with the country as a whole. Spain and France followed the latter, but I must ask, what good had that truly done? Pinochet still ruled for another 17 years, with a countless number of atrocities displayed proudly on his bedazzled lapel. And the one global power who had a chance of intervention without further sinking the world into war was far too cozy with Chile's despot. At the time of his arrest in 2000, our favorite Iron Lady sent Pinochet whiskey and kind words in his happily provided vacation home detention center (Youkee).

Unfortunate as it may be, these events do not culminate into some positive outcome. Closely following was the Argentine Coup of 1976, where as previously mentioned President Isabel Peron was unseated. Its high death toll met minimal public outcry, but the most piece of this toxic puzzle is a familiar one: Henry Kissinger. When presented with the news that Argentina had fallen under new rule, he not only expected bloodshed, but fully encouraged it. He cared little for the thoughts of the media, the general public, and most certainly not the wellbeing of any Argentine leftists: only that this new regime had the unwavering support of the United States. Two months prior to the coup, Robert Hill, Kissinger, and William Rogers convene on the necessity of public executions and the controlling of information so as to not raise public concern on human rights violations. It can be reasonably inferred that these preventative measures were successful, seeing that our Congress agreed to supply Argentina with $50 million in security assistance (Osorio). Our road to the fabled 'American Ideals' only grow more cracked and desolate as we reach the current day: from the arming of mujahideen fighters to destabilize the Afghanistan government and force a soviet response under the

Carter administration (Gibbs), to the false War on Drugs that only served to prop up the prison-industrial complex under the Reagan administration (Taylor), to the many despicable acts committed under president's to come. When a nation is firmly built and operated based on the desires of avaricious men, there can be no happy endings.

Here we reach the nitty gritty, the wretched caps of our roots spread so far and so deep within the fabric of our nation. Our heroes and purveyors of truth not only fall short of our reasonable expectations, but they completely subvert them. With just these few acts I have provided thus far in the long list of horrors we have placed upon other nations, one thing is common: There is always a moral excuse. Though this may appear unassuming, it points to the truth of the matter. The CIA realises that wantonly deposing and coercing other nations will make horrific blame fall upon them fast, so they mask it with something people can swallow. Through the Cold War, every action taken was for the sake of stopping the spread of communism and liberating the oppressed masses. However Chile, a socialist nation, was targeted and assaulted simply for not associating with the United States nor adhering to its economic values. In the late 80's to today, the reason for interference in the Middle East has always been "The War on Terror" and the liberation of oppressed people. Yet, just last year, our own President released a statement to the armed forces stationed in Syria to prioritise the oil reserves over the Kurdish forces and the citizens they protected, effectively abandoning our allies in the process. "The War on Drugs" was simply a figurehead to hide behind when it came to keeping prisons at capacity and creating free labor for private companies to exploit. There will always be a reason, always an atrocity committed in a far away land, stuck behind layers of distorted glass. The U.S's usage of private military contractors - such as Blackwater - to deflect public ire, the constantly shifting moral shields put in place to mask the true avaricious nature of our representatives in office, and the constant reinforcement to the general public that questioning your country in times of strife is treasonous and unpatriotic: this is the wicked system that we have all allowed to fester and take root within our problematic nation. The worst part about it is that the information is free for any to find. Every literate citizen in America maintains the ability to discover the true nature of their nation, but when a vocal portion of the general population believes it to be treasonous to question one's administration, a bitter and confused divide begins. It must be our civic duty to inform the public of their country's misdeeds, to right the wrongs set by the greedy in power. And it is here that we shall take a stand and let it be known that these things are evil, that they cannot be accepted, and that we shall not allow this to divide us any longer.

The Gulag Archipelago: An Analysis of the Worldwide Impact of Solzhenitsyn's Masterpiece

OLIVIA HILBURN

Introduction

Every child raised in modern-day America can easily recall the horrific events of the Holocaust. They can speak of the millions of Jews, Gypsies, and homosexuals that were ruthlessly murdered at the hands of Adolf Hitler and his henchman, and they can feasibly explain specific viewpoints and occurrences in Nazi Germany throughout the time period. This knowledge, held by almost every citizen in America, is necessary to the future of the nation and of the world. But there lies one unavoidable issue. An issue that world-renowned psychologist Jordan Peterson describes as ". . . a testament to the absolute rot of the education system" (Peterson). While nearly every person can speak of the Holocaust and the oppression faced by the Jews, few can recall learning of the unimaginably sickening institution that was the Soviet Union, and even fewer would have any recollection of a day where they learned of the atrocities it comitted. Our continued existence relies on our willingness to remember the past and live by its lessons, and author Alexandr Solzhenitsyn was prepared to risk it all to prove this principle. Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's *The Gulag Archipelago*, through its ac-

count of the mass incarceration and forced labor of millions of innocent men, women, and children in the Soviet Union from the period 1918 to 1956, revealed to the world the reality of the gulag and the importance of the horrific system to the existence of the Soviet regime all while destroying the legitimacy of the entire Communist ideology.

History of the Gulag

To understand the extent to which Solzhenitsyn's writing changed the world, one must first understand the history of the system to which he directed his focus. In 1919, just a few years after the Russian Revolution, the founder of the Russian Communist Party, Vladimir Lenin, initiated the *Glavnoe Upravlenie* Lag*erei* (Main Camp Administration) system of forced labor camps known as the Gulag. Lenin was merely the origin of the oppressive Soviet system, however, and it was not until Joseph Stalin came to power in 1924 that the system underwent a full-fledged implementation.

The Gulag system housed prisoners from all walks of life, with specific groups of inmates often arriving in waves. The first group arrived in the Gulag beginning in 1928, when Stalin launched his Five-Year Plan and demanded a twenty percent increase in the Soviet Union's industrial output and a mass collectivization of agriculture ("Five Year Plans"). Those who opposed this plan or refused to vacate (mostly kulaks), were arrested and imprisoned in the Gulag ("Gulag").

By 1932 Stalin had completely revolutionized the Soviet Union, but his reign was far from over. In 1934, a prominent Bolshevik leader, Sergei Kirov, was assassinated by Leonif Nikolayev in the headquarters of the Communist Party. Upon Kirov's demise, Stalin launched an anti-conspiracy campaign to imprison or eliminate any "party dissenters" or those determined a threat to his reign that were currently residing in the Soviet Union; this crusade was coined "the Great Purge." Those sought out during the Great Purge became known as "enemies of the people," and often included political officials, military leaders, minorities, and ordinary citizens. At the height of Stalin's purge, it seemed that no one was safe — any suspicion of anti-Stalin sentiments got a person sent directly to one of the now 476 labor camps (Applebaum, "Great Purge").

As government use of the labor camps increased over the years, this second group of inmates, called "zeks," consisted more of citizens arrested on suspicion of minor crimes and anti-government sentiment and speech, "crimes" for which incarceration is unheard of in the West. During this time, Joseph Stalin made the Gulag famous, as he made the prison camps an instrument of his dictatorship and repressive rule, sentencing just about anyone he or his minions perceived as a threat to the rise and power of the communist party or Stalin's rule. Not even a

direct threat was necessary for incarceration. Many were imprisoned just for having ties or relationships with others who were accused of anti-Stalin sentiment. As a result, the number of prisoners grew from a few hundred thousand to several million in just a few years under Stalin.

The conditions in the Gulags were notoriously harsh. The prisoners worked upwards of fourteen hour days on projects including construction, mining, and industrial efforts essential to the growth of the Soviet nation and the increasing stronghold of communism and the Soviet regime throughout Eurasia. The zeks were forced to use crude tools or their bare hands while working in the harshest of Russian weather conditions, particularly the long, subfreezing, and subzero temperatures during the winter months. Those who failed to meet production quotas, which occurred often in the less than admirable working conditions, were deprived of food rations and other "amenities" offered at the camps. Like the concentration camps under Hitler's Holocaust years in Germany, the living conditions in the Gulags were overcrowded and lacked any sense of proper sanitation. Women and children were also subjected to the harsh conditions, with women regularly facing the threat of sexual assault from male prisoners and guards. Death by physical exhaustion, starvation, and violence (including murder by prison guards) were all common. Some estimates indicate over ten percent of the prison population — millions — died in the prisons each year ("Gulag").

Upon Stalin's death in 1953, the entirety of the Gulag system began to crumble, and within the span of a few days, millions of prisoners were released. The prison camps did not immediately and entirely disappear, however, as during the Cold War, many camps were repurposed to house criminals, democratic political activists, and others who disagreed with the Soviet government. It was not until the mid to late 1970s that knowledge of the prison camp atrocities were revealed (this was likely due to Stalin's many great efforts at restricting the flow of information from within the prison camps by limiting the availability of records, photographs and film of the horrible conditions), and only after Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in 1985 was the Gulag system officially dismantled ("Gulag").

The Gulag system is believed to have caused the deaths of between 10 and 20 million people from the period 1918 to 1956 — over ten percent of the overall deaths in the Soviet Union during the same time. Countless people were deeply affected by the atrocities of the Gulag, and it is only after years of recovery and knowledge exposure that the modern-day nation of Russia has begun to heal ("Gulag").

Alexandr Solzhenitsyn

One massive contributor to the advancement of Russia beyond its Gulag years

is Alexandr Solzhenitsyn, acclaimed novelist, historian, and short story writer. Alexandr Solzhenitsyn was born on December 11, 1918, in Kislovodsk, Russia to a family of Coassack intellectuals. During his early years, Solzhenitsyn studied mathematics at Rostov University while also taking correspondence courses in literature at a university in Moscow. In 1941, some time after graduating from college, Solzhenitsyn was called to serve in the Red Army during World War II, and in 1945, Solzhenitsyn sent a private letter to a friend in which he criticized Stalin and voiced several opinions that caught the attention of the secret police (SMERSH). Because of this letter, Solzenhitsyn was determined an enemy of the state, arrested, and sent to work in the Gulag for the next eleven years (Solzhenitsyn 14).

Upon entering the Gulag system, Solzhenitsyn was a staunch communist advocate who believed that Stalin was implementing Marxist values incorrectly. By the time of his release, Solzenhitsyn was one of the leading critics of the entire ideology. He expressed his newly formed ideas in his novels, *Cancer Ward, One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*, and *In the First Circle*, each of which provided deep criticisms of the communist doctrine ("Biography"). In 1970, Solzhenitsyn was awarded the Nobel Prize in literature for the "ethical force with which he . . . pursued the indispensable traditions of Russian literature" ("Gulag", "The Nobel Prize in Literature 1970").

In 1973, Solzhenitsyn published his literary masterpiece, T*he Gulag Archipelago*, in Paris, France, after smuggling its transcript out of the Soviet Union on microfilm. Titled as a metaphor for the vast network of labor camps situated throughout the USSR, *The Gulag Archipelago* served as the first accurate and complete account of the trials and tribulations faced by Solzhenitsyn and over 20 million others during their time as prisoners within the clutches of the Soviet regime ("The Gulag Archipelago"). It was the first writing to openly criticise the Soviet Union, and, as a result of its publication, Solzhenitsyn was expelled from the Soviet Union and sent to live in exile. He would not return until 1994, three years after the collapse of the USSR ("Gulag").

The Gulag Archipelago

Alexandr Solzhenitsyn's *The Gulag Archipelago* first began to circulate throughout the USSR months before it was formally published. Generally, a person would be given twenty-four hours to read the transcript before he/she was encouraged to pass it on ("How The Gulag Archipelago Changed the World."). At the time of its initial circulation, *The Gulag Archipelago* was highly taboo — its author had been exiled just years earlier for *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich* — and anyone caught with the transcript could expect to be imprisoned. Despite the clear

consequences of being found with such an anti-Stalinist work, people still read it. As countless historians have stated, reading the book mattered so much to Soviet people because they saw themselves, upsetti spaghetti citizens of Soviet Russia, in Solzhenitsyn's work. Containing the accounts of over 200 Gulag prisoners, *The Gulag Archipelago* provided its readers with something few had seen before — the truth of the hardships and wrongdoings that so many had endured. By providing a canvas for the mass arrests, camps, transit centers, secret police, and acts of heroism and despair that occurred as a result of the Gulag system, Solzhenitsyn proved that the horrors of the Gulag ". . . could not be ignored or dismissed as a single man's experience" ("How The Gulag Archipelago Changed the World").

While many had seen similar information before, perhaps in broken newspaper articles or from stories told by family members, few had seen the Gulag to that extent and never that thoroughly. *The Gulag Archipelago* served as the first instance in which the entire range of the Gulag calamity had been consolidated into one work. Through Solzhenitsyn's writing, it was made clear that the Gulag did not only affect a select few people, but an entire nation of innocent and unsuspecting citizens — the atrocities committed by the leaders of the Soviet Union could not be ignored.

But even more than revealing the simple reality of the Gulag, Solzhenitsyn's work unveiled to the world a horrifying fact. Throughout every massacre, every mass execution of humanity, one constant factor remains. As Anne Applebaum, historian and Pulitzer Prize winner, perfectly states in reference to the countless examples including the Gulag, the Holocaust, the Armenian Genocide, the Rape of Nanking, the Khmer Rouge, the Bosnian wars, the Lithuanina Genocide, and the Rwandan massacres, "Only our ability to debase and destroy and dehumanize our fellow men has been — and will be — repeated again and again" ("Gulag: Understanding the Magnitude of What Happened"). *The Gulag Archipelago* terrified world leaders and ordinary citizens alike. It brought human rights into the daily docket of international debate and influenced an incredible amount of distrust towards other communist nations. Aleksander Solzhenitsyn, in what Jordan Peterson describes as a "2100 page scream," revealed to the world the reality of the Gulag and the sheer number of people affected all while providing society with the horrifying theme of violence that has consistently materialized throughout history.

The Gulag system provided incredibly cheap labor for the Soviet Union. With arrests of "enemies of the state" and their families occurring left and right, the USSR faced no shortage of workers. Because of this, the Gulag became not only a horrific response to the operations carried out by one of the most ruthless dictators in history, but a vital part of the Soviet system and an essential contributor

to the dominance of the communist era. Alexandr Solzhenitsyn attempts to show this by describing the camps as "not some sort of incidental problem, some accident that the Soviet Union had made; but . . . an integral part of the system, had been from the beginning, and that millions of people had gone through them" ("How The Gulag Archipelago Changed the World").

The Gulag provided the Soviet Union with almost the entirety of its infrastructure and public works; however, the nation remained politically, economically, and industrially behind the governments of Western nations. How is this possible? Anne Applebaum, who has written extensively on the effects of Marxism/communism on civil society, explains:

Problems were solved by calling for more workers. With so many poorly trained people working under coercion, construction was not of the highest quality either. By one account, labor productivity among free workers in the forestry industry was nearly three times that of the prisoners working in the forestry camps. ("Gulag: Understanding the Magnitude of What Happened")

So why didn't the Soviet Union discontinue this system and attempt something more productive? As Solzhenitsyn spends over two thousand pages explaining, the failure to see this truth and fix the impending disaster is just one more part of the "ideological regime built upon the twin pillars of violence and lies" (Mahoney). Despite this phenomenon, the labor camps allowed the USSR to appear to grow at an alarming rate; however, a problem remained in the fact that there were hardly enough free citizens alive to maintain the growing nation and its new projects. As a result, the whole system of labor camps ended up entirely distorting the society Stalin and his communist henchmen were attempting to build ("Gulag: Understanding the Magnitude of What Happened").

During the implementation of the Gulag system, western societies found it relatively feasible to turn a blind eye, often because the Soviet Union was run similarly to how North Korea is run today. Leaders of the USSR frequently invited left-leaning and dim-witted Westerners to view the Soviet Union's communist utopia. Upon arrival, visitors would be exposed to a masquerade created to allude to the (false) success of the Marxist ideology; thus, while visitors saw the smiling faces of a prosperous society, the reality lay in the fact that a person could hardly walk among their hometown without spotting the gaunt and emaciated face of a Gulag prisoner ("Gulag: Understanding the Magnitude of What Happened", Peterson, Solzhenitsyn 36). Because of this act, few actually realized the atrocities being committed within Soviet borders, and those who understood did little to influence change.

The ability for the Soviet Union to thrive under its facade lasted for over 50 years, and only when Solzhenitsyn released his most famous work did the world discover the truth. Many critics believe Solzhenitsyn to be a literary genius because of his ability to single-handedly expose the wrongdoings of an entire nation and exacerbate the events that led to the 1991 dissolution of the Soviet Union. And although it is unclear to what extent *The Gulag Archipelago* impacted the world and changed foreign relations among the USSR and its allies, it is obvious how much the writing damaged the entire communist ideology. Jordan Peterson, clinical psychologist and psychology professor at the University of Toronto, states, in reference to the publication of Solzhenitsyn's masterpiece, "... it was so brilliant ... so overwhelming in its emotional and intellectual and historical power that it became impossible for anyone to continue to claim that Marxism/communism had any intellectual or ethical integrity whatsoever" (Peterson). Within years of *The Gulag Archipelago*'s release, the once massive number of western followers of communism had dwindled and world leaders were looking upon other communist nations with distrust ("Gulag: Understanding the Magnitude of What Happened").

The Gulag Archipelago exposed a developing world to the dangers of communism and the impracticality of the Marxist belief. It revealed what can happen when the truth is ignored and too many people accept twisted ideas. Alexandr Solzhenitsyn, after years of hardship borne from the hands of the Soviet Union and its leaders, through publishing his masterwork, *The Gulag Archipelago*, successfully exposed communism and revealed to the world the true cause of humanity's suffering — ideology.

Conclusion

Jordan Peterson recently stated during a lecture on Alexandr Solzhenitsyn:

If there was any excuse to be a Marxist in 1917 there is absolutely and finally no excuse now. And we know that mostly because of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn and The Gulag Archipelago. Thank Heaven for that great author's outrage, courage and unquenchable thirst for justice and truth. It was Solzhenitsyn who warned us that the catastrophes of the Soviet state were inextricably and causally linked to the deceitful blandishments of the Marxist utopian vision. It was Solzhenitsyn who documented the price paid in suffering for the dreadful communist experiment, and who distilled from that suffering the wisdom we must all heed so that such catastrophe does not visit us again (Peterson).

Alexandr Solzhenitsyn, through his masterwork, T*he Gulag Archipelago*, accom-

plished a feat that could never be expected to be completed by one man. He showed an ignorant world the horrors committed by the Soviet Union, dissected the inner workings of a supposedly utopian nation, and single-handedly steered a questioning society away from the evil of the Marxist ideology. And though he had no ending as great as his peak in writing, Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn was nothing less than a hero to modern civilization and an incredibly influential writer, and his masterwork, *The Gulag Archipelago*, will continue teaching the world valuable lessons for eternity.

Into a Heart Of Darkness

GARRETT MCLAIN

Hellfire and thunder to strike the earth.
The legions rage and tears to flow.
Stars fall down from sky full sound,
And souls of men still know the crow.

I've seen the scope and tenor.
I've known the dawn draws near.
At break of day the light gives way,
And all the shadows will disappear.

We ride for the lost, that empty void.
We ride the storm, now, nevermore.
The time may come to call the some,
And the garden He will restore.

The road to ruin is shattered glass.
But a comet on fire leaves white ash.
Here do I depart to this immense heart,
And the light and dark will clash.

War

TY'ASIA MAHONEY

I remembered the ragged men fighting each other till the snow was red slush, whining in winter, the shriek of people and animals burning. Like a dog with no remorse for a bone, men lay strewn all over the ground, they had been slaughtered without being given a proper chance. The snow was red slush. The precious, pure white color began to fade. No longer did an angelic snow cover this land. Instead what lay in its place was the dirty blood of men that were just as dirty. Stepping carefully over a man, my eyes wandered to his body and slightly recoiled at what they saw. His clothes were a dirty brown color mixed with the blood of a thousand men. His lip and face were bruised and busted, a semblance of a man who had been through battle. As my eyes traveled up to his face, he looked to be blinking slowly. He made little effort to try and bat the crust out of his eyes to properly see. His lips mouthed words that I could not make out. It was all slurred, shoved together. I kneeled beside him and inspected his wounds. He was bleeding out badly; in fact he could die any minute now. I sat with him for about a good three minutes. When I peered at his face, I noticed that it was still. As with his entire body. Yet, his eyes were still open, low, but open. The eyes of a once brave man. The eyes of a man who had been through and seen hell. The eyes of a man who gave his life to the battle. My fingers found their way to his face and closed the eyelids of a man that had perished from his promised death.

The Gulf War Syndrome

KATELIN & TAYLOR BEARD

Abstract

When we watched an episode of "Diagnosis" called "The Wisdom of the Crowd", we immediately knew that we wanted to do more research on The Gulf War Syndrome. The Gulf War Syndrome affects ⅓ of Veterans from the Gulf War and, in many cases, it is not being diagnosed properly. Symptoms of this disease can range from memory loss all the way to full body paralysis. Even though these symptoms have been known since the early 2000's, doctors are still trying to find out what the main cause of this disease is. Since creating a cure or treatment for this is still a long way from now, doctors are trying their best to research it but some are still resenting that this disease even exists. Gulf War veterans are constantly trying to seek some kind of answers or treatment for this but VA hospitals aren't helping them because of the lack of knowledge they know of this disease. Our main purpose for this project is to research and come to a conclusion to why this disease was hidden away from our eyes for so long and what to do to help these veterans in need. If doctors would further their research and learn more about

this disease, then it would raise awareness to our veterans and get them the help they need to be able to heal from such a traumatic illness.

Introduction

One-third of Veterans from the Gulf War in the 1990s are showing more and more physical, mental, and social disabilities than ever before. It was getting to be so popular, doctors named it the "Gulf War Syndrome." It can cause early signs of memory loss like Dementia, and all the way up to having full body paralysis. Even though these signs of Gulf War Syndrome have been shown since the early 2000's, the VA has yet to accommodate care to all of these affected Veterans. Many Veterans try to apply for the VA's help but almost all are declined the care they desperately need because of how much doctors don't know about this illness. Scientists don't even know for sure what might have caused this catastrophe for these Gulf War Veterans. So far the government has released that during the war, many hazardous chemical attacks and oil spills occurred but never thought to inform the soldiers in the moment. If more Gulf War Veterans can be accepted into the VA, and more research be produced to find out the source and answers to this mysterious illness, then there can be a cure found for these Veterans.

What is Gulf War Syndrome, when did it start, and who it affected?

Gulf War Syndrome is an illness brought onto Veterans from the Gulf War. Immune disorders affect over half of the syndrome's victims, according to Dr. Garth Nicolson, who, with his wife, molecular biophysicist and University of Texas professor Dr. Nancy Nicolson, evaluates and studies veterans' health.[1] Other symptoms include lymphoma, cardiac ailments, memory loss, leukoencephalopathy, and neurological diseases such as multiple sclerosis. Many smaller problems are, dizziness, nausea, stomach pains, light sensitivity, intense anxiety, breathing difficulty, muscle spasms, diarrhea, blurred vision, inexplicable skin rashes, hives, bleeding gums, eye redness, night sweats, and acute migraine-like headaches.[2] The effects started in the early 2000's, but the Veterans were exposed to the toxins that caused this syndrome, during the Gulf War. It doesn't only affect the Veterans, it can affect their children too. Research from Dr. Ellen Silbergeld, a molecular toxicologist at the University of Maryland, said that male veterans passed on the toxins through their semen in contraception.[3] Thus giving some of the same symptoms to their children born. When bringing the Gulf War Illness to a whole other generation, it causes so many new problems and would need to consider constructing more research to find a cure. These effects from the War not only did apply to people in Iraqi at the time, but new findings have found that these toxic chemicals carried with these Veterans, onto new family members.

What has the Veterans Association done to help the affected Gulf War Veterans?

Eighty percent of the time, the VA has denied compensation for the medical needs the Veterans deserve. And the ones that are accepted, they have to wait four months or longer to receive the benefits.[4] Waiting that long can worsen the symptoms of the illness and make more complications that can make it harder to treat. More organization into the accepting process of the VA has to be taken into more consideration. One would think symptoms as serious as memory loss to paralysis would make someone at the top of the accepting list but that's not the case. So why isn't the VA advicacting to help these poor Gulf War Veterans? Can it be because the workers there aren't certified yet in knowing how to diagnose this newfound illness? "The Government Accountability Office also found VA medical examiners, who are key in providing information for veterans' claims, lacked training on Gulf War illness. As of February, ninety percent of medical examiners have not been trained on how to conduct exams for Gulf War illness and since then the VA made the training optional."[5] This is a growing problem to one-third of Gulf War Veterans. There needs to be more education to be put into the curriculum so the VA can better treat this cause.

Personal Statements from Gulf War Veterans

Roy Butler, a 53-year-old retired police officer from Columbus, said "I put my gas mask on right away, but by the time I got to the bunker, my hands and face were burning, and I couldn't breathe."[6] Iraqi chemical weapons permanently damaged these Veterans bodies during the War. There was no way for the Veterans to escape these attacks at the time. Even the officers didn't give a warning to wear protection to stay safe from the attacks. "Right after I got into the bunker, my lips started turning numb, and the numbness lasted for several days" Mr. Butler said. "We washed down and that seemed to help, but people started coming up with blisters."[7] The Defense Department has denied any exposure of chemicals despite the many personal accounts of this happening. These personal statements are holding true that there were in fact dangers in the environment in Iraqi, bringing harm to these militarians.

Conclusion

The Gulf War Syndrome is now affecting more than just the veterans, but their families too. It is affecting the next generation. The VA is not as accepting of these veterans and they are not getting the proper benefis they need. The VA needs to be more open to accepting more of the Gulf War veterans and in return, it will give more research in this syndrome and give VA workers more experience with

these Gulf War veterans. The many personal accounts showed that these chemical weapons from the Iraqi did affect these soldiers and the government can not hide this evidence anymore of hazardous toxins. The Gulf War Syndrome is a real and present illness. Soon there needs to be a cure found to help these poor veterans.

"Keep a little fire burning; however small, however hidden."

JOSEPH LATTIER

Hope
Without it, you are gone
Just floating through life
Nothingness

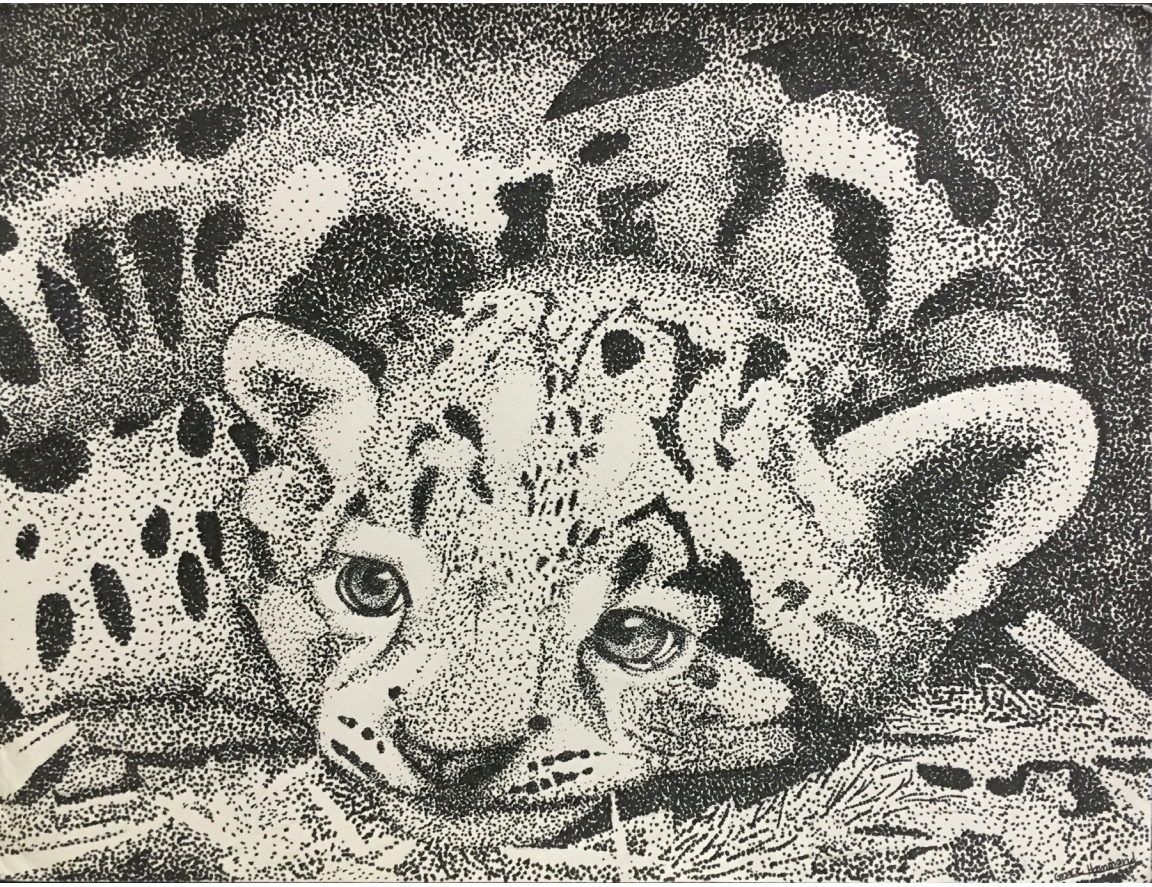
Hope
Can keep you going
During any difficulty
No matter how tough

Hope
It burns like fire
In the darkness
Giving you the strength to lookup

Hope
It doesn't have to be much
A little can go a long way
In the valleys of despair

Hope
Throughout it all
It can get you through
Believe

Hope
It will carry you through
Trial after trial
Lookup



Snowy, Grace Hammond

If He Could See Me Now

SHANNON SMITH

If he could see me now, he'd quake in fear.
Stronger I've grown and wiser.
If he could see me now, a regret he'd bare.
Quicker and cunning am I.

If he could see me now, he'd appreciate me
The shame he'd feel, unbearable.

If he could see me now, he'd gain a deep dread.
I have rosen and flown from ash.
If he could see me now, he'd shake and shiver.
Confident and keen. Brightest smile anyone's seen.

If he could see me now, he'd apologize profusely.
I have grown and shined brighter than the sun.
If he could see me now, he'd shed a tear.
My name is cheered and plated in gold.

If he could see me now, he'd run the other way.
Medal upon medal and pearls upon pearls.

He thought he burnt my white rose, sweet and simple.
He didn't stick around to see if the job finished.

It bloomed and rose into a fiery-red.
Grew taller and smarter and tricker than those.

If he could see me now, he'd be afraid.
I have grown twice and twofold in praise.

4If he could see me now, he would see:
A newer and shiny, bright me.
He thought he finished me off,
How wrong he was.

If you're out there listening,
Hello from the above.

Sparks

LAURALEIGH LAWRENCE

When he went back to the fire he knelt and smoothed her hair as she slept and he said if he were God he would have made the world just so and no different. Even the moon and stars could not outshine her eyes, he thought. She woke and just laughed. She did not have to even look at him to know. She felt his admiration pulsing into her as she slept. He worshipped her with everything he had. And she loved it. 20 years of marriage and he still chased after her every day like he never had before. In fact, that is why they are here now. A moonlit picnic dinner in their backyard, it was his favorite date of all of their time together. He had never seen her so beautiful. The moonlight illuminated her beauty and flaws alike - all of which were perfect to him. He thought she glows as time goes on. A picture-perfect moment with the house they built in the background. The house where they raised two brilliant, inspiring children. He accredits everything good they are to her. The house where they learned and loved. Love. He has never loved her more than he does at this moment. She is the reason he is a good man, a good husband, and a great father. He leans in for, although he didn't know it, their last kiss. A perfect kiss, a perfect night, and a perfect wife.
He woke up to her side of the bed still made, her picture on the pillow, and smiled.

Good morning angel.



Her

QUENSEY HOPKINS

He takes a sharp inhale of breath
His hands covered in grime, filled with regret
He knows he has done wrong, but
He does it for her

The sun is almost gone, it's almost time!
His footsteps rush to the nearby flower shop
Stealing the bouquet full of blue roses
The gray dust on his hands smearing the stems
He makes it out without a trace

Quickly, he makes his way to the convenience store
Stealing a pack of cigarettes and wine
Placed in his coat pocket without a sign of suspicion
He knows what he's doing is wrong, but
He does it for her

Making his way to the roof of his apartment
He uses the gray dust as grease to fix his hair
Breaking the top of the wine glass, simultaneously, against the brick wall
Fixes his collar as he is about to approach her on the rooftop

He steadily climbs to the top knowing she is waiting
He sees her
All the crime and regret leave his mind
Once he finally sees her
And he looks up to her, beautiful in the night sky and says,
"Hello there, my lovely moon."

A False Persona

GRACE BARRETT

Little girls all over the world are gems
But the stigma about women will haunt them
Boys are taught to be strong and unique
While girls are subject to every critique

Little boys grow up with cars, blocks, and books
But the little girls get a skinny doll with deceiving looks
The doll is tall, has a fake smile and an impractical body
Little girls are told that this is what they need to embody

They dress these dolls is glamorous outfits, from head to heels
Giving these little girls a false sense of sex appeal
These little girls wonder why they don't look perfect, like their dolls
They are confused and sad and begin to bawl

But that is what these girls are taught
Be fake, be gorgeous, don't gain weight, or you will be distraught
Knowledge and opinions are for boys
You don't ever need to get employed!

Just sit at the house and look pretty and sweet
Use your fake Easy Bake Oven to cook something to eat
"Don't wear too much makeup or you'll look like the floozie you are," says the mom
Her words blast the girls heart into pieces like an atomic bomb

The little girl dreams of becoming a business woman
Her mother says, " You are too dumb to ever be that! Leave that job to a man."
The world says, " No, women are too emotional and cry too much."
The little girl sits back and thinks, " I guess I'll just stick to brushing my hair and such."

All over the world girls are subject to be this perfect housewife
Causing them to feel stuck in a different life
They are cranked out one by one as a plastic doll
Shouldn't this stigma be stopped once and for all

Sara Josephine Baker: A Woman of Mind to Change All Coming Times

SHANNON SMITH

Not all heroes wear capes; some wear shirtwaists with tailored suits. A case in point was Dr. S. J. Baker, a physician whose work helped decrease the infant mortality rate from one in six to one in twenty. Baker was also responsible for solving the cases of Typhoid Mary and carrying a representative position in the League of Nations. She also joined the suffrage movement and made programs such as the Little Mother's League. She was the first female physician and did groundbreaking work in the medical field. She had signed her name with only initials and posed as a man in order to avoid the discrimination of being the only woman in her feild of health. Nevertheless, without her progressive work and striving for women's rights, modern day feminism might have never been the same.

It must be noted that while she did many things for the medical field, barely any documentation of her life is in history due to the self portrayal of herself as a man. Not to include the fact she signed as a man and hid her name as just S.J. Baker (Background and Education · Sara Josephine Baker: Public Health Pioneer · OutHistory: It's About Time). To see the im-

pact of Sara Josephine Baker's work on society as a whole, her early life must be examined. Shortly after Baker's father died suddenly, she decided she wanted to become a physician but not a lot of colleges offered courses for women. She had received her M.D. in 1898 after enrolling into medical school at the age of 18 in 1898 at the age of 21. She first served as an intern at the New England Hospital for Women and Children in Boston. However, later she returned to New York to open private medical practices with a coworker of hers. Due to her being a female doctor she was not trusted and had few patients within her clinic and eventually had no choice shut it down herself. She took on a job as a medical inspector at the City of New York Department of Health shortly after. She spent most of her time within the slums making outcalls to homes and schools, witnessing first hand the spreading of disease and the poor conditions within the poverty stricken areas of New York (World of Invention, Sara Jospephine Baker). Her experiences within the medical field had all been from actively working and studying. Even though she faced discrimination from the colleges and people who shunned females in the practice of medicine, she kept pursuing the career. Furthermore, in 1902 she was given a similar job. She was to "[find] sick infants in Hell's Kitchen,a slum area where 1,500 children were dying each week of dysentery (a disease that causes severe diarrhea and dehydration)" (Encyclopedia of World Biography Online, Sara Jospehine Baker,). With this upfront working experience, Baker had become a highly educated woman and held a position that had never been previously held by a woman before. The Department of Health had made a division concerning child hygiene, with Baker being its director. This made her the first woman in the United States to have a position of such high regard in a health department (Encyclopedia of World Biography Online, Sara Jospehine Baker). She had done something no woman in the United States had done before and held this high position within a health department. She had become an influential woman of not only her time but for those to come.

S.J. Baker had made a considerable amount of impact while in her younger years however it is the dicrimination she faced in her field that is also noteworthy. It must be noted that at first she was not into the suffrage movement. While she was living in New York she became active in the women's suffrage movement and joined Heterodoxy, which had faced much scrutiny that the location of meetings was frequently changed (OutHistory, Politics and Personal Life Sara Josephine Baker: Public Health Pioneer OutHistory: It's About Time). Despite her being very successful, certain peers of hers wanted to have her dismissed; a group of Brooklyn physicians had sought to dismantle the Bureau of Child Hygiene. This however did not phase Baker, instead she took it as flattery and continued her work (World of Invention, Sara Josephine Baker). In fact, in 1915 she was invited

to lecture at New York University Medical School. She in turn offered her services as a teacher in order to get the diploma she lacked. The dean, William Park, turned down her offer on the basis that the medical school did not accept women into their studies. She declined the appointment, and later Park reluctantly invited her and other women to earn degrees at the school. Of which, her acceptance and teaching career at NYU for 15 years was met with hostility from male colleagues (Encyclopedia of World Biography Online, Sara Josephine Baker). Regardless of the discriminatory comments and trials, she held her ground and pushed towards progressiveness for women and the medical field alike. This progression on Baker's part had pushed for equality and equal opportunity, ending up with whirlwind changes within the society of which had suppressed women for centuries.

Within Baker's later life, she had just as big an impact as she had as a young woman. Baker had given free instruction on hygiene in 1911. She appointed school nurses and doctors for compulsory treatments for infants and school children alike. She treated a variety of issues scaling from infectious diseases in children to the use of silver nitrate into the eyes of newborns. However, she knew that this wasn't enough and established the Little Mother's League. Which helped with the incline of working mothers and sought to teach young girls how to properly care for an infant. She had established the Children's Welfare Federation of New York in 1914, of which she served as its president for the next three years. Due to the extensive work of her organization the infant mortality rate. In fact it was said that the mortality rates "[had fallen] from 144 per 1,000 live births in 1908 to 88 in 1918 and 66 in 1923" (Encyclopedia Britannica, Sara Jospehine Baker). Within the same year she had the honor of being the first woman to "earn a doctorate in public health from the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College" (Parry, American Journal of Public Health). At the time she was serving as a representative in the health committee within the League of Nations in 1922 to 1924, she " ...was appointed consulting director in maternity and child hygiene of the U.S. Children's Bureau." Of which after her retirement she had her hands within 25 committees concerning children's health care and "served a term as president of the American Medical Women's Association."(Encyclopedia of World Biography Online, Sara Josephine Baker). Her contributions are not to be sneezed at, she had broken many precedents. Many of which, were seemingly never going to be broken. Baker had established many committees and stood for what she believed in. She fearlessly went through her life in order to better herself and the medical practices despite being told that her programs were "'...ruining medical practice[s] by keeping babies well'" (World of Invention, Sara Josephine Baker).

The question begs itself, what does this all mean? Even though she had been

a major influence on the medical field and the suffrage movement, how does that make her a significant turning point in history? She was a significant turning point due to all of the contributions to the medical field and the influence on the suffrage movement of the time. She would also go on to inspire many women even after she had passed away, even after her name was forgotten. Concerning her work, she was evolutionary. All of the work she had done within her life, and the consequential life events she not only experienced but made for others for the following centuries is not to be coughed at.

Her work within the medical field against typhoid and decreasing the infant mortality rate were phenomenal. However recalling back to her earlier life, she was reluctantly given a chance at teaching at New York University Medical school. This chance she was given would later influence many later generations, she was allowed to study and teach women medical studies allowing more women into the medical field (Encyclopedia of World Biography Online, Sara Josephine Baker). This allowance from NYU, future generations of women would be allowed to practice medicine and become doctors and physicians. Excluding her from attending and teaching at New York University progression of women's acceptance into the medical field could have stunted. It could have taken centuries or longer for a woman to be allowed within the medical field, meaning the progressive movement of women would have been halted. As of 2019, according to the Association of American Medical Colleges, women compromise 50.5 percent of all medical schools across America. If Sara Josephine Baker hadn't pushed William Park to allow her to gain a degree and teach at NYU, it would not have been possible for the women enrolled today to go into medical field related studies in the first place.

It should also be noted that Sara Joesphine Baker made many contributions to the public health system not only in New York but nationwide. She made a system of school inspections and streamlined record-keeping procedures in health departments. She also made the Federal Children's Bureau and made plans for divisions of child hygiene in every state (Encyclopedia of World Biography Online, Sara Josephine Baker). Her plan evolved into the Children's Bureau and is still functioning today with ten sectors all over the nation and assist with child abuse cases (Organization). Of which since the bureau's creation, from statistics from 2012, ten states alone have decreased the foster care populations by 90 percent (Data Brief 2013-1: Recent Demographic Trends in Foster Care). Without Baker's work towards creating the bureau, that statistic may've been much lower or even reversed to where the population of foster care would have increased by 90 percent.

Overall, Baker's contributions to the world of medicine and the world of feminism are substantially high. Her life changing work, while swept under the rug, is

not to be ignored as modern medicine in America or even across the world could have taken longer. She serves as a model for women of today and helped develop federal programs of which still are in operation. She was a turning point of history even as history stopped muttering her name, and effects today's population from medical practitioners to modern medicine. At times, the ones that are forgotten are the ones who have the most impact on the world.



Untitled, Landrie Michael

Clean Hands Save Lives: The Discovery of Hand Washing by Dr. Ignaz Semmelweis

RACHEL CLOTTEY

Wash your hands!

"Wash your hands!" Three words that have saved millions of lives from unnecessary deaths. But the technique of hand washing was discovered to be vital in 1847; before that, doctors did not wash their hands, therefore, causing infections in many of their patients, which killed them. Ironically, the man who discovered handwashing died from the disease he was trying to prevent: blood poisoning from an infected wound. Over the next two centuries to come, his discovery has saved millions of lives all over the world. Dr. Semmelweis, a Vienna doctor who discovered the technique of handwashing, was criticized by his fellow colleagues for his discovery and was put into an asylum for his 'radical' ideas. Many years later, his technique has impacted hospitals and people all over the world. His very simple technique has been and is still being used by many people who save themselves from infections and many diseases. The medical field and society has been transformed tremendously based on his simple invention. His life's dedication was not accepted then, but now it continues to save lives by the second.

Dr. Ignaz Semmelweis

Dr. Ignaz Semmelweis was an obstetrician who stood up in front of his colleagues and gave a presentation on why they need to wash their hands. His simple suggestion for his colleagues was for them to wash their hands before operating on pregnant women. Before this, doctors would operate barehanded on autopsies and then deliver babies, most mothers died 24 hours after delivery. In the mid 19th century the rate of deaths was about 10 to 20 times higher than 5 out of a thousand women who died. The women would succumb to sepsis and die within hours due to inefficient treatment. (Markel) Sepsis is the body's extreme response to an infection which is usually a chain reaction from infection in the skin, lungs or urinary tracts. Without proper treatment, sepsis leads to tissue damage, organ failure, and death. ("What Is Sepsis?") Because of the doctors' pride, they did not want to admit their faults, therefore, causing many more unnecessary deaths. It was only a few decades later that doctors started practicing this simple technique. (Markel) Because of his work, doctors have been able to save many lives. His life has been able to save multiple lives.

Dr. Semmelweis was born in Buda, Hungary in 1818; he was born to storekeepers, and he was the fifth out of eight children. He studied law at the University of Vienna at the behest of his father. After attending a medical class with a friend, Semmelweis transferred to the University of Pest to study medicine. After receiving his medical degree, Semmelweis earned his masters in midwifery and received training from the Vienna General Hospital. Afterward, he became an assistant physician to Johan Klein in 1846 and assisted in obstetrical surgeries. His hospital had two clinics and after his observations of the rate of puerperal fever with those clinics, he began to investigate its cause and why it was killing many women in the clinics. He realized that women who give birth outside the hospital had fewer symptoms than the women who gave birth in the hospital. He suggested that the clinics change their medical procedures and he was demoted because the director of the first clinics did not like Semmelweis questioning his practices. (Shaikh and Caudle)

Chlorine Experiment

Before coming to his conclusion, he conducted an experiment and observations to formulate a solution to solve the problem of the high death rates in his clinics caused by sepsis. First, he had the women deliver babies on their backs and their sides. The result: "no result." He also theorized that the ringing of the priest bells after the women gave birth terrified them and caused them to get a fever which caused them to die hours later. Solution: ditch the bell and still and no result. At this time in history, many people held superstitions and Semmelweis

believed some of it was contributing to the women dying but he had his revelation when one of his friends died from the same fever. He was a pathologist who pricked his finger from an autopsy, got an infection and died of the same cause of some of the patients in the clinics. This was when Semmelweis made a revelation: Childfever did not only affect women but also men. (Davis)

But still, Dr. Semmelweis had no answer to the question of how more women are dying from childbirth in the clinics than in the midwives' clinic. What was the problem? At this time, it can be assumed that Dr. Semmelweis was frustrated with his observations and the results he was receiving. After realizing that only the doctors did autopsies and not the midwives. He then hypothesized that particles of the corpses got on the doctors who would operate on the pregnant and those particles would get into their bodies. He just had to figure out a way to get rid of those particles to decrease the rate of childbirth deaths. He ordered his doctors to start washing their hands with a chlorine solution: chlorine is the best solution for disinfecting and Dr. Semmelweis used it to get rid of the smell of the dead corpse due to his lack of germs. Dramatically, the death of childbirth fever decreased. Unfortunately, doctors were upset at Dr. Semmelweis's discovery because it made it look like they were the reason that their patients were dying. (Davis)

Dr. Semmelweis became frustrated and berated those who disagreed with him. After some time, doctors gave up his theory and Dr. Semmelweis lost his job. Florence Nightingale mirrored the methods of Dr. Semmelweis during the Crimean War but when she presented her findings, she was criticized just as harsh as Dr. Semmelweis was. (York and Brown) Dr. Semmelweis and Nightingale were trying to convince their colleagues but they would not hear them and many more patients. Dr. Ernest Codman was an American surgeon in the 1900s who started his own hospital: "the Codman Hospital " in which he required his students to publish their end results. He kept a card on all his patients with notes such as "error due to lack of judgment" and "errors due to lack of technical skill."(Brand) These three pioneers spent their lives helping patients all over the world but unfortunately, their views were not accepted until a decade later. It was only a few years ago that doctors realized the importance of hand hygiene. After these people have long been gone, their legacy lives on and every time there is an epidemic such as the ebola virus, we are still reminded of why their work was and is still important. All they said were three simple words: "Wash your hands!"

The Middle East

Even though Dr. Semmelweis discovered the act of hand disinfection, the idea of hygiene and cleaning one's self dates back to the ninth century in the Middle East. Evidence was found that the Arabs had translations and books of medicine,

and ways to prevent diseases, and proper ways of hygiene. Muslims were the first to incorporate modern medicine, research and surgical techniques. To keep advancing, the Muslims would take other works from other civilizations such the Greeks and translate their works to be able to study from them and keep advancing. (Kaylin) Their legacy is evident in modern hospitals today which model after ninth century Islamic hospitals. Many medicinal practices such as hand hygiene had been established in the middle east but the west had not yet accepted those practices due to superstitions and cultural differences. It took ten centuries for these practices to be introduced to the west by people such as Dr. Semmelweis, Florence Nightingale and Dr. Codman. But still their findings were not fully embraced until industrial times when diseases ran rampant through cities.

Hand hygiene inventions

Soap is essential in our daily life; it protects us from infections and potential detrimental diseases. Invented by Babylonians, it dates back to 5,000 years ago in Mesopotamia, but it was not widely accepted until the industrial era. The invention of agriculture in Fertile Crescent (modern Iraq) skyrocketed population growth and food supply. This invention gave birth to the world's first city - Uruk which grew to more than 50,000 in a span of 3,000 years. Due to the population growth and livestock within cities, city-wide diseases were common but soap makers did not know they had a golden product. After witnessing how soap owners were protected from diseases, people started believing that diseases were not solely in the hands of the gods. Due to the rapid cultural evolution, other sanitation inventions such as the toilet and sewage systems brought about the "Age of Cleanliness" in the third millennium. Along with soap, these new inventions were used as a means to fight diseases in populated cities like Fertile Crescent. Soap was a simple commodity for traders in the earlier ages but as civilization progressed, it has become an essential product that continues to save millions of people who use it. (Stigliani)

In 1966, a nursing student by the name Lupe Hernandez invented the hand sanitizer that is so popular within our society today but it is causing us more harm than good? According to Dr. Cutler, a lecturer at the Queen Mary University of London, hand sanitizer has become so popularized that it gives society a false hope and lack of the skills of maintaining proper hygiene. The 99.9% promised of those bottles actually leaves tons of bacteria out of the billions of them on our hands. Due to these promises, people have the false idea of using a hand sanitizer as washing their hands while numerous studies have shown that hand washing is the best way to go from preventing the cold, flu and other respiratory diseases. (Barton)

Ebola and hand washing

According to the Word Health Organization review on Ebola and its correlation with hand hygiene, they found astonishing evidence. Geographically looking at the where it started (Sub-Saharan Africa), Ebola spread to some of the poorest nations in the world. Nations where health and hygiene were low and mortality rates were high from things that could be treated in developed countries. So these places were the perfect breeding ground for the disease to become an epidemic. The Ebola virus spreads through direct contact with body fluids such as blood, saliva and stool. It can also spread by coming in contact with contaminated surfaces, and cuts and abrasions. You cannot get it through the air, nor water or even food. It easily spread due to people not having the proper hand hygiene and sanitizing practices of their surroundings. It also easily spreads through touching ears, nose and mouth. (Hopman et. al.) Because of these discoveries of how the disease spread, the CDC (Center for Disease Control) and WHO came up with guidelines on how one should properly wash their hands.

Conclusion

Why should people wash their hands?

If one looks at the Ebola epidemic, one can tell how it spread, through lack of proper hand hygiene. Something that started many centuries ago and has been proven to save millions of lives. A simple act of protecting one's self that only takes a minute out of your day, a 0.069% fraction of your day that can save you more years to live. People should wash their hands because the Babylonians and people like Dr. Semmelweis have experienced first hand how it saves and they have educated the future on how not to repeat the history they lived through. Their findings and works hope to give the future a better life than them and to save millions of lives. So when you wash your hands, know you are living out the legacies and saving yourself and others from disease. When you wash your hands, smile because you are contributing to saving humanity.



Pandemic

TY'ASIA MAHONEY

March 31st, 2038

Dinner was being served around this time at the Raven's household. The home had a very warm accent to it. Pictures of the family adorned the wall, it was decorated like a small cottage. Every piece of furniture was picked out with pure love. Furniture and decorations littered every inch of the house, but it was still very neat. The home was beautiful in its own little way. Jack Raven sat at the end of the table whilst his mother and father sat beside him. His sister was seated on the other side of his father. The dinner was full of laughs, playful banter, and memories. Yet, Jack brings up one special memory of his senior year of high school.

"Hey guys, remember the coronavirus pandemic? That was absolutely crazy. I'm so glad it's over now and we're back to normal." said Jack.

Jack continued to shovel food into his mouth, not looking up at his family. A hand reached out to him from his father and held it. However, the hand began to squeeze tighter and tighter until Jack was forced to look up. Jack was met with the face of a man whose

face had been half burned accommodated with tantalizing green eyes. The man's smile was so sinister, Jack nearly shivered before he could get a grip on himself.

"How many times do we have to tell you that your family is **dead**. Or do we have to shock it out of you again?"

"No, no, not again." Jack murmured to himself. He couldn't exactly remember where he was or what was happening, but he remembered the shocks. He looked around and the homey place that surrounded him had disappeared. The room was desolate and cold, so cold and it was not what Jack had felt. Instead, there were four white walls, decorated with graffiti, begging the next soul that entered to leave immediately. Clothes, journals, and papers littered the room. Jack noticed that all the papers said something or had some type of symbol that looked familiar to him. He looked over and there was another man standing at the door who looked similar to the man with the sinister smile except there were burns on his arm.

Jack was horrified and tried with all his strength in pulling his arm away. As soon as he did, he dashed. Past the man with the sinister smile and past the man near the door. He was conflicted on which hallway to run down, but he didn't have time to decide. He chose the right hallway and hoped it would lead to a way out. He took off running in that direction picking up more speed with each step. He looked behind him to see the two chasing him and he knew he needed to run even faster. Jack caught a flash of white in his peripheral vision and looked down at himself.

"*Why am I wearing an all white jumpsuit?*" He thought to himself. Yet there was no time for him to find answers to this question. He was only focused on escaping. Seeing a light at the end of the tunnel, Jack pushed forward toward the double doors. He reached them and burst out of the doors in a frantic state. He was so happy to be out of that place that he wasn't paying attention to the world around him. The air was brown, dust littered the sky instead of clean, fresh air. Cars had been abandoned, not even bikes on the roads. He could only assume that the people were holed up in their homes or places of business. Yet, he looked to his left and noticed a big brown sign that was falling apart. The words written on it 'COVID - 19 Psychiatric Treatment Center. Est. 2022' Last thing, he remembered was the fall of 2020 and the coronavirus had cleared up. Jack fell to his knees in pure anguish and confusion. Not knowing what to do or who he was anymore.

System Reboot

CATHERINE MOFFITT

Buffering. Buffering.
Lungs struggling to load;
breathe in,
breathe out,
(who knows if I'm even breathing right now?)
Volume is blaring, so why can't I hear?

You're offline. Please check your connection.

5. Old picture in a dusty frame, spilling water, bottle on its side, a stack of books "artfully askew", burnt-out candle in the corner of my room.
4. Fingers running through carpet shag, back leaning against the bed frame, itchy sweater tag scratching the nape of my neck, wet socks on my feet.
3. Creaking metal mattress springs, faint static from my mom's TV, birds singing on the windowsill.
2. Dust floating from the fan, a detergent that smells like Lavender Febreze™.
1. I'm not supposed to be perfect. I'm good. I'm great.
No, no - wait.
Highlight; Ctrl+Delete
My life's a mess but I'm learning to manage. I'm not okay and that's okay. I feel like garbage but getting better. We've gone from a leaky trash bag to a trash bag scented with Gain™.
I'm not okay.
But that's okay.

Reconnecting…

I can breathe
(strained and shallow)
My eyes are dry
(mascara streaks wet on my cheeks)
My limbs less tense now
(hands still shaking my heart is racing)
It'll be alright
(well, at least for tonight).

Smart Speakers Gone Rogue

LAURALEIGH LAWRENCE

Introduction

What should people value more: privacy or convenience? Smart speakers are shaping the future as people know it, and there is no turning back; technology is only going to advance as time goes on. Therefore, people need to be aware of what this future of smart speakers will look like and how they can protect themselves from a violation of their privacy. It is no secret that inviting artificial intelligence in homes results in private conversations being listened to by Fortune 500 company employees working for Amazon and Google. The world is threatened by a dangerous reality that people are willing to give up their privacy to have AI (artificial intelligence) help around their homes. An even scarier reality is the companies who have created this technology are stripping people's privacy away without them even knowing. Smart speakers are becoming detrimental to society as a whole and killing the ability to have a private life without people listening in on them. With the progression of smart speakers moving as fast as it is, children of the future will read about this technology in their history books and how it began the erosion of privacy in individuals' lives.

What smart speakers are and the technology behind smart speakers

Language has been the basis of human communication and intelligence since the beginning of time. As Mark Pagel - University of Reading professor - says, "Language has played a more important role in our species' recent evolution than have our genes" (Elnaj). Smart speakers are devices made to carry out requests and commands given by humans through a "wake word" and reply with an answer. These speakers are more than just smart, given that they are encrypted with such complex technology and use it in less than a second. They are almost human-like because brains perform similar tasks when having conversations - without the actual technology having to be programmed in. Smart speakers are developed using an array of complicated artificial intelligence technologies. Speakers listen to sound waves in humans' commands and transform the sound waves into words using "automatic speech recognition," or ASR. They then translate those words into meanings through "Natural Language Understanding," known as NLU. When the speaker understands the meanings, it communicates back using a technology called "Natural Language Generation," abbreviated as NLG (Elnaj).

Companies that make smart speakers - when they were unveiled and the rise in people owning them

Smart speakers are made by a variety of major companies: Google, Amazon, Apple, Sonos, Bose, Lenovo, Alphabet, and Pioneer (Gedam). One of the first to surface was the Amazon Echo back in 2014. When January 2018 rolled around, there were an estimated 31 million Echo users in the United States (Keates). In 2017, the Global Smart Speaker Market was a USD 2.1 billion industry. By 2025, that market is expected to reach USD 12.8 billion (Gedam). A 600% increase in revenue implies a 600% increase in ownership and a 600% chance in people's privacy in their own homes ceasing to exist.

It is also estimated that "50% of all web searches will be voice-enabled" by 2020 and "by 2021, there could be more smart speakers than humans" on Earth. It took mobile phones around thirty years to outnumber people (Elnaj, Shulevitz). These predictions are in no way outrageous. For example, Google went as far as to team up with Spotify and offering free Google Home Minis to eligible Spotify premium users ("Spotify Premium User?"). Keep in mind, Spotify premium is $9.99 a month, and Spotify finished the third quarter of 2019 reporting 113 million premium subscribers globally ("Spotify Technology"). Google Home Mini is $50 ("Google Home Mini"). That is not the only time Spotify offered the public Google Home Minis either. The offer was given the previous year (2018), October 22 through November 15, then extended to December 31, 2019 ("Spotify Premium User?"). Smart speaker companies, like Google, want speakers in as many

homes as they can put them in. The question is why.

Speakers have to have human help - connected to wifi and company headquarters

It is a known fact that humans are behind the technology of smart speakers; people have to develop the algorithms programmed into these devices. Developers have taken human abilities such as touch, hearing, and talking and, in the last twenty years, created technology that can perform similar actions. The difference between smart speaker technology and all other technology is convenience. With web searches on smartphones, the user has to stare at a screen and use their own fingers. They scroll through a search engine and have to decide to click a link based on what best suits their intention of the search (Elnaj). Simply put, users have to rely on their own ability to type and make decisions. They are in control and choose what results they want to view. Smart speakers perform searches based on what they assume their commander's intention of the search is. They then decide on a result on behalf of the commander and respond with their answer (Elnaj). Therefore, they are in control of what results the consumers know based on their question.

Think about this technology in a logical sense. In order for a speaker to hear its "wake word," it always has to be listening. Therefore, every conversation around the speaker is heard and recorded. Amazon claims that only requests after the wake word are sent to Amazon's cloud of information (Jesdanun). However, the speaker is unable to decipher when a conversation or command is over and to stop recording. The idea that nothing on the internet truly disappears must have been forgotten by smart-speaker users. These devices are required to be connected to the Internet and corporate servers in order to carry out commands. As ABC News said, "Voice commands sent over the internet are typically stored indefinitely and may include conversations in the background" (Jesdanun). An individual device does not and cannot contain the computational power it would take to interpret voice commands in "different languages, accents, tones, contexts and degrees of ambient clutter" (Lynskey). Thus, most of the review process takes place in the cloud where recordings are stored in order for humans to monitor and analyze them. Information in a cloud is about as safe as it sounds - just floating around in the digital sky, waiting for a human's direction.

Beginning of privacy violations being unveiled

Martin Josephson - whose name has been changed for privacy reasons - came home from work in London to hear his Amazon Echo Dot voice assistant saying commands evidently connected to previous interactions with the speaker. Note

that he was a former Amazon employee, and three years before this, he was among the volunteers who sat in a room saying "meaningless phrases into a microphone" (Lynskey). Only in 2014, after Amazon released the Echo in the United States, did he realize what those phrases were used for. He bought an Echo Dot and found it quite useful until the day it was spitting out requests to book train tickets for trips he had already been on and to record TV shows that he already watched. He referred to the event as "Kafkaesque." Josephson commented, "'I felt a bit foolish. Having worked at Amazon, and having seen how they used people's data, I knew I couldn't trust them'" (Lynskey). This certainly raised the questions of what data was being stored and why. It was the beginning of a terrifying reality that with these devices in a home, large corporations like Amazon know everything that takes place as long as someone is speaking.

Josephson's story was the first of many. In 2018, an Amazon customer from Germany reported that they were sent about 1,700 audio files by mistake, supplying enough data to name the user and his significant other. In San Francisco, Shawn Kinnear - Vice President of Worldwide Sales - revealed that his Echo activated without a wake word and gleefully said, "'Every time I close my eyes, all I see is people dying'" (Lynskey). In Portland, Oregon, a woman discovered that her Echo sent recordings to her husband's employee of private conversations. The Guardian's article "'Alexa, are you invading my privacy?'" said it best: "[Smart speakers are]...best-placed to become what Shoshana Zuboff, in her bestseller, The Age of Surveillance Capitalism, calls the "One Voice": the dominant ecosystem that would give its operator 'the ability to anticipate and monetize all the moments of all the people during all the days.' Zuboff calls the birth of Alexa 'a threshold event'" (Lynskey). These devices and companies are shaping a dystopian future, and they are not letting up.

Amazon employees use of recordings and things they heard that they shouldn't have

Amazon has a team that is specifically assigned to listen to voice recordings captured in Echo users' offices and homes. This team is made up of contractors and full-time employees of Amazon; they work in "out-posts" from Boston to Costa Rica, India, and Romania. Seven of these people spoke to Bloomberg about the program despite the fact they signed a nondisclosure agreement barring them to speak publicly about it. This program must be doing something Amazon wants to keep hidden. Working nine hours a day, two of the Amazon Bucharest employees unveiled that they often review an estimated 1,000 audio recordings per shift. Granted, the team revealed that most of their work is dull. In Boston, a team member said that he obtained utterances in which contained "Taylor Swift" and

refined the algorithm to specify the user was referring to the musician (Day).

Sometimes, the audio clips contain information that would likely embarrass the user: confidential medical information or someone singing in the shower. Despite the fact that the recordings are anonymous, all too often do they contain adequate information to identify the user (Lynskey). A conversation about medical records, taxes, or legal situations can give so much information away about a person. For them to be talking about these things in the privacy of their own homes and have their smart speaker allow people to identify who they are without prior permission is absurd. Not only does the team listen to voice recordings but they also evidently share their findings in their "chat rooms." These chat rooms are supposedly designed for collaboration on files if, say, a team member needed clarity on a word or phrase. However, it was revealed that employees share files that they found amusing as well (Day). Occasionally, team members hear recordings they find troublesome or possibly criminal. Two employees said that they heard what seemed like a sexual assault. In this case, the chat rooms are used as a way to relieve stress. Amazon claimed to have specific procedures to follow when things to this degree are heard. However, the two Romania-based workers said that, after seeking guidance for the alarming situations, they were told it was not Amazon's job to interfere. Therefore, companies are not quite concerned with the well-being of users or even employees but only the monetary value the improvement of the technology will bring in. If they are going to listen, the least they could do is use that information that is collected to help the victim of a distressing situation. Yet, they are so concerned with the image of the company and sales of the smart speaker, they do nothing to help anyone but their wallets.

How to protect privacy for the future

As scary as all of this information is, there are many precautions in place to protect personal privacy. For starters, the easiest way to sidestep any threats to home privacy is to do away with the use of "smart" technology entirely (Jesdanun). If the need for this technology is too strong for someone to live without it, at least read the long and dreadful privacy policies and terms of conditions before checking the "I agree with the terms and conditions of use" box. Some devices feature a mute button that will disable the microphone entirely. While this sounds like a solution, a speaker that performs voice commands is simply wasted money without the microphone. With the recent outbreak of stories exposing smart speakers' eavesdropping skills, companies are making it more evident that human review happens. Reputable companies like Google and Amazon allow users to review and delete their voice history. Amazon gives the option to request to automatically delete recordings after three or eighteen months. However, they offer no option to

keep from saving command history at all. Therefore, even if someone implements these options, their commands will be saved at some point or another and most likely reviewed by employees.

The catch with all precautions available is that they have to be set up. Tech companies just recently started making it user-friendly and clearer to "opt-out of human review" (Jesdanun). However, it should not be a matter of opting out but opting in. Companies need to capitalize on giving users the choice to be used in human review for the improvement of their product. Users should not have to choose *not* to be listened to. The box of every product needs to display the collection of data and clearly explain what exactly the company will do with it. Without these clear measures or legal action by the federal government, who has so far sat back on the issue, the most efficient way to protect privacy is to not use the devices all together (Lynskey). The companies are primarily concerned with the sales and money the smart speakers bring to the company. Ergo, they kept violations of privacy under wraps for as long as possible until they got caught with their hand in the cookie jar. Now, smart speaker companies are paying the consequences. According to Media Post's article, "Privacy Concerns Hamper Smart Speaker Growth," speaker sales have gone down as news about violations of privacy reaches consumers (Martin). It is good to know people care more about their right to simply exist in private than the convenience of smart speakers. Hopefully, the movement in this direction continues because these speakers are not going anywhere nor improving their review process.

Conclusion

Of course, the convenience of smart speakers is undeniable. On the other hand, the damage they could potentially cause and are causing in individual homes globally far outweighs saving thirty seconds and carrying out any command given to a smart speaker on a mobile device. At the rate technology is developing, mankind is looking at a future where everything in homes from the lights to the refrigerator, Keurig, toilet or air-conditioning could very well be controlled by a voice-command system. It is up to the world to decide what they value more: privacy or convenience. Frankly, the path they choose determines what makes or breaks the ability to have privacy in life at all in the future. Children will read and learn about smart speakers in their history books; there is no question about that. It is a matter of if those books explain how they died off after a few years because privacy was more important than technology or if they are depicted as the reason people no longer have privacy. The choice is up to the people, and it needs to be made today. Choose wisely. Choose privacy.



A Queer Breaking Point

NAIMA BOMANI

Introduction

Sociopathic personality disorder is a mental health disorder characterized by disregard for other people. Those found with this disorder tend to act impulsively, break laws, and lack regard for the safety of others as well as their own. Interestingly enough, during the 1950s the American Psychiatric Association characterized homosexuality as a "sociopathic personality disorder". Homoexuality was mentioned in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) as an example of sexual deviations. It was found to be morally wrong and unlawful. After the APA deemed homosexuality a sociopathic personality disorder, discrimination against Queer people (which was already rampant during the 50s) increased. Essentially, this scientific and professional organization opened the doors for futher discrimanitory acts that would anger the Queer community. Fast forward nineteen years in the LGBTQ timeline and one would be face to face with the Queer breaking point. On the night of June 28, 1969, police raided the Stonewall Inn. This was something the police tended to do routinely. However

this time the bar patrons and spectators had had enough and began to fight back. The Stonewall Riots were the first major protest based on homosexuality equality. It became the turning point for the homosexual community because it revolutionized the modern gay rights movement that encouraged LGBTQ+ people to fight for their natural rights.

History

In Don Gorton's academic article entitled *What really happened at the Stonewall Inn?* He states "Previous accounts of Stonewall in both the gay and mainstream press,...have suffered for the incompleteness of the historical record." There has been no film of the night of the riots. Even though there is one pivotal photo from that night, it can't and doesn't have the ability to tell the entirety of the Stonewall riots. Many press outlets refused to report on the riots and those who did report wrote biased articles. This allowed for one incomplete homogeneous tale to form (Gorton). The press created a martyr to surround the entierty of the gay rights movement. Thus taking away from the movement's cultural impact. The riots were never the work of one human being. One person didn't orchestrate the riots. Instead the actual account of Stonewall finds that a more holistic community surrounded the riots.

The night of June 27th,1969 finds New York City police raiding the Stonewall Inn. This wasn't an uncommon practice among the police. In fact, discrimination against the LGBTQ+ community is something that has occured thousands of times throughout U.S. history. Forms of sexual orientaion based discrimination have been documented as early as the 1500s. For instance, in 1624 "Richard Cornish [was] executed in Virginia for alleged homosexual acts with a servant." Eighteen years later in "Essex County, Massachusetts, Elizabeth Johnson [was] fined and whipped for 'unseemly practices with another maid attempting to do that which man and woman do'" (Byard). So it came to no one's surprise when police bombarded the Stonewall Inn in 1969, and began to demand licenses and identification papers from the bar patrons.

Many customers were escorted outside with the help of excessive force. While others were thrown into a paddy wagon. And it was around this time that the seemingly timid bar patrons began to go off their usual script. Contrary to popular belief the riot did not ensue due to one specific thing. Instead according to Craig Rodwell a participant in the stonewall riots stated that "A number of incidents were happening simultaneously. There was no one thing that happened or one person, there was just… a flash of group, of mass anger"(Wright). A mass of customers outside of the establishment began to throw loose change at police officers. This was done as a way to mock the police for the payoffs they were "granted" from

establishments that frequented LGBTQ+ people. Immediately following the slew of loose coins came bottles and rocks. Someone even tossed a brick at the officers which raised the riot moreover (Gorton).

Chaos continued to heighten and Detective Inspector Pine ordered his subordinates to retreat and take cover in the now empty bar. Eventually the police would receive reinforcements in the shape of the Tactical Patrol Force. A riot-control squad specifically trained to disperse people who were protesting the Vietnam War. The Tactical Patrol Force began to crack down on the rioters. Marching in a box-like formation the Tactical Patrol Force began to swing batons to discourage the bar patrons, who began to retreat but did not totally disperse. The patrons "repeatedly ran around the irregular blocks of Greenwich Village and confronted the disoriented riot police from behind. With skillful maneuvers on the streets they knew so well, the queens kept the riot police off balance for hours and significantly lengthened the time that gay demonstrators controlled the streets"(Carter). Flamboyantly dressed mocking queens linked arms, kicking their legs up in the air, mimicking female voices, chanting: *We are the Stonewall girls, We wear our hair in curls,We wear no underwear, We show our pubic hair…We wear our dungarees, Above our nelly knees!* (Gorton)

Stonewall's Influence

At the peak of the riots the LGBTQ+ community began to hold earnest conversations regarding gay rights. After the first week rioting small groups of LGBTQ+ people began to talk about establishing an organization entitled the Gay Liberation Front. Members of the Gay Liberation Front were known to promote unity amoung other oppressed groups such as the Black Panther Party and workers on strike. This was done to create a larger platform for LGBTQ+ people to voice their concern about their rights. A few years after the first prominet Gay Liberation Front was created in the United States, more began to spring up globally. These organizations could be found in countries such as Canada, France, Britain, Holland, Australia, and etc. (Carter).

Exactly one year after the Stonewall riots came the first gay pride march. It was known as Christopher street liberation day. The orcustartors of the march made sure to have it begin where the modern movement took place, at Greenwich Village. The route they marched on took them from Greenwich Village, past Stonewall Inn, and to the middle of Central Park. It has been estimated that between 3,000 and 15,000 people attended the march. A lot of participants joined along the way chanting along with the LGBTQ+ community: *We're here. We're queer, get used to it.* This march was less about LGBTQ+ people having the right to serve in the military or to get married. Even though those would be things the

community would advocate for later, this march was more about reaching out, helping spur on the rapid revolution, and overturning the systems of oppression dumped on LGBTQ culture (Geoghegan).

After the first Pride march honoring the events at the Stonewall Inn, LGBTQ+ progress went up swiftly. During the next decade federal bans on lesbians and gays were uplifted allowing them to hold government positions again. The American Psychiatric Association revoked its claim that homosexuality was a mental disorder in need of psychiatric treatment. The American Psychiatric Association would also remove homosexuality from the DSM (Geoghegan). Because of Stonewall's impact on the gay community the LGBTQ+ movement saw a surplus of their younger audience joining in on the revolution. Though sodomy laws were still in place the gay community continued to push for change. In 1977 San Francisco elects one of the United States' first openly gay official, and two years later history sees the largest gathering of queer people joining in with other platforms to walk on Washington for jobs and freedom.

Although the 1980s were a tough time for the LGBTQ+ community, who were experiencing the AIDs crisis without any help from their government. This was because the government and much of society saw AIDs as a twisted form of natural selection among humanity. Yet, regardless of how the government treated the Queer community they continued to fight back. One simply couldn't just start a revolution and let it die down half way, so they continued to push and poke at lawmakers. This forced many anti sodomy laws to be struck down, and eventually after decades gay marriage would become legalized (Geoghegan).

The Stonewall riots served as a catalyst for the newer generations political activism. In 1999 The U.S. National Park Service recognized the revolutionary events that happened at the Stonewall Inn and placed the bar on the National Register of Historic Places. They consider it a significant landmark because of "its association with events that outstandingly represent the struggle for civil rights in America"(National Park Service). In 2016 President Barack Obama designated the area as a national monument. This honor included the bar, Christopher Park, the neighboring streets and sidewalks (National Archives and Records Administration).Three years later, just before the 50th anniversary of the Stonewall riots, New York City's police commissioner issued an apology on behalf of the entire police department. 'The actions taken by the N.Y.P.D. were wrong — plain and simple,' stated the commissioner, James P. O'Neill. He continued on to state 'I think it would be irresponsible to go through World Pride month, not to speak of the events at the Stonewall Inn in June of 1969…I do know what happened should not have happened.' His speech ended with this statement 'The actions and the laws were discriminatory and oppressive, and for that, I apologize' which

caused the auditorium to erupt in applause.

Although many found this admission momentous and unexpected the majority of listeners found it to be long overdue. Many members of the LGBTQ+ community cautioned the police department to the fact that their future actions would always impact the legitimacy of these words. Richard Saenz, an attorney at Lambda Legal, (a national civil rights organization) stated it best 'The history of police violence and criminalization of LGBTQ+ people sadly continues to this day.' Though homophobia and discrimination have decreased against the LGBTQ+ community it can still be found in today's society (Gold, Michael, and Derek). Nonetheless the LGBTQ+ community proceeds to advocate for equal inclusion among American culture.

Conclusion

There had always been a gay rights movement, before the Stonewall riots. There were always gay communities within urban cities and rural towns. These communities were often hushed, hidden from the public eye, and invite only. People within these communities were subjugated to creating secret gay bars. These bars would eventually become a large part of gay culture even before the events of Stonewall. The reason being because these bars were generally the only place publicly where LGBTQ+ people could socialize openly without the threat of discrimination. The gay rights movement before Stonewall was different from the one that followed the riots, but it was still prominent and evident in the culture. The riots were a turning point and Stonewall was critical because not only did people fight back against discriminatory acts, but they also continued fighting back. Stonewall was the necessary spark that ignited the fire of the modern-day gay liberation front. Its influence continues to be seen in the LBTQ+ community.



HIV: How the First Diagnosis Changed the Minds of America

PEYTON BLACK

In the early 1980s, a fear hit the United States that would eventually be heard around the world. HIV was exceptionally one the most feared viruses at the time due to the misconceptions around the demographic in which the disease was most prevalent in as well as the rapid deaths that were occurring due to its advanced stage known as AIDS. The public was unaware of where the disease had come from, but all people knew was that they were afraid due to how the disease was portrayed in the media. The first case of HIV found in the U.S. was reportedly found on April 24, 1980 when a man by the name Ken Horne who had lived in the San Francisco area, reported to the Center of Disease Control with Kaposi's Sarcoma. After multiple cases after his, mostly in New York and San Francisco, the virus had become known all over the U.S. This would be an era in history which would bring the awareness of unsafe sex and bring about a more careful society as well as eventually save the lives of millions of people all over the world but not without obstacles.

The origin of HIV and AIDS is reported to come

from chimpanzees located in South Africa. The actual chimpanzee version of the disease was called simian immunodeficiency virus or SIV. Humans actually used to hunt and eat the chimpanzees which could've transmitted strands of the disease, causing it to spread throughout Africa ("Where did HIV come from"). It spread to the United States at an estimated time of around the 1970s or possibly the late 1960s. In 1981, when the disease became recognizable, it was named human immunodeficiency virus (HIV-1 or HIV-2). The more detrimental virus that would stem from HIV, if left untreated, was AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome), which was the more severe version of the disease. (Sharp and Hahn)

Despite popular belief, AIDS cannot be transmitted directly; only HIV can be transmitted and if it isn't treated with proper care then it progresses into the advanced stage which is AIDS. It is classified into 3 stages which are acute HIV, chronic HIV, and AIDS. The first stage is met with symptoms similar to influenza such as rashes, fever, headache, chills, fatigue, muscle aches, and loss of appetite. Symptoms usually last for a few days up to maybe a month but some people don't experience any symptoms whatsoever (What are the symptoms of acute HIV infection?). The infection occurs from 2-4 weeks after the first exposure of either contaminated blood from transfusions, exchanging needles, contact with blood, semen, or any fluids besides saliva exchanged during sexual contact with an infected person (What causes acute HIV Infection?). The infection is most common within drug users who use needles as well as men who sleep with men. (Who is at risk for acute HIV infection?) It is able to be detected through p24 antigen blood tests, CD4 count and HIV RNA viral load test, and HIV antigen and antibody tests (How is Acute HIV Infection Diagnosed?).

When the acute HIV virus reaches an ongoing point, then it is considered chronic. The symptoms in the beginning are the same as acute HIV, but toward the more advanced stages, there will be more extreme symptoms showing such as coughing and breathing problems, weight loss, and diarrhea. There can also be little to no symptoms varying from person to person. (Chronic HIV) This stage can actually last for 10-15 years but depending on if the person is receiving treatment or not. If the treatment is being taken in a cautious manner than the individual's viral load can become undetectable which leaves them unable to transmit the disease, but unfortunately if the person is detectable then they can transmit the disease (Stage 2: Clinical Latency).

The final stage of HIV is AIDS, which is in fact the most advanced. The immune system is at its weakest at this point and the body is more prone to infections which can be significantly deadly. Opportunistic infections and cancers, notably Kaposi's sarcoma can also become likely to develop because of how weak the body is at this point. The symptoms become more gruesome as the skin becomes

blotchy, fever is more likely to recur more often, unusual lesions in the mouth and on the genitals, pneumonia, fatigue, swelling of lymph glands, and neurologic disorders. (Stage 3: AIDS) Without any treatment whatsoever, this stage is the most tragic and it most definitely was when it first began to surface in America in the early 80s.

In 1981, the first cases of AIDS had been discovered in San Francisco and New York City, most of the cases were of previously healthy gay men. Since the disease was so common with gay men, the virus had become known as Gay Related Immune Deficiency Syndrome for a while - also shortened to GRID (Altman, Lawrence K.). A stigma had begun that it was a strictly gay disease which had created a prejudice toward these men believing that they were to blame for the surfacing of the virus. It even went as far as the disease being a way to bring punishment to gay people and also descirbed as a "gay plague". The rise of the pandemic was abe to give room for people to have a presumably "justified" reason to be homophobic since everyone was so scared of contracting AIDS and already had preconceived prejudices of gay people.

Around this time, research was also being underfunded to actually help save these peopleś lives. In 1983, the U.S. Congress passed the first bill that actually included funding for AIDS research as well as treatment but while that was a good step in the right direction AIDS was still something that people didn't want to face at the time. Thousands of people were still dying and a lot of people didn't want their tax dollars being used to fund research of the virus. There was also still the stigma that it was a "gay disease" which heightened the public tensions as well as the reluctance of President Reagan and his administration to bring awareness to the disease at the time. In 1982 after an estimated 1,000 people had died from AIDS, Reagan's administration was heavily criticized for its blatant disregard for the disease due to a press conference which would center around Reagan's press secretary, Larry Speakes. When Lester Kinsolving referred to the disease as a "gay plague", laughter would erupted from many attendees including Speakes in which he would make cruel jokes. This behavior would continue in another interview 2 years later when more than 2,400 people had died, Kinsolving would call out Speakes for his and Reagan's disregard for this disease as well as attempt to ask more questions involving if this is even discussed in the White House. (The Reagan administration's unbelievable response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic)

The interviews were very telling of how cruel people could be even if thousands of people are dying each year all out of bigotry. Eventually, even though the government was not quick to intervene and acknowledge the matter, thankfully research was able to be funded in the near future.

In the early to mid 80s, there was still a stigma behind the disease of it be-

ing a "gay disease" even though it was proven that infants had gotten the disease through their mothers, it was transmitted between drug users who would share dirty needles, and hemophiliacs were also at a very high risk for getting the disease. One of the most known and heroic people speak about their experience with having HIV was a teenager by the name of Ryan White. He was diagnosed with HIV in 1984 from contaminated blood that was transfused in him to treat his hemophilia, he was reportedly given 6 months to live after his diagnosis. He was the recipient of disheartening discrimination in which he wasn't allowed into middle school and when he was eventually allowed, parent would remove their children from the school. This in fact did rally nationwide attention giving him the platform to speak on the disease and bring awareness to much needed research. He had become a national treasure to all as he was able to be one of the people to break the stigma behind HIV and AIDS. Unfortunately, he did succumb to his battle with AIDS in April of 1990. The Ryan White Organization was formed in his name and it provides one of the largest funders of the research to fight the virus. His impact was and still is lasting, allowing people to receive treatment and not let the disease become a death sentence as it had been years before. (AIDS in the 80s: Did You Know?)

Throughout the 80s, HIV and AIDS was still a topic of discussion with more deaths as well as the rise of celebrities and public figures dying of the disease. Actor Rock Hudson was the first major figure in the industry to die of AIDS. He was also one of the men who broke the stigma of AIDS being a "gay" disease even though his sexuality was debated, but his public persona was that of a "macho man". His death had brought awareness as well as the public finally getting a speech from President Reagan addressing the disease head on. This was the first time that AIDS was spoken of in public. (Hollywood Icon Rock Hudson Dies of AIDS). On November 7, 1991, LA Lakers point guard known as Magic Johnson, announced at a press conference that he had HIV. Fortunately, his diagnosis was not a death sentence like many before him since medicines had helped to stop the progression of the disease and had begun to develop at a widespread pace. (Hadhazy, Adam)

In the late 1980s, fewer people were dying from AIDS and more people were becoming less scared of the disease even though there was still sexual caution. Condoms sales increased by "33 percent in the U.S. in 1987" following the AIDS crisis a few years prior. Numerous drugs have become available to help control HIV as well as HIV and AIDS related symptoms. In 1988, a drug called Trimetrexate was the first drug for AIDS to be granted approval for distribution. Over the next couple of years, other drugs as well as treatment methods had been constantly discovered in order to help fight the virus even though it wouldn't cure

the virus (HIV/AIDS Historical Time Line 1981-1990). By 1997, AIDS related deaths had finally reached a decline by 47 percent (1990s HIV/AIDS Timeline). While research is still conducted, new cases emerge each day of new HIV infections all over the world. In the U.S, an estimated 1.1 million people are living with HIV and an estimated 6,000 die of AIDS. (HIV and AIDS in the United States of America)

SInce 1981, HIV and AIDS had taken America by storm and tested its limits of safety and tolerance. Before that time, many people lived in a world where risks were taken and unfortunately for some later on, it cost them their lives. People were dying at alarming rates and possibly the death tolls wouldn't have reached such a high without willful ignorance and hate. For years, people had to convince the world that they were human enough to live and not let such a vicious disease take their lives away. Stigmas had prohibited well deserving people of long and fruitful lives due to preconceived hate. When the stigmas were broken, thousands of people were dead, but America had finally decided to understand when they realized that the people they loved could have been at risk.


ROSIE
Dear Jason,
You are the Love
of my life. I'm sorry
please forgive me
I love you!
Forever and Always.
Karen
To my wife
Jennifer
Love Your
Husband
David
I love
you!!!
MATTHEW'S
'10 ESCALADE
Lux Model Diamond white/
beige interior, 1 owner, 25K
miles, no pets/ children. All ser-
vice. Only serviced only. Mint.
$49,900 Take trade. 318-949-0483
'12 CADILLAC CTS COUPE
Black Diamond Metallic/ BA Interior
3.6 V-6, 4yr/ 100,000 warr. upgraded
#GM1399 ..... $38,990
Tommy Stewart
of Natchitoches
318-356-9000
'13 CADILLAC SRX
NAV, sunroof, only 9,000 miles
A Real "Black Beauty", won't last
long!!! STK# GM1428
Tommy Stewart
of Natchitoches
318-356-9000
New 2012 CTS-V Coupe
556 H.P. "supercharged"
White Diamond with Gray Inside
This is a "no flash" Car.
We want it to go FAST, away
from here! If you want one, NOW
is the time!
Tommy Stewart
of Natchitoches
318-356-9000
CHEVROLET
'08 CHEVY IMPALA
Auto, loaded $4,950
Wheels and Deals
318-752-5450
'04 CHEVY IMPALA LS
Has all the good stuff!
Check this price. $3,000
Easy Financing If Needed!
Select Car Company
1-866-751-7391
'04 CHEVY IMPALA
Real nice and real good price $5,995
Small down! Easy financing!
Select Car Company
1-866-751-7391
06 CHEVY IMPALA LS
Auto, 3.5L, 6 cyl, 60,950
Wheels and Deals
318-752-5450
'06 CHEVY IMPALA WARRANTY
New paint, new tires, new brakes, new
front end, 6 cyl, auto, extra clean!
Miller Ford 3827 Benton Rd, BC
318-742-7391
08 CHEVY IMPALA LT
Charcoal, Like new!!
Only $9,850
Springhill Motor Co.
318-539-3575
05 CHEVY CORVETTE CONV
47K miles, auto, real sharp
Wheels and Deals
318-752-5450
See this?
It means you'll find
photos online at
shreveporttimes.com
onds To
ey!!!
2018 Airline Drive,
Suite B Bossier City,
LA 71111
318) 746-5879
assFineJewelry@yahoo.com
http://bassfinejewelry.com/
Find us on Facebook
M HOME
!
porttimes.com

Laissez Faire Epidemic: The Reagan Reaction to AIDS

CATHERINE MOFFITT

Introduction

"There has been no personal experience here," said Press Secretary Larry Speakes, laughing along with a gaggle of reporters in an October press briefing after being asked if President Reagan was aware of the newly upgraded status of "the gay plague" AIDS as an epidemic by the CDC. The deaths from AIDS in 1982, the year in which this press briefing took place, reached a total of 853. This was just one year since the first cases of AIDS were reported by the CDC and it would be another three before the President would even dare to use the term in public, and that was only after the death of celebrity Rock Hudson. AIDS, or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, is a condition caused by the virus HIV and spread by blood. The first cases were found in sexually active gay men. The CDC was ready to act from the moment they knew how the virus was being spread, but the federal government was less than sympathetic towards those affected. According to epidemiologist at the time, Don Francis, the government's response to a preventative plan -known then as Operation AIDS control- was more or less "No,

we're not going to fund it, and we want you to look pretty and do as little as you can."(*Interviews - Don Francis | The Age Of Aids | FRONTLINE | PBS*). It was this attitude of apathy caused by prejudice towards the affected and an unwillingness to talk about a disease spread in part by sex that turned an epidemic into a plague and caused the death of more Americans lives than lost in the Vietnam War.

The Preamble to a Plague

Though the first cases of AIDS in the US were reported in June of 1981 (*HIV and AIDS --- United States, 1981--2000*), there were men showing symptoms of the virus as early as 1978, and by 1980, the deaths from AIDS were already at thirty-one (Criswell). Something to remember about the virus is that it has an incubation period of up to seven years with symptoms that could very easily be confused for that of the flu or pneumonia (Anderson RM & GF Medley). Being an asymptomatic disease, even with AIDS being labeled an epidemic by 1982, the infected could potentially spread the disease for years not knowing they were a carrier until there was a way to test for the virus (Criswell). Such a test for the presence of AIDS was not readily available until 1985, and as noted by Merrill Fabry in her article on the origin of the AIDS/HIV testing:

These early tests weren't actually designed to diagnose patients with AIDS or HIV. Instead, they were designed to screen donated blood for possible infection... they were very sensitive and so had a high rate of false positive results. At the time, medical uncertainty also surrounded the question of whether a positive result meant the blood donor had already developed AIDS or had simply been exposed to the virus (Fabry).

Even after testing was made available, getting tested for AIDS could prove to be a risk to one's personal life. Once again drawing from Fabry's article, "HIV tests were surrounded by the very real threat of stigma and discrimination—not just from a positive result, but even from being tested at all, which could be interpreted as a sign of belonging to a high-risk group (which included homosexual men, intravenous drug users and prostitutes, among others)." In more conservative parts of the country, willingly testing oneself for AIDS could be considered equivalent to walking around draped in a pride flag, changing out a porchlight to a red bulb in the evening, or even injecting heroin on a park bench for the world to see. These factors combined, it's not difficult to see how AIDS went so quickly from those first five cases in June of '81 to 337 reported by the end of December (A Timeline of HIV and AIDS 2016).

As a disease that was heavily associated with promiscuity, drug use, and most

notably the gay community, not many were willing to talk about AIDS unless they were personally affected or openly at risk. Those titular first five cases taken on by the CDC were that of sexually active gay men in a decade that was only just post the sexual revolution (*Interviews - Don Francis | The Age Of Aids | FRONTLINE | PBS*). While it is a known fact today that AIDS is transferred through blood, it wasn't known how the disease was transferred until 1982 when the death count was, as mentioned before, 853 (Criswell). All that was really known was that it was showing up mostly in sexually active members of the gay community. Of course, anyone who's ever had "the talk" with their parents can attest that, gay or straight, very few people find comfort in conversations where intercourse is involved. And while 1980s America was nowhere near as conservative as, for example, the 1950s, society at large was far from willing or even ready to talk about issues dealing with the LBGTQ+ community. The Reagan administration seemed to be perfectly comfortable with a laissez faire approach to the outbreak. To quote once again epidemiologist Don Francis on his opinion on this lack of action while the CDC was fighting to contain the virus:

This mission was undermined by the election of relatively simple-minded authorities in the Reagan administration in the United States...throwing public health to the wind if it dealt with diseases that they didn't want to deal with politically. The combination of this anti-government approach that we have -- cut, cut, cut -- ... and [an attitude, which] I'm not sure whether it was malicious intent or just simple-mindedness, that if gay men get their disease and other people have sex and get their disease and junkies get their disease, Godspeed,... public health was undermined [from] doing its required effort to stop an epidemic, and that the leaders at the highest levels of government would not stand up and say, 'Look, guys, I know that sex is unpleasant, needle injection is unpleasant, but we as a society have to take care of ourselves, and I will speak to you about that right now and go on talking about ways to interrupt the outbreak.' (*Interviews - Don Francis | The Age Of Aids | FRONTLINE | PBS*)."

But, it is unfortunately much easier to spit at a window than it would be to spit at your own mirror, to ignore and demonize the suffering when they don't seem to reflect our own values. Therein lies the dangers of valuing comfort or the preservation of personal beliefs over actual human lives, reducing the poor people affected into no more than numbers and statistics, only acting when the victims start looking familiar. The conservative cabinet in charge during this "gay plague" held the hose, but didn't move to put out the fire for the first five years it was burning, for reasons that might never be considered good enough to justify the number

of bodies imolated by the infection. President Ronald Regan didn't so much as utter a word about AIDS/HIV or the people it affected until midway through the decade. Ronald Regan refused to even publicly use the term AIDS until one face out of the 13,309 total American citizens lost to the virus by that point reflected someone he knew. Regan would not apologize for his inaction as President until 1990 (Criswell).

ACT(ing) UP in the face of inaction

Throughout the 1980s, hysteria surrounding the AIDS virus ran almost as rampantly as the disease itself. This frenzy extended well past the point of reasonable fear, as even in '87 there were articles calling for tattoos branding carriers of the virus, questioning whether carriers should be allowed to marry, even going so far as claiming there was no real way to know if AIDS could be spread through casual contact (Buckley, William F.). Moreover, in 1993 a survey of 583 out of the general population; 47.8 percent believed you could contract the virus through shared drinking glasses, 34.3 thought a public toilet seat was enough to make someone HIV positive, and 45.4 percent held the assumption that like a common cold, AIDS was transferable through coughing and sneezing (Herek, Gregory M.). This hateful propaganda and blatant misinformation created an atmosphere of victim-blaming that proved toxic to efforts to educate the public. A public that might have otherwise been able to provide the aid to those diagnosed with AIDS that the government had so flagrantly failed to deliver. The government, which in this time of fear, was far too embarrassed to address the issue head on setting "a precedent for other conservative, high-level governors and the like to say: 'Well, the highest levels of the White House don't necessarily think we should put money into HIV/AIDS; then why should we? And it's also embarrassing to talk about sex and needle exchange and needles and school education about abstinence and sex and choices, etc., and I don't like that anyway. And since Ronald Reagan didn't like it, then I'm not going to do anything either.'" as epidemiologist Don Francis stated in his previously mentioned interview with PBS on his experience with the outbreak. This is the government which failed Ryan White, a young hemophiliac who was born in Indiana in 1971, diagnosed in 1984, and died at nineteen in 1990 (*Who Was Ryan White? | HIV/AIDS Bureau*). Ryan White was ostracized and discriminated against when he returned to school post diagnosis in such extremes he was forced to fight for his right to be educated like any other child. He was accused of being a deviant, a homosexual, and a terrible sinner for his carrying of the virus when his only real crime was being unfortunate enough to contract it through a blood transfusion (*Who Was Ryan White? | HIV/AIDS Bureau*).

Ironically, the saving grace for many of those infected in the early AIDS crisis

came from the very communities that were demonized by the manic and misinformed mothers of suburbia. Gay Men's Health Crisis was the first community-based AIDS service provider, founded in 1982 a little more than eight months before the virus even had a name and a year before the U.S. Public Health Service would open the National AIDS Hotline by Edmund White, Lawrence D. Mass, Paul Rapoport, and Larry Kramer. That very same year a gay activist group in San Franscisco published the first pamphlet on ¨safer sex¨ on June 27th, distributing 16,000 copies at a pride parade. The following year in May another pamphlet advocating for condom use in gay men and empowerment among those living with AIDS titled *How to Have Sex in an Epidemic: One Approach* was published by HIV positive Richard Berkowitz and Michael Callen ("A Timeline of HIV and AIDS"). It was left to the vulnerable and villainized to stand up and demand a strategy to employee against this scourge. Larry Kramer certainly understood the severity of the situation from the start, advocating for outrage and action against AIDS in his article "1,112 and Counting" first published in March of 1983. In this chilling article, Kramer presents his community with a stark reality and sobering question:

"If all of this had been happening to any other community for two long years, there would have been, long ago, such an outcry from that community and all its members that the government of this city and this country would not know what had hit them. Why isn't every gay man in this city so scared shitless that he is screaming for action? Does every gay man in New York want to die?"(Kramer).

He stood strong against the disinformation spread at the time which trivialized and victim-blamed the infected. "No matter what you've heard, there is no single profile for all AIDS victims. There are drug users and non-drug users. There are the truly promiscuous and the almost monogamous. There are reported cases of single-contact infection. All it seems to take is the one wrong fuck. That's not promiscuity - that's bad luck." (Kramer). It was people like Kramer and organizations like GMHC and ACT UP which convinced the FDA to give AIDS patients access to potential cures, not Reagan or his administration (Aizenman 2019). If not for the outrage of these brave activists spreading awareness about AIDS and the affected, the gilded silence held by the government in this time of fear and malevolent misinformation would've proven just as deadly as the virus.

Conclusion

In times of tragedy, it is far easier to offer condolences than it is to incite real change. This is especially true when the victims of such tragedy do not reflect oneself or one's beliefs, to give pity and prayers to that which can be labeled an outsider. It is that personal isolation from misfortune and those affected by it in which the real danger lies. So many people, like Reagan and his administration during the AIDS crisis, will refuse to recognize the injustices around them until they can find familiarity among the victimized. At the start of this paper, a claim was made that more lives were lost in the AIDS epidemic than to the Vietnam War. In the war's nineteen year span, there were approximately 58,220 American casualties ("Vietnam War | Facts, Summary, Casualties, & Combatants"). By year ten of the AIDS epidemic the death toll had surpassed that number with a total of 58,282 (Criswell). In its nineteenth year, AIDS in the US had a total death toll of 459,346, a number that continues to grow even today (Criswell). To die fighting for one's country earns postmortem honors and acclaim as a hero. Dying from AIDS in its early years striped a person of their humanity and relegated them to being just another number in a CDC report. It is the job of a government to protect its people and their rights. The only thing that was under government protection during the AIDS crisis was the personal comfort of the higher ups. The United States under Reagan during the AIDS crisis looked pretty and did as little as possible.


9-8-19

Stoneface

DEMARCUS JENKINS

When I think of church, I think of stiff, mottled pews and prayer books. An hour and change each week where the only scale of time was the soft snores of the Resident Granny. At my young age I wasn't truly interested in the sermons. The pastor would recycle through his trusted list of topics, absorbing the smiles and adoration of the devout: God is good, Jesus is Lord, Satan is evil, and Kids are spoiled. Once he hit three recycles my ears would filter him out and I would think of new ways to beat the Spec Ops missions on MW2 - because who wanted to hear about how terrible they were? But as the years went by and the political climate shifted further, the sermons began to get targeted. Good old Pastor wasn't so focused on the simple truths of life anymore, and so his list shifted. God was good and Jesus was Lord had survived the cut, but there was an acidic tinge to them now. Satan had changed to Abortion was Murder, and Kids were Spoiled had shifted to Gays were Heretical. I felt conflicted. Here was the law spoken to me, supported by the same fervent smiles and righteous Amen's, but it didn't feel real to me. Hatred of the unfamiliar had permeated throughout this hallowed ground, and as I turned in confusion and disgust, I saw my family with those same giddy smiles.

From that point on I began to note the differences between me and others. My quiet acceptance and their calm hatred. My righteous indignation, their devoted ignorance. Day by day, argument by argument, I slowly learned to hide my reactions. To remove the light from my eyes, the frown from my face, the energy in my movements. To calm my mind at the atrocities I heard on a daily basis. Each slip, each glimpse at my true thoughts were met with a vigorous opposition. All the lectures and fervent repeatings only served to harden my resolve. By ninth grade I had formed a visage of stone even Zeno would be proud of. A calm, neutral expression to carry me throughout my days. When abuse is hurled, it stands strong. In the face of injustice, it never wavers. But alone, in my quiet moments, I allow my features to soften. To feel as deeply as I do every second of my life. To weep for the innocent, to rage for those who cannot change their circumstances, and to

brood on the goings of the future. To think of all the lives and beliefs in the world and reaffirm just how small I am within it all. But it is not all negative.

My views have become nebulous, encompassing and understanding. I've just learned the importance of patience. Of silence. Of observation. Not every person with bad views is a bad person. Environments shape people's perspectives, and push them in a direction deemed best by it. No change is permanent, and I help impose better ones. I must lead by example, to show the world that positivity and kindness are the counter to discriminatory acts. However, I am not a fool. Righteous violence can only be met with an equal response with equal intensity. Let us hope and act (and pray, if that's your thing), so that this future does not come to be.

Finding the Original Beowulf

KYLE POWELL

The difficulty in examining literature extant from the medieval period, is that it must be granted that the only reason they survived is because they were deemed sufficiently "Christian" for the religious authorities at that time. Countless ancient stories and pieces of amazing literature did not survive the complete Christianization of Western Europe throughout the so-called Dark Ages. Yet one piece of literature that curiously was able to survive this period was the Germanic epic poem *Beowulf*. And the reason for its survival is clearly evident in the first twenty lines of the poem: it was Christianized. Elements of the Christian religion were inserted into the story in order to make it palatable to the climate of religious zeal in this period. The question that appears relevant to those who find *Beowulf* interesting is what would the original Germanic story have been like? The goal of this essay is to examine the various literary and story elements in the piece that were possibly changed, in order to reconstruct the original *Beowulf*.

One of the most important aspects of storytelling is determining the point of view that the story will be

told through. *Beowulf* is told through the perspective of third person omniscient, which entails the narrator having an objectively true knowledge of the events happening throughout the story. This feature is relevant because the statements the omniscient narrator makes about the story reveal a thoroughly Christian perspective, one the original Germanic storytellers would find foreign. An example of this, beyond the myriad of statements concerning the "Almighty Lord", is found in the narration after Beowulf is killed, and Wiglaf is sitting beside his body, when the narrator writes:

They watched Wiglaf, sitting worn out, a comrade shoulder to shoulder with his lord, trying in vain to bring him round with water. Much as he wanted to, there was no way he could preserve his lord's life on earth or alter in the least the Almighty's will. What God judged right would rule what happened to every man, as it does to this day (Heaney 125-126).

This objective telling of how the event panned out changes the entire dynamic of how a person views the events in the story, since the narrator attributes what happened to the Christian view of divine providence. Without this element of Christian metaphysical thought concerning how worldly events fit in with the mind of God, the story would be devoid of a need to attribute ultimate praise for the heroics displayed throughout the story to a divine determination, but singularly to the heroism of the characters.

Another aspect of the story that plainly differs from what the original *Beowulf* would have been, is the subjective testimony of the characters throughout the story concerning why events played out as they did. These characters, who themselves are thoroughly Germanic pagans, are made to speak as though they were Christian. Take the account Beowulf is written to have said, when he left the cave following his fight with Grendel's mother, where he says:

I barely survived the battle underwater. It was hard-fought, a desperate affair that could have gone badly; if God had not helped me, the outcome would have been quick and fatal. Although Hrunting is hard-edged, I could never bring it to bear in battle. But the Lord of Men allowed me to behold-- for he often helps the unbefriended-- an ancient sword shining on the wall, a weapon made for giants, there for the wielding (Heaney 74).

This Germanic pagan attributes his victory not to his own martial prowess, but to the favor of God. Obviously that would not have been part of the original story, in that it again (as with the Christian narration) gives "glory" to the Christian

God, rather than simply praising the hero who is the ideal man of Germanic culture. Again this is seen when Beowulf says, "To the everlasting Lord of All, to the King of Glory, I give thanks (Heaney 123). The writer of this story, through the addition of these Christian statements, is drastically changing the motivations and perspectives of the characters (Beowulf especially), which in turn, alters how the reader sees the story as a whole. Beowulf is written to be a man characterized by pride, yet jarringly doesn't exemplify this as he continually attributes his victories to God, which creates an unrealistic dissonance in Beowulf. This dissonance stems from the scribal additions of Christian elements into the story, which thereby alters the story greatly.

Beyond the literary elements I'd argue were changed as stated above, an addition that was most likely not in the original telling of *Beowulf* was the inclusion of Wiglaf during the final battle between Beowulf and the dragon. It doesn't seem to be consistent with the Germanic ideal of the perfect hero to have been led up to this climactic battle only to fall short of being able to defeat his final enemy, without the help of another man. The account of the close of the battle given in *Beowulf* says:

Then the bane of that people, the fire-breathing dragon, was mad to attack for a third time. When a chance came, he caught the hero in a rush of flame and clamped sharp fangs into his neck. Beowulf's body ran wet with his life-blood: it came welling out. Next thing, they say, the noble son of Weohstan [Wiglaf] saw the king in danger at his side and displayed his inborn bravery and strength. He left the head alone, but his fighting hand was burned when he came to his kinsman's aid. He lunged at the enemy lower down so that his decorated sword sank into its belly and the flames grew weaker. Once again the king gathered his strength and drew a stabbing knife he carried on his belt, sharpened for battle. He stuck it deep into the dragon's flank. Beowulf dealt it a deadly wound (Heaney 118-119).

This event, with Wiglaf serving a major role and being essentially the decisive reason Beowulf was able to overcome this last trial, does not at all seem consistent with the direction the story developed earlier on. Earlier on, Beowulf was the sole reason both Grendel and his mother were defeated. He was the hero that deserved singular praise for his actions (as one would assume to see given the cultural context the story developed in). Yet fast forward to this last trial, and Beowulf is unable to overcome his foe. He is on the brink of failure (and it is implied he was about to lose completely), and in a reversal of what had been expected, Beowulf is shunted off to the side for a moment to allow Wiglaf to come to the forefront

and appear as the climactic hero. Beowulf's final blow seems to be almost an afterthought in contrast to the heroism of Wiglaf. What this suggests to me, is that Wiglaf was not a part of the original *Beowulf*. He was added, presumably by the monk who copied the story down, possibly as a way to not portray Beowulf as being able to succeed through his own pride (an idea antithetical to the Christian faith).

What has been attempted to be displayed in the previous three paragraphs are the elements of *Beowulf* that are hard to believe were originally part of the Germanic story that was passed down through oral tradition for centuries. So our final question remains, what is the original *Beowulf*? Getting rid of the Christian elements of the story leaves behind a tale singularly about the ideal Germanic man. He is brave, in coming to the Danes in their time of need. He is confident, trusting in his own abilities, knowing that he can handle whatever trial comes his way. He is proud, not shying away from presenting himself as he knows he is, but ensuring everyone knows that his boasts are based in truth, as he displays throughout the story. And most of all, he is strong, able to overcome the greatest challenge through his own might and fortitude, not due to some divine help or favor, but simply because he is Beowulf! The story as it originally was does not involve itself in the type of theology the Christianized version does, in ascribing Beowulf's victories to divine providence, but remains content to just let Beowulf be that awesome. The original *Beowulf* does not necessitate Beowulf requiring outside help in the climax of the story, but truly lets Beowulf shine as the warrior he is, being able to strike his final enemy down in the last moments of his life, securing his spot as a warrior of exceptional standing. The original *Beowulf* is not Christian, but utterly and completely Germanic, and happy to be so.

What *Beowulf* highlights is the extent to which a story can morph out of necessity. The context of the Middle Ages, and the suffocation of pagan literature brought alongside it, provided the framework that was able to change a Germanic pagan story into one that lauded Christian ideas. Not only the narration, but the characters' dialogue and certain story elements were changed in order to align more nicely with the ideals of the Church. The process of examining the story as a whole has led to an original story with much of the same overall structure remaining unchanged, but with an objective narration not promoting Christian ideas, character dialogue not reflecting values core to Christianity, and events that don't undermine the unity of the story's arcs. The changes observed reflect the fundamental differences between Germanic paganism and Christian religion, yet there remains a fundamental unity as well, which has ensured that *Beowulf*, as a piece of medieval literature, was able to remain "alive" until now.

Gay Christian: Yes or No?

MARY CHANDLER FORD

Right or wrong. Throughout our lives, we are taught these things are right and these are wrong. One very controversial topic that is a right or wrong case is whether being a homosexual and a Christian is okay. It is very important that the Christian community can all agree that it is okay to be a gay Christian. God taught us to love our neighbors which means we need to love everyone. It might be hard to actually accept that this is the world we live in now, but we need to try. These people deserve to be loved because they are human just like everyone else.

According to *The New York Times*, "In recent months the United Methodist Church has "tightened" the ban on gay marriages and gay clergy." The church's current policy states, "The practice of homosexuality is incompatible with Christian teaching." The United Methodist Church has over 12 million members and some are talking about leaving the church. The United Methodist Church states that they are a part of the church universal, which is one Body in Christ. The Methodist Church recognizes that all members of the church are of sacred worth. They state "...that no mat-

ter color, race, national origin, status, or economic condition are able to participate in worship and all other church activities."

According to *The New York Times*, "Many people have left their denominations because of the beliefs that their denomination holds. In the Episcopal Church many conservatives have left, Presbyterians have split, and young evangelicals are leaving because of the LGBT not having equal rights. Six in ten United Methodists in the United States believes in homosexuality." Yet the United Methodist Church still does not formally accept that it is okay to be an LGBT Christian. The United States is becoming a less Christian nation and the numbers are dropping because of denominations not accepting the beliefs that it is okay to be gay and a Christian. Like all other men and women, gays and lesbians are called to live a life not for ourselves but for the lives of others. All relationships are wounded by sins no matter if it is a heterosexual marriage or a homosexual marriage.

This topic is a very big issue, especially in the United Methodist Church, and something needs to happen about it. God taught us to accept everyone for who they are, so why can't we accept people who are gay that want to be Christians? People apart of the LGBT community don't just wake up one morning and decide to be gay or lesbian they are born that way. 1 Peter 4:8 says, "Above all, love each other deeply, because love covers over a multitude of sins." If being a homosexual is sin then we still need to love them. This issue needs to be figured out because if the churches continue to go at the rate that they are churches will split left and right.

There are many ways on how we can solve this problem that is causing so much hurt for so many people. All that we need to do is accept them. We need to learn how to accept them for who they are because this could be anyone. This person could be a friend and even a family member. Talking is something that everyone needs to do more of. Christians need to talk about this topic and come up with an agreement. We are taught to love and accept everyone, yet here we are fighting on whether or not to accept gay Christians. Another way that we can solve this problem is by talking about and not always just shutting it down. Today's world is different then it was in the 1700s. American functions in a different way. In recent years topics like being gay or transgender have become easier to talk about because we actually talk about it. God knew that when he created this world that times would be different and that we would face problems like these. If He did not want this He would have not made it a problem in the beginning. If we talk about this we can come up with a solution.

According to *The New York Times*, "While membership has steadily declined in the United States over the past 25 years…". Membership has fallen in the United Methodist Church. Many have left because of these arguments. If we want the United States to be a Christian country we need to figure this problem out. We

need to learn and accept that everyone was created the way they are for a reason. It is important to talk about this topic because it will allow everyone to talk about how they feel. If we want to grow closer together and to God we need to agree on all things.

Agreeing on this one topic will change the world. If we can all agree that it is okay to be a gay Christian then it will open so many doors for more change. Not just change in the churches but change all around the world. Changes like this can grow everyone closer. Everyone will feel welcomed at church, more people would want to join, and everyone will hopefully feel the love that they deserve. Everyone deserves to feel loved, being loved is the best feeling one can feel.

Leviticus 20:13 states, "If there is a man who lies with a male as those who lie with a woman, both of them have committed a detestable act." The Bible states that is a sin to be with someone that is the same sex as you are. We are taught to follow what Jesus says in the Bible. If we are told that it is not right to be with someone as the same sex as you then we need to follow those rules. We are told not to sin and this would be a sin. We are also taught to love everyone no matter who they are.

According to "Is it possible to be a gay Christian?", "If the phrase "gay Christian" refers to a person who actively, perpetually, and unrepentantly lives a homosexual lifestyle – no, it is not possible for such a person to truly be a Christian." To truly be a Christian you have to repent your sins and people who are actively gay you would not want to ask for forgiveness for that. 1 Corinthians 6:9-10 states, "Or do you know that the unrighteous will not inherit the kingdom of God? Nor not be deceived: neither the sexually immoral, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor men who practice homosexuality, nor thieves, nor the greedy, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor swindlers will inherit the kingdom of God." If you are unrighteous you will not inherit the kingdom of God. God wants everyone to enter his kingdom but those who do not repent will not enter. If one wants to truly be gay then they can not be a true Christian because to be a true Christian you can not be gay.

It is very important that we can all agree that it is okay to be gay and a Christian. This is a problem that all denominations have struggled with over hundreds of years. God taught to love all and that is what we to try to do. Like previously stated God would not have created this problem if He knew we could not handle it. He would not have created "homosexuals" if He did not want this problem. Loving all is very crucial and this is one example of why we need to love all.



Lines

LAINEY SMETHERS

When I look within this road, I find lines.
Ever, ever so fine lines.
Lines I had to read between,
and the lines you had to cross.
A line saying I deserve one thing, and my life proving another.
The last line, you said, you promised.
But we all know that a promise means nothing.
That there will always be another line,
there will always be another promise,
there will always be another priority.

You are surrounded by a pointless pretty perimeter
where the pavement was never structured.
Your pathetic practices consist not only of the lines you do,
but the lines you've built between us.
We're on opposite sides of the road,
now with a double line between us
that even you can't cross.

You didn't ask for this, and I know you don't mean it.
But these lines--
they torment your reality,
rip apart our relationship.
And no matter how hard you try
there will always be another line,
there will always be another promise,
and there will always be another priority.

Kindred

BRITTNEY ABRAMS

Thrive
A community of kings and queens saw as nothing less than god-given
Forgiving and accepting; only too much for their own good
Talented and driven to the very core of all existence
Their aura is radiant, surreal as it is prodigious,
Ashes to ashes and dust to dust
Betray
A community of kings and queens who never thought possible: defeat
Pawned off to the outlander by ones of their very own kind
Torn and ripped away from the land that used to be
For it will never be the same as it once was,
Ashes to ashes and dust to dust
Agonize
A community of kings and queens suffering by all means unnecessary
The torture began and never seemed to settle, even with time
Children illiterate in the new world that surrounds them
Created as the backbone, treated with no backbone,
Ashes to ashes and dust to dust
Liberate
A community of kings and queens given freedom at the hands of one-else
From the window object to the stepping stone of all mortal beings
Learning to become one again -the one- with all new faces
All new faces that once defied you... unjustifiably,
Ashes to ashes and dust to dust
Ascend
A community of kings and queens who are learning to walk once more
They are doctors. They are lawyers. They are therapists
They are friends. They are family. They are peers
They are human,
We come from dust and we will return to dust.

Under Stars Is Where I Am Free Of Chains

JOSHLYNN ISAAC

A place where I can getaway.
Golden.
Bright.
Lights.
As I enter the heavenly gates, I am
Attacked by those I left behind but I am never truly alone.
My Mother Of All embraces me as if I am not a beast.

It Is okay to dream.
I am worshipped as a god, praised for my hubris,
And asked to bestow my lips first upon the cup.
I- I am the Beowulf of my lands.
I am the god of them all.
I- I am the person who deserves all of the praise.

A place where I can join the kind of my own.
I am not human.
I am not a demon.
I am rather my own-
Where my Mother Of All holds me tight and validates my worth.
It is more than okay to dream- to keep myself safe.
"It's good at first to be out in the night, naked to the cold mechanics of the stars."

Scientology: The Cultivation of a False Religion

LAUREN WISE

The United States Constitution grants all citizens freedom of religion in the First Amendment through the Free Exercise Clause, which prohibits the US Government from interfering with religious practices to an extent (*Free-Exercise Clause Overview*). With this in mind, there are religious groups across the United States, and the rest of the world, that are getting away with illegal activities under the noses of the government. Scientology is one of the organizations using the term "religion" to hide the crimes they commit to protect themselves. They harvest criminals, lash out once members leave, traffic humans, force labor on members, and even perpetrate child abuse. The practices of Scientology can be seen as more cult-like than as a religion, and they have found ways to get around the government to remain untouched. The false, yet lucrative, religious cover of Scientology violates the Free Exercise Clause in that it practices cult-like oppression over its followers.

Created by L. Ron Hubbard, the Church of Scientology came from the concept written in Hubbard's book "Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental

Health". In his book, Hubbard tried to introduce a "self-help" to traumatic memories he called "engrams". Engrams were believed to damage the physical and mental health of people if it went uncared for. He also came up with the idea of a therapeutic treatment for engrams, called Auditing, which would allow a person's brain to heal from the trauma, stress, or other negative "scarring". Auditing was a process of his research with "mental science" and the patients who went through auditing would be asked a series of questions "designed to purge these unconscious memories and allow the analytic mind to regain control" ("L. Ron Hubbard"). During the post-WWII era, when so many were affected and suffered from the trauma Hubbard influenced many and gained a lot of followers with his ideas. The amount of followers swayed ideas to start more of an organization rather than scientific studies. Scientology comes from Latin and Greek bases meaning "science of knowledge", and in 1954 The Church of Scientology started a base and gained many followers (History).

Religion could be defined as "a set of beliefs concerning the cause, nature, and purpose of the universe, especially when considered as the creation of a superhuman agency or agencies, usually involving devotional and ritual observances, and often containing a moral code governing the conduct of human affairs" (Religion). Since the definition is the very basic concept, anyone who is a part of an organized religion knows there is so much more to it. Scientology follows these basics to help them get away with everything they do, under the noses of the US government. Although, the US Government says that "'religion' has reference to one's views of his relations to his Creator, and to the obligations, they impose of reverence for his being and character, and of obedience to his will" (Has the U.S. Supreme Court Defined 'Religion?). But what are their beliefs? On the Scientology website, it shows any viewer the beliefs and concepts that Scientology offers. With a normal glance, it seems very warming and welcoming with bright, light colors and multiple pretty fonts. The website is full of empty rhetoric, a lot of which contradicts itself the more someone scrolls. The opening page "What is Scientology" shows a video, an outdated one at that, about "what Scientology is", with people saying they enjoy Scientology, but not why they follow Scientology. On their website, it states that "Scientology beliefs hold that Man is basically good and that his spiritual salvation depends upon himself … Scientology is a religion in the most profound sense of the word, for it is concerned with no less than the full rehabilitation of Man's innate spiritual self" (Scientology Beliefs). Scientology has even come out saying they do not force a religion on their members. They can be Christian, Atheist, Hindu, Muslim, anything, but they also claim to not judge what beliefs someone holds. But how can a group be a "religion" without forcing some form of a true religious base, like a God or gods? To contradict themselves,

Scientology *does* have a god-figure they worship. They call him Xenu.

Xenu is the "Galactic Federation" leader from 75 Million years ago, and got overthrown and forced onto a volcanic mountain on a "deserted planet" after Xenu decided to murder "thetans", the spiritual beings, which are more commonly known as Humans, on Earth. Only a select few Scientology members actually know of Xenu, and they are the ones who have reached "Operating Thetan level III" (OT-III), which help a Thetan has reach being a Clear, where they are completely free of trauma, or basic emotions, do they learn of the Galactic Federation leader (Beyer). To the newly interested people looking into Scientology, they see the "no forced religion" and it can be tempting to want to join in for those looking for a place to feel welcomed and not judged. Only when they become true members, who are so far into the lies of Scientology can they figure out there is a religion for them in Scientology, which seems to be much like a SyFy story L. Ron Hubbard attempted and failed, to write once upon a time. But along with that, why is Scientology tempting and leading newcomers into lies, if they were truly a religion? Any religion trying to bring people through their doors openly tells the truth. Scientology claims to be a religion, so why do they need to lie to get members? Instead, the church acts as a cult to deceive, and they falsify their own beliefs to coerce people to join, who would later learn that this cult's ideas are much more definitive than was previously thought. There have been several ex-members who have come out saying that the belief of Xenu is true, but Scientology officials have come out denying all accusations, because who would actually believe in a group like Scientology if it was known there was such a ridiculous forced belief like the story of Xenu.

Many known members of Scientology come from the beloved stars in Hollywood. Many well-known names like John Travolta, Tom Cruise, Elizabeth Moss, Danny Masterson, and more are members of Scientology ("20 Most Famous"). But there are some well-known ex-members in Hollywood like Leah Remini, Jerry Seinfeld, Brad Pitt, Nicole Kidman, and even more (Rolling Stone). The problem that a lot of these celebrities face is the scrutiny they face once they can finally escape. Scientology turns around to make those who can leave seem like the enemies. Leah Remini is the prime example. She came out with her show "Scientology and the Aftermath" in 2016, speaking out on the Church and many controversial topics about the organization. After three seasons, she ended the show in 2019, but in those three years, Remini sparked major controversy and so much light on the problems of Scientology (BIO). Scientology even responded to Remini's show and statements in a letter saying that "[s]he needs to move on with her life instead of pathetically exploiting her former religion, her former friends and other celebrities for money and attention to appear relevant again." The letter

addresses Remini's "obsession" with the crimes of the Church, all the while making Remini seem she was lying about everything the Church was hiding, like the "deadbeats, admitted liars, self-admitted perjurers, wife beaters and worse" (Cos Statement). The letter concluded with a link to the "real" beliefs and teachings of the Church (CoS Statement). It is not just Hollywood celebrities that the Church makes enemies. Ex-members of the Church are constantly under attack. People like Rachel Berstien, who have helped victims, had been turned around to be the "attackers of the Church". Berstein stated that one of the problems of the Church was that Hubbard had a fragile ego so when someone spoke against him, Hubbard "had the group go after [anyone] . . ." when they spoke out against Hubbard or the group (Shelton). Bernstein also added that her clients, who remain nameless, sign off on allowing their stories about what happens in the Church to be told. Berstein is trying to make it known the damaging secrets that Scientology hides from the world about their practices. (Shelton). This is another point to prove that Scientology is not a religion and should not be viewed as one. A religious organization would not slander members if they leave, or threaten ex-members when they spoke about what happens in that group. Scientology tries very hard to cover up their practices and the things they do wrong. The Church has to lie to its members and corrupt their minds into thinking that the outside world is wrong and the teachings of Hubbard are the only truth. These actions show more similarities with those found in Cult practices than in organized religion.

One of the largest known issues with Scientology is how they harvest criminals. Crimes committed like petty theft, rape, money laundering, murder, child pornography, and many more reasons. Members like Samuel D. Rosen who was a Scientologist lawyer. He was charged with a Temporary Order of Protection after throwing his ex-wife down a flight of stairs. Jeremy Perkins stabbed his mother 77 times. Markell D. Boulis, Harry Laarhuis, Georges Andreu, Erwin Richard Annau, Bill "L.W" Cooper, Robert Float were examples of members who were convicted of fraud, along with so many others. Gabriel Williams was convicted of sexual battery and sodomy of a child in excess of 100 times. One large crime that has made a prominent appearance is those who were arrested for participating in Operation Snow White ("Hubbard-Telescope"). Operation Snow White (OSW) was a criminal conspiracy back in the late '90s where an estimated five thousand under-cover agents tried and removed any "unfavorable records" about the church that were within many government buildings, agencies, foreign embassies, and consulates (Informanic). Many of the members who were involved with OSW were arrested and charged with burglary of Government offices and theft of documents and government property ("Hubbard-Telescope"). This was the first large act for the government to become weary of the Church of Scientology and keep

them on the government's radar, but it was not enough to actually influence the government to rethink the Free-Exercise Clause.

A major issue Scientology seems to deal with is the criminal acts and lawsuits from ex-members who could escape the Church. The Church has received many lawsuits against the treatment of members, forced labor, assaults, stalking, slandering, human trafficking and even child abuse accusations. Back in June of 2019, a woman came out with a lawsuit against the Church and some of its leaders, specifically against the International Religious Technology leader, David Miscavige. The woman, taking the alias of Jane Doe for her protection, came out claiming to have worked very closely with Miscavige when she was involved with the church. At age fifteen Jane Doe said she became a "personal steward" to Miscavige. To be a steward can be defined as someone who "manages the affairs of a big household staff or the service employees who are serving food and wine" (Steward). Being so involved with the Miscavige family, Jane Doe was working within the Sea Organization, a group of members in the church who are extremely dedicated. Once she reached her late twenties, Jane Doe was removed from being a steward for the family supposedly because she "knew too much about what it describes as marital problems between Miscavige and his wife" (Johnson). Once removed from her job in the house, she was forced into an isolated area in Los Angeles, California to "help with Church publicity" (Johnson). Once she was able to finally escape the Church, she fought to sue the church for the mistreatment and forced labor.

Along with the case of Jane Doe, many escapees have come out online to tell their stories, even the ones who grew up in the church. In an "Ex-Scientologist Message Board" an ex-member named Arthur Doyle started his post by saying "[His] parents joined the SO in 1980. Before that [he] spent a day with [his] mother and father each week . . . In '87 family time was canceled. . . [he has] had a grand total of ONE day off with [his] mom and dad. That is ONE DAY in 27 years" (Sea Org Children). With the many ways the church was advancing during the '80s, and with trying to recruit celebrities to bring publicity to the church's name, they changed things within the church's system. Doyle went on to say "One of the single most suppressive "policies" of the Church of Scientology came out [with] Flag Order No. 3905 . . . This was the infamous Flag Order that stopped Sea Org couples from having children" (Sea Org Children). The Flag Order stated that "The Sea Org is not set up to handle or take care of children." Written in his post, Doyle talked about how the church even forced families to have abortions if they were in the Sea Organization. Doyle commented that when his father was moving up the ranks in the Sea Organization, he was "coerced into divorcing [his] mother", which was common in the Sea Organization. Once they divorced, Doyle got into trouble and was forced into some classes called "RPFs" where he

was forced to stay and work. Doyle wrote that "[t]his is Final Solution #2: If [the Church] can't kill them when they are a fetus, imprison them when they are a child" (Sea Org Children). No child should be forced into labor for being considered an inconvenience. The Church of Scientology separated families, ended the lives of children because they did not want to care for them, and stopped marriages if someone was advancing too high in the ranks in Scientology.

Scientology has proved to be extremely oppressive since the very beginning of its creation in the 1950s. Criminal cases have been against the Church since the beginning as well. The Government claims to have them on the radar since Operation Snow White, but because of the Free-Exercise Clause within the Second Amendment in the United States Constitution, the government is limited to how much Scientology can be charged with or how the can be disbanded. With the amount of criminals that are being harvested and hidden within the confined walls of the Church, the allegations of child abuse, the Flag Order No. 3905 ending marriages and the lives of unborn children, the persecution of ex-members, and the false representation of the organization to lead more unknowing people on to a dark path is not the making of a religion. The US government needs to take a stand against the Church and other oppressive groups like Scientology and amend the Free-Exercise clause to be more specific to the belief and concepts of what a religion actually is. Scientology is a cult with the false perception of a religion.

The Crucifixion of Religious Extremism: How Jim Jones Used God as an Advocate for Terrorism

BRITTNEY ABRAMS

Introduction

Exploitation, manifestation, and wreaking of havoc: Jim Jones constructed the perfect foundation for societal equality and social activism in the harshly segregated United States of America through his various proclamations of inclusivity and sectarian justice as seen through his devotion to the "promised land". The People's Temple was a modern day cult that put forth the notion that deliberate fanaticism was just as acceptable as it was horrific; therefore shifting our underlying view of acting Marxism. The manifestation of cults in the late 1900s sent the citizens of the United States into conditions of denial and disconcert regarding the malicious acts of terrorism. The Jonestown Massacre changed the way that one would view acts of religious extremism habituated to the lesser acceptance of present-day "group-made" affiliations and prolonged aggression towards the attempt of purposeful mass suicide. Jonestown was not alone a cult derived from a possessive and autocratic white male, but the response to what seemed to have been faulty and obsolete educational and social policy.

The Chosen One

Jim Jones - born James Warren Jones on May 13, 1931 - was born into a rather agnostic family in which his father, James Thurman Jones, was presently absent in his life and his mother ,Lynetta Putnam, lacked discipline skills. Growing up, it was quite clear to see that Jones was cast as nothing shy of an outsider. From rescuing children from egoistic beings to offering a home to stray animals, Jim identified with the underdog himself. Jim Jones knew from the start of his natural preaching skills. According to Phyliss Wilmore, a former girlfriend of Jim Jones in high school, "Jimmy decided to stage an elaborate funeral for the other school. He got up and started preaching and did an incredible job. He had the control and inflection… He was very self-assured on stage..." Jones was a connate leader who studied the strengths and weaknesses of the late Adollf Hitler, Joseph Stalin, and Mahatma Gandhi while taking a greater interest in religion.

In 1949 Jones married Marceline Baldwin, a registered nurse and state health inspector in the surrounding areas of California, and they moved to Bloomington, Indiana. There he attended Indiana University Bloomington, though suddenly transferred to Butler University to obtain his bachelor's degree in 1961. Jones began to take up preaching and enrolled as a student minister in the Methodist Church. His time there was short lived as he soon abandoned the congregation for refusing the attendance of African-Americans. Selling pet monkeys in the neighborhood allowed Jim to gather enough funds to open the doors of his own inclusive, Pentacostal-style church: Wings of Deliverance. Jim Jones was responsible for opening Indianapolis' first biracial church in 1954 at Hoyt Avenue and Randolph Street.

Jim Jones could be described as a rather inclusive man with a harshly condemning demeanor. He was far ahead of his time with integration and acceptance and for this, he faced critical backlash from those of his own race. The huge stigma held over African-Americans during segregation made it hard for anyone, regardless of race, to speak out against the treacherous acts in the midst. Jim Jones however challenged this problem by standing in the center of the battlefield knowing the consequences he could face. Many may address such as a selfless deed. But was it a selfless deed or fuel for direct control and authority?

The Infamous People's Temple

When people hear the word "Jonestown", their minds unconsciously go to a place of horror and distraught. What was perceived at first glance as the "Promised Land" turned out to be nothing less of absolute power gone haywire. The People's Temple of the Discipled Christ was founded in 1955 by Jim Jones in an attempt to crucify the malicious acts of racism and segregation. Although the homefront

of The People's Temple was originally Indianapolis, Indiana, it was later moved to Redwood Valley, California in the late 1960s and again in 1977 to Guyana in South America due to the unprecedented fear of a widespread nuclear apocalypse in the United States. The Temple was known widely in Indiana on its foundation of societal equality and social activism amongst the disadvantaged.

The Temple began as a church in the Pentacostal tradition c.1955 in Indianapolis. In the harshly segregated city of Indiana, the Temple was the one place for whites and minorities to go to escape persecution. Everyone was treated as each others' equal and of just importance as the next. Working class-congregants of black and white descent would gather together in church to provide legal assistance to the poor. Church members also banded together in an effort to promote desegregation in the midst of the simple minded world. While the actions of this church were deemed very radical and in hindsight , innovative, Jim Jones gained a "messiah" reputation.

In 1962, Jim Jones had a prophetic vision of a nuclear apocalypse in the United States. In an effort to try and diffuse the situation in his eyes, he relocated himself and his followers to Redwood Valley California. Jim Jones and his wife Marceline established and acquired nine residential suburban facilities for the elderly, six homes for underprivileged foster children, and Happy Acres: an estate for challenged adults. What started out as a group of roughly 80 members quickly grew with more and more news media. The promise of racial equality and activism served as a Christian foreground which enticed hundreds of people all across America.

In November of 1978, Congressman Leo Ryan led a mission to investigate The Peoples Temple in Guyana. The investigation was stapled around the accusations of Human abusement at the Jonestown establishment. Within his delegation included the relatives of the Temple worshippers, a camera crew from NBC, and various reporters of news outlets. On November 15 they arrived at the Guyanese capital of Georgetown where they would travel to Port Kaituma- on the outskirts of Jonestown- just two days later. Although Jones held a reception in the main square formally welcoming the delegation, their trip would be cut short when temple member Don Sly attacked Leo Ryan with a knife. Immediately following, the delegation left in a hurry carrying 15 members of the Peoples Temple who wished to depart from the congregation. Jones expressed no concern and did not attempt to stop them from leaving.

More than 900 members of the infamous American Cult *The People's Temple* were killed in a mass suicide. Jim Jones led his people to gather in the main pavilion and commit the "revolutionary act". Under the direction of him, followers were ordered to ingest cyanide-laced "flavor-aid". Amongst the first to die were

the youngest members of Jonestown who were given the first batch of the cyanide and sedative potions by their parents and local nurses. Immediately following, the adults swarmed to drink the concoction in the presence of armed guards. The death toll at Jonestown on this day was approximately 918 persons, of which 1/3 were children. This horrific event in history is known as the Jonestown Massacre.

The Days After

When crippling fear gripped enemies of the Temple, precautions were taken to avert the widespread of violence. Ex-members of the People's Temple traveled to the Human Freedom Center in Berkeley, California under police protection to await the final list of survivors. The first responders were inflicted deeply with traumatic images; Most of which were the images of decaying children. Because of society's limited knowledge of PTSD in the late 20th century, many of said first responders were told that it was only " shell shock", or constant intrusions (Kopsa, Andy. *The U.S. Military Had to Clean Up After the Jonestown Massacre 40 Years Ago. Time Magazine. 2018*) . The immediate emotional impact is just as one would imagine being forced to see dozens of dead babies, still, all at once. Jonestown was very different from any event we had ever seen. Prior to 9/11, the Jonestown Massacre held the crown for the largest loss of civilian Americans.

By the spring of 1979, over 300 bodies had been claimed by their appropriate relatives. However at Dover Air Force Base in Delaware, 500 bodies remained unclaimed and approximately 200 bodies had started the decomposition process due to the additional conditions of rain and teetering humidity. These bodies began to exhibit images of excessive bloating and rapid color changing, as well as an infestation of insects attacking and swarming the deceased. First responders were exposed to bodies in containment labeled: no odor, odor only, handled body bags, or handled human remains only. The impact of this situation was certainly petrifying and unforeseen.

There was a wildfire of communicative and financial issues that arose from identification factors and a shortage of space. Numerous relatives were not able to afford military transportation fees for their loved ones' bodies that were valued at $500 per private burial. For the more fortunate, problems were also concurrent in the aspect of burial-ground-location. No cemetery wanted the remains of the Jonestown deceased at the time due to unprecedented fear of mass unwanted attention exhibited by outsiders. It wasn't until 40 years later that the victims of Jonestown received a proper memorial, in their direct honor, in Oakland, California. This memorial allowed for the private mourning of escapees and surviving family members while understanding to an exact degree of what actually occurred at The People's Temple.

America's Turnover

The Jonestown Massacre represents a direct turning point in American history through its psychological factoring and group behavior. Over 900 innocent souls kneeled at the legs of this one man: Jim Jones. Just like any of the 7 billion beings that inhabit Earth, Jim was human. He bled red blood and was not susceptible to pain. How was one mortal being able to manipulate and essentially annihilate a town full of other mortal beings that were conscious to what was happening? Religious advocacy.

Jim Jones was first recognized by African-Americans as selfless and virtuous. He seemed to be the most righteous of leadership and therefore was approved of all. There were many kinds of abuse – physical, sexual, and mental – at Jonestown. As with all the other religious operations that become extreme, Jones started out on a well-meaning and good-natured role of recovery, rehabilitation, and resurrection of lost and wayward souls (Hedgcoth, Clyde. *Jonestown: The Perception of Mass Suicide with Hysteria. University of California Press. 2013*). When sentient to this particular happening, it was exceedingly simple to form a god-like persona. Jim Jones assumed the position of the messiah and because he was filled with much adoration, it was hard for anyone to deny this. No one dared to defy him and be sentenced to an eternal life of dread and poison. You stand with the messiah and never against or you will be caught in the cross fire of torture and madness.

The members of the People's Temple were god fearing men and women who wished for nothing more than a righteous life. These people were Christian and held dearly to their hearts, the right passage of life. They were taught from the beginning of life to love one another and to accept others just as you wish to be accepted. So how was it so easy for these men and women to insert themselves and their families into unknown territory and worship faithfully? From a standpoint that is segregation, racism, and elongated persecution, any sign of help is a good sign. It was not necessarily "easy" for these men and women to turn a blind-eye to the various cases of sexual assault and unprecedented abuse, but it was easy to see that what was going on outside of Jonestown was indeed far worse.

The Jonestown Massacre allowed America to see just how unholy its inhabitants were. Rather just how powerful religion and the word of God can be; especially when used as a method of master manipulation. It became apparent that religious extremism was more extreme than one had once perceived it to be. It had always been there, perhaps escaping the limelight, but never so much visible. During its time, the Jonestown Massacre was the largest and most wide-scaled loss of American civilians that we had ever seen.

Conclusion

Terrorism and outright deceit is a common trend that has distinctly spanned the timeline of human civilization. Greed and the concept of authoritarianism has since given men and women the mind to reign over all. It has provided them with enough contextual background to justify their actions as "what must be done". Religion is often taken from the deepest root and twisted into a means of demolition. Perhaps it was the citizens' of Jonestown good nature that failed them. Or alternatively, the social policy and governmental assistance, rather lack thereof, that lead to the demise of 900 plus people. When the lions begin to outnumber the sheep, an awakening of evil will always touch the heels of existence.

Fixating on the tragedy alone leads us to lose sight of a notable civil movement. Hundreds of thousands of human beings were moved to stand up and riot; not for what they want, but for what they need. What we all need. The borderline problem of Jonestown is evident within itself. However, the true extent of what actually went wrong is more broad. Jonestown was not just a cult manifested from a greedy and power-hungry male, it was the response to the prolonged social and racial injustices put forth by the people and government of the "free country".

The world is all pointless accident

QUENSEY HOPKINS

"Pa, look at that moth, look- it keeps flying into the lightbulb
why is it acting so stupid?" She chuckles, "Look! Pa, why does it keep
doing that!?"

> Pa grabs the hysterical child and sets her on his lap, tucking her
> hair behind her ear and begins, " Now, child why are you hollerin'
> so much over a bug, when ya calm down, I'll tell ya… Over the years
> I been livin' I can tell ya one thing, you and me is just like that there moth."

"What? No we're not, Pa."

> "Oh, yes we are look here, you know how many times I've walked into
> The house without takin' my shoes off and how ya Ma continue to chew my
> ole head off for it, but I can't help it! But that's what we do child, that old moth
> think that light is a heaven on Earth when really all it do is make it blind."

"Pa, you're not makin' sense." She laughs.

> "Listen here, child, we as humans make the same ole mistakes every year, and
> we never learn what is the right from wrong, all we do is run into that there
> light and believe it is the right thing. You know all these years we been killin'
> these here trees on this poor farm for our own benefit, not realizing these trees
> is the reason why we even livin' for. We do that every year, yet this farm can't
> sell an ear o' corn. Back in the army I was tough as nails, never blinked an
> eye when it came to defeatin' the enemy. Winnin' was like that there light to
> that moth, but in the end, child, that white light is what got me in the war."

"What's that white light, Pa?"

"That there light is what makes us people think we so smart, smarter than everything else in the world, that white light there is what make us do count less mistakes, and we don't know no better."

She yawns, "Pa, but you know
better, right?"

"Aw, hush up, child, and wash up and go to bed, you'll understand when you older. But remember, child, don't follow that white light ya hear, you's some thin special."

"Goodnight, Pa."

To Infinity and Beyond

PEYTON BLACK

Smells like home.
The pungent and friendly smell of decay
The little streaks
Of old brown bloodstains on the floors.
Desolate light coming from within the widely narrow halls
They make me feel so small
They stretch as far as the trip from hell is long.

Looking ahead of me
Each step I take
I look to the front of me at every which way
And I see every reminder of how shitty I am.
You know,
In all honesty,
I don't know why I keep coming here.

These pests sit on the walls,
Some stand if they can even handle themselves.
But they don't even know that,
They're so high they think they're on Mercury
Most living death right before my eyes.

They don't sleep because every day never really hits them
They can only rest in their minds
Covered in bruises.
Venom filled needles gliding down their veins
Sometimes they overflow when it's too much
It's pitiful.

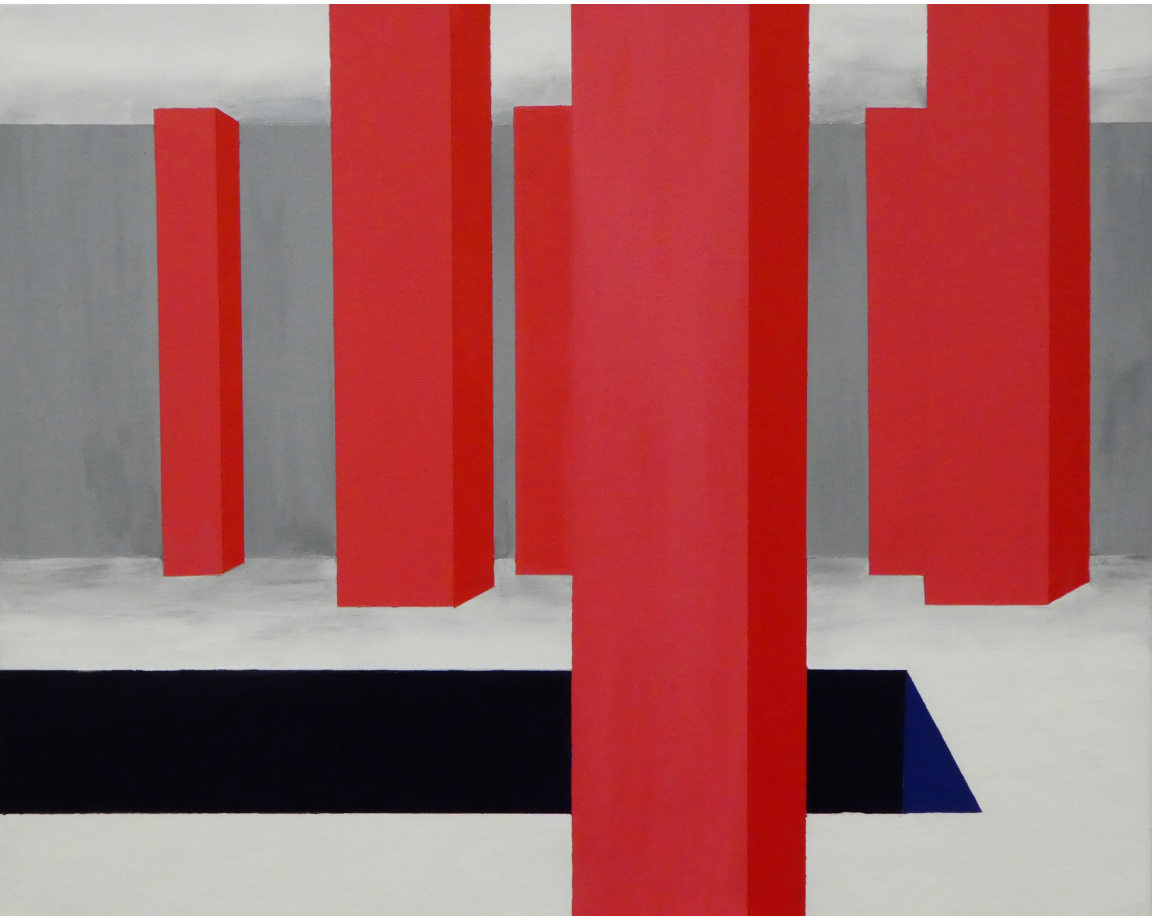
But who am I to judge?
The only difference between me and them
Is that heroin pour onto their arms
While it pours over the diamonds on my wrist.
But now,
We're the same.
The world outside of here doesn't matter
We just want to get high

Maybe die.

I wish I could stop,
But I can't.
Even if I went broke tomorrow,
I'd kill for the privilege of even being in its presence
Seeing it.

You don't know how hard I wish I could set my body free from this sinful sap.
Oh, I shoot and shoot and shoot,
My aim is right on point,
And I never miss
I'll never miss a golden shot like that
Even when I'm higher I can't get enough
Even the skies aren't high enough for me

I'm dead already but I don't care
Baby,
I'm shooting for the stars.



A Space Abstracted, Addie Barnard

The End of (Anti) Logic: TAn Evaluation of the Artistic Shift from Dada to Surrealism in the 1920s

ADDIE BARNARD

Introduction

"Freedom: Dada Dada Dada, a roaring of tense colors, and interlacing of opposites and of all contradictions, grotesques, inconsistencies: LIFE" (Tzara). This statement from the Dada Manifesto perfectly encapsulates the ideology behind Dada, a precursor to the Surrealist movement which revolutionized the way art was created, perceived, viewed, and accepted by rejecting reason in favor of all things illogical. Dada thrived for less than a decade, centered around the First World War. Surrealism succeeded Dada and achieved the recognition that Dada never could. The shift from Dada to Surrealism in 1920s France denotes a shift in cultural values held not only by the Parisian artistic community, but also by the Western world as a whole. The rise of Freudian ideas, economic prosperity following World War I, and artistic evolution in the 1920s led to the development of Surrealism out of Dada. To understand and evaluate this shift in artistic periods is to also comprehend the history and artistic expression behind the great events of the early Twentieth Century.

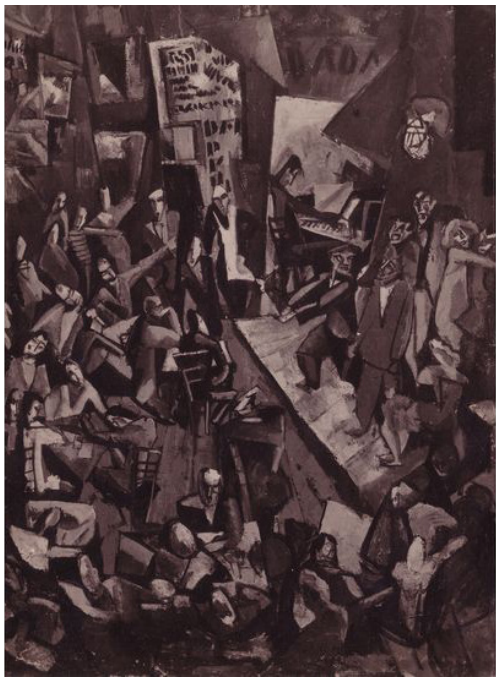


Fig. 1. A painting of the Cabaret Voltaire (Janko).

A Brief History of Dada

In 1916, a small group of artists, singers, and poets that called themselves the "Cabaret Voltaire" met in a tavern in Zurich. Among those gathered were poets Hugo Ball, Tristan Tzara, and Richard Huelsenbeck. In Zurich, the Cabaret Voltaire created a revolutionary movement in art that they called "Dada" (Hoffman). In his *History of Dadaism* (1920), Healsenbeck states that he and Hugo Ball discovered the word "dada" in a German-French dictionary, a French word meaning wooden horse which was "impressive in its brevity and suggestiveness" (Huelsenbeck 24). Disillusioned with the First World War which had rampaged across Europe for nearly two years and had driven many of the Cabaret Voltaire members from their homes, the Cabaret concluded that logic had led to the war. From this they reasoned that logic needed to be upended; thus Dada was born. The randomness of the name Dada was but one step in the beginning of the movement. The Dadaists of Zurich began to create art and write nonsensically in an almost childlike manner. The image below is an example of this: "Karawane," a piece of Dada poetry written by Hugo Ball in 1917.



Fig. 2. Dada poem *Karawane* (1917) (Ball).

Magazines and journals published by members of the Cabaret included works from other members ranging from art to photographs to poems (Hoffman). In 1917 the Cabaret Voltaire was forced to close down, but Tristan Tzara seized control of the Dada Movement, under whose leadership Huelsenbeck states ". . .Dadaism achieved great triumphs" (Huelsenbeck 29).

Started by Tzara in 1917, a journal titled *Dada* quickly spread the news of the Dada Movement throughout Europe. When the war ended in 1918, Dadaists themselves spread the movement to major cities across Europe and to New York City in America. Huelsenbeck brought Dada to Berlin, where the movement became extremely politically active due to the instability of the country. Many Dadaists aligned themselves with leftist factions, such as the German Communists, and staged protests, distributed propaganda, and generally contributed to the social unrest in Berlin (Shipe). Due to the Berlin Dadaists' aggression and differing extreme ideologies, the Dada movement in Germany dissipated around 1923. Around this time Dada briefly made an appearance in New York City, where it officially lasted for less than a year. Famous artists such as Marcel Duchamp, Francis Picabia, and Man Ray were New York Dadaists who published magazines about Dada, but many times their magazines were met with little success (Hoffman).



Fig. 3. Dada group around 1922. From left to right, back row: Paul Chadourne, Tristan Tzara, Philippe Soupault, Serge Charchoune. Front row: Man Ray, Paul Éluard, Jacques Rigaut, Mme Soupault, Georges Ribemont-Dessaignes. (Man Ray)

Dada undoubtedly found the most success in Paris, where it appeared in 1920. Tzara had first connected with French writers Andre Breton and Louis Aragon in 1918 when they contributed to Tzara's magazine, *Dada*. When Tzara arrived in Paris in 1920, the Parisian Dadaists remained true to Dada spirit by putting on performances, skits, plays, and exhibitions to showcase Dada ideals. The Dada in Paris were particularly concerned with shocking and provoking their audiences (Shipe). With respect to the public reception of these Dada performances, Dada, for a time, reached its highest success in Paris. However, by 1922 Andre Breton and his fellow Dadaists in Paris began to express their misgivings about the movement. Tzara's Dadaism — nihilistic, illogical, and meaningless — began to lose its novelty. Artists, authors, musicians, and performers who identified with Dada began to desire meaning in their work. In 1924, Andre Breton effectively ended the Dada Movement with his *Manifeste du surréalisme*, which outlined a new artistic movement: Surrealism (Hoffman).

The Beginnings of Surrealism

Breton's manifesto defines Surrealism as:

Psychic automatism in its pure state, by which one proposes to express -- verbally, by means of the written word, or in any other manner -- the actual functioning

of thought. Dictated by the thought, in the absence of any control exercised by reason, exempt from any aesthetic or moral concern (Breton).

Hypnosis, automatic writing, induced hallucinations, and dream analysis were adopted as surrealist techniques from experimental psychological studies. Surrealism would reign over the art world until the start of World War II and reached from Europe to the Americas thanks to critically acclaimed artists and authors who spread Surrealist ideas ("Andre Breton"). Dada converts such as Marcel Duchamp and Man Ray were joined in Surrealism with artists like Salvador Dali, Rene Magritte, and Max Ernst.



Fig. 4. Surrealist Salvador Dali's *The Persistence of Memory* (1931) (Dali).

Surrealism reached heights of critical acclaim and recognition that the short-lived Dada movement was never able to, though works of art and literature from these movements might seem almost identical to the untrained eye. Though they are similar in many ways, Dada gave way to Surrealism as a result of an accumulation of cultural, political, and economic happenings in the years following World War I. Breton's *Manifesto of Surrealism*, published in 1924, only marks the official beginning of organized Surrealism, which had already been in development for many years. Therefore, the art world's transition from Dada to Surrealism cannot be attributed to a single watershed event. Rather, the beginnings of economic prosperity in France after the First World War and the growing interest in the medical use of psychoanalysis largely contributed to the development of Surrealism and the conclusion of Dada as the prevailing artistic theory.

Post-World War I French Society

The First World War began on June 28, 1914 and ended on November 11, 1918 with the signing of an armistice between Germany and the Allied Powers ("Interactive WWI Timeline"). The war resulted in approximately 37 million casualties due to unprecedented advances in trench warfare, weaponry, and communications ("Casualties of World War 1"). The Dadaists in Zurich responded to the senseless bloodshed with their own senseless art and literature. During and after the war years, the Dadaists' purpose was to display their disillusionment with the "logical" societies that caused the war and to reveal their truth to the general public through their performances (*Dada: World War 1 and Dada*). As time went on after the war ended, Dada's message was less and less readily accepted. The Dadaists in Berlin were so aggressive that they began to conflict with each other and the movement fell apart. The remaining New York Dadaists left for France in 1921, so the Dada movement found itself seated in Paris.

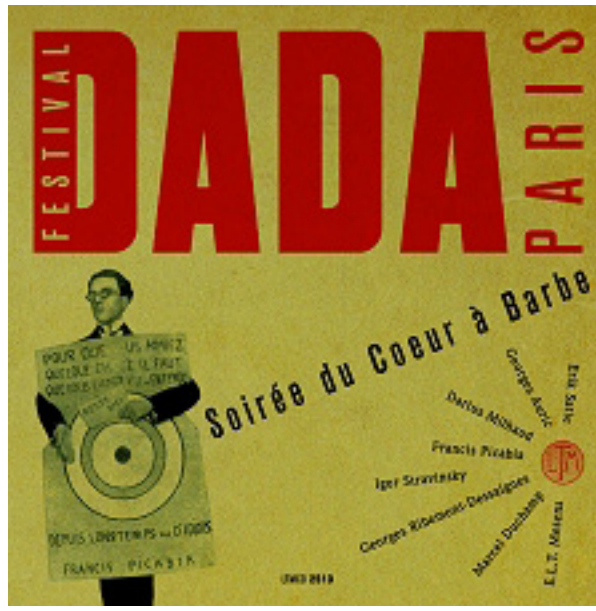


Fig. 5. A piano anthology: *Festival Paris Dada* (LTMCD 2513) (Hayward).

France had accumulated over six million casualties as a result of WWI, as well as a large national debt ("Casualties of World War 1"). Though the French economy's inflation and instability pointed towards an impending economic disaster, the economy grew steadily at an average rate of 9.5% until the end of the decade

(Le Bras). The 1920s in France are referred to as *Les Années Folles*, a period of economic growth, modernization, and artistic experimentations. Dada's anti-war messages against the First World War, no longer a prominent point of disgust on the general public conscious, were no longer necessary. The Parisian Dadaists began to acknowledge their irrational works no longer carried a socially illuminating message behind them. Andre Breton and others began to search for a new way to give meaning to their work, while still rebelling against traditional artistic styles. The cultural prosperity felt in France in the 1920s largely contributed to the beginning of the end for Dada and seeded the first ideas of the next great artistic movement in the minds of Andre Breton and his colleagues.

The Forefront of Psychoanalysis

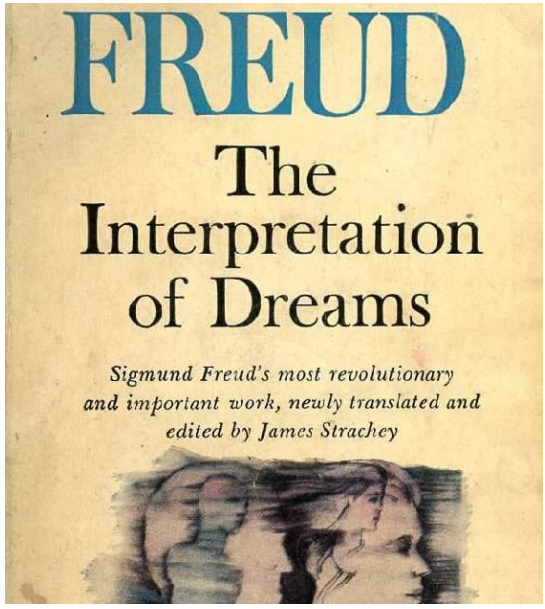


Fig. 6. Sigmund Freud's book *The Interpretation of Dreams* (1899) (Freud).

The next hurdle for conflicted Dadaists was to determine how to give meaning to their works of art, literature, songs, performances, and demonstrations. Andre Breton, a medical student when he was drafted into the war, spent time in psychiatric wards where he studied psychoanalysis and was first introduced to the

ideas of Freud (Rabate). Fascinated by the concepts of hysteria, mental automatism, and dream-analysis as windows into the subconscious, Breton concluded that surrealism would be founded on the pseudoscience of Freud's theories. Freud and growing numbers of psychiatrists were using new methods such as hypnosis, induced hallucinations, and dream analysis to obtain a glimpse into the human mind. Breton recognized this trend in psychiatry as an opportunity to further advance art and make it the truest form of human creativity, asserting that "Freud very rightly brought his critical faculties to bear upon the dream" in his manifesto (Breton). Unlike the nihilistic and anti-war message behind Dada, Surrealism was centered around the concept of pure, unadulterated expression. Now with purpose, reason, and the culture surrounding Parisian artists on his side, Breton would publish his manifesto, effectively establishing Surrealism as its own artistic movement, seperate from the almost completely dissipated Dada movement.

Conclusion

As a precursor to Surrealism, Dada broke down rigid barriers in the art world with its anti-war, anti-art message. This allowed Surrealism to receive the acclaim that Dada itself never could. Though a large and singular moment such as the publishing of the *Manifeste du surréalisme* could be said to indicate the immediate moment the art world shifted from Dada to Surrealism, any statement so "cut-and-dry" would be a gross oversimplification of historical events and cultural shifts within not only France in the 1920s, but within the entire Western World at the end of WWI. The end of the First World War, as well as the sudden economic prosperity of France in the 1920s, led to a societal sentiment shift from nihilism to a desire for self-expression. Paired with the growing field of psychoanalysis and Andre Breton's personal obsession with Freudian ideas, Dada's message of defying rationality in order to resist war was all but forgotten. The new message behind Surrealism was one of pure creativity and a window into the human mind through art, literature, and music. Understanding the shift from Dada to Surrealism in the early 1920s truly illustrates the interconnectedness of the great events of the early Twentieth Century and their effect on the natural evolution of human artistic expression.



Fig. 7. Photograph: *Recording a waking dream seance session* (1924) (Man Ray).

The Ferryman

CATHERINE MOFFITT

I took a long walk off a short pier, when wet socks were introduced to ancient wood.
Silver dimes fell from salt-burned eyes and into the hand of the Ferryman.
Shallow breath pushed through scorched lungs, the waves died, and the world was left silent and still.
Our eyes met, the war-torn pages of a battered book open to his ineffable abyss.
Infinite and wise, he was all too quick to chastise.

Too soon, far too soon. Take this allowance elsewhere, you are too young and it is not yet your time.

He heaved a heavy sigh, when the ferry's fee was reunited with the flesh of my palm.
My hand met his wrist in the desperate grip of an iron fist,
"Mercy, do not forsake me... You cannot resign my heart to beat on in the shell of a living shade. I will go with you now, opaquely."
Cruelly he tore himself away and curtly replied

Child, this choice is not for you to make.

I began to beg the Ferryman, when knobby knees found their place on worn wooden planking.
Sounds of sorrow sucked up in the silence of eternity, what croaks remaining fell on deaf ears.
A steady hand met my shoulder and the chill of his touch somehow so warm to me.

You have been marred and mangled by misfortune. You seek salvation in me, but still I must turn you away. Carpe vita vicit, little one, return and show them how their fissures failed to make you break. Fate's string will bind you, keeping you safe.

This final whisper like a gentle breeze, stark and cold against the bitter brine staining my cheeks.
Falling back into the waters, the world awakens once more in the absence of his ferry.
I feel the sharp pulling of arms around my torso, when the dry dock is reintroduced to wet socks.



The Compensation of a Soul

JOSHLYNN ISAAC

Ferocious.
Non-forgiving.
Ungrateful.
A detrimental organism.

An organism whose mouth spits venom in exchange
For the self-esteem of other souls.
An organism whose parasitic teeth clench onto its victim
To be their emotional toll.
An organism who enjoys the bitter taste of their victims' blood
As it ponders on whose crumbling screams for help will sound better than the last.

Forgiving.
Remorseful.
Innocent.
Kind is what the soul appears to be.

As it rips those piece by piece-part by part,
The presence of a non- physical heart still remains.
The fire in its eyes begs to be saved and taught the way.
In private, it sheds tears of guilt and shame.
In the darkness, it trembles due to the pain of its secret taking external shape.

Feelings.
Kill.
Feelings kill until they are taught not to feel.

I Am My Mother's Daughter

SHANNON SMITH

Crunch, crunch, crunch, snap, crunch crunch. Creeeeaaaaaak–

46 Years.

I graze my fingers against the fraying boards and chipping paint, splinters tickle and tease my tips. She was raised here and she sometimes, in a stupor, tells me what happened. It's all bits and pieces. The muskiness within the air and the stains against the molding walls collaborate the stories.

I step into the doorway, the floorboards groaning in response. The furniture, though majorly rotted, stand in place most likely where they were then. I sniffle and rub my burning eyes, cautiously taking steps avoiding sticky roach and ant slurries and the occasional broken bottle.

Animalistic screeches and sobs are met with large WHAPS and UGHs of effort. New splotches and stains seep into the floor, "You made him leave me, you made him leave!" Scchhickkk–

I accidentally kicked a frame into a corner, I stepped around a hole and retrieved the picture. I try and not get any stray glass into my palms as I examine the dusty old photo. I gag back a sob, there she is. My mother, dressed in a small duckling frock, black mary janes and frilly socks. I drop it immediately and hold my stomach. I took a few steps back, as if the picture had come to life and threw me. I could almost hear my mother now,

"She's always putting her nose into others' business."

I wretch out a sob and before I can even stop myself,

Thunk,

I grip for some kind of relief of the deep pain within my gut, violently expelling years and years of repression. Shakily I wrap myself within my own embrace, warmer than hers ever was; I summon all my strength and stand as a fawn does after the first spring.

"Where are you going? Get back in this house this instant you ungrateful wretch!"

46 years.

Crunch, cruch, cruch, crunch, cruch!

And I am nothing more than adrenaline, I don't even feel myself moving. I'm just running.

She's chasing me, she's going to get me. Yet I turn.

And nothing's there.

Untitled

KAYLYNN CASEY

When he woke in the woods in the dark and the cold of the night he'd reach out to touch the child sleeping beside him.

This child as burdensome as he could
I will love and protect until the last breathe
Leaves my body

To protect him and his innocence
Is my only purpose in this godforsaken world
Where there aren't anymore good men like me

His need for me is the only thing that keeps me going
After the loss of my wife I thought my world to be over
I was ready to end it but one look at him and I knew I couldn't

I knew I couldn't leave him here on his own
He simply wouldn't make it and as his father
It is my job to look out for him.

But when things start to get tough
Can I really take his life
Taking mines would be no problem
It would be all to simple
To easily pull the trigger and end this torment

But would it be so simple when it came to him
Would it truly be so easy to pull the trigger
And watch as the life drains from his eyes as
I cradle him in my arms

I know the answer to this question already
It's the reason why I continue to move forward
No matter how the odds are stacked against us

It's the least I could do since I can't end his life
I can at least provide a chance for his survival
A glimmer of hope for a better life.

The Voice in the Dark

TAYLOR BEARD

"What are you two girls doing out here so late?" a voice in the dark asked.

"I'm trying to call our grandma because my sister is sick," I ask. "Do you have a phone?"

"Why don't you have a phone and where are your parents?" the voice replied.

My sister says, "Mommy has the door locked and she won't wake up when we bang on the door. We don't know why she won't get up."

The following morning we found out that Mommy had taken one too many sleeping pills. Their only security was now within the arms of their grandmother. That night, only being six years old, had taught me two things — always give a reaching hand to ones in the dark, and be aware of who to trust in life.

The man in the dark that night saved my life. I had never seen that man before that night and I never found out his name. When we saw him, our only choice was to trust him, because he was the only person that we had the chance to. Also, us being so young at the time, all we knew was to trust anybody we meet. No one had ever broken our trust before — except for my mother that night. My outline for trust began that night; I am able to meet a person and be aware of how trustworthy that can be to me and to others around me. My mother's actions taught me to not always assume that a person will be 100% honest with me; to be prepared how to act when someone breaks my trust in the beginning.

Now I will admit, when someone breaks my trust, I will at first not want to trust them ever again. Over and over again my mother has gained and broken my trust during my life and the pain my mother caused me has been reflected through that. But now I remember that man that was in the dark — him caring for us when we had no one to trust or to go to. I matured so much over my life that I can recognize that we are humans; humans make mistakes. We aren't always on a straight path and we are capable of making bad decisions. And through that, I am able to forgive and give a hand when someone is in the dark. I am even able to forgive my mother by remembering that man.

I will never forget the kindest and tenderness that man gave me that night.

He will forever be stuck in my memory. Even though I was six at the time, I had already learned some very valuable lessons that would guide me in the right direction through life's confusing and difficult journey.

Another Day

JOSHLYNN ISAAC

Every day is another day.
A day that isn't promised.
A day that may contain more joy than the last.
A day that may be more chaotic than
the one in the past.

Every day is another day.
A day that I must accept all the bad
in the world.
A day that I must accept all the limited fairness the
world contains.
A day where I must acknowledge the fact that I-
we have the power to change.

Every day is another day.
A day that we accept all the radiating sadness
in our sight.
A day that we accept the death of our own place of
residence.
A day that we accept the inappropriate
exploitation of our kind.
A day that we continue to act deaf and blind.
A day that we lose 24 more hours of our time.

Every day is another day.
A day where we have the power to rise.
A day where we have the power to speak.
A day where we have the power to not let things sweep
beneath our feet.
A day where we have the power to purify our hearts.
A day where we can reclaim the Earth that is our home.
A day where we can acknowledge and learn from the consequences
that is our own.

Every day is another day.



Fading Away

TORI REICH

There she is
Fading away into the background
Like she never even existed.
There's a rumor,
A rumor that she used to be an amazing athlete…
What sport was it?
track,
no it was basketball,
wait that doesn't sound right.
I got it, volleyball!
Yeah I think so.
They act like they know,
but they don't.
They never know
because they never ask.

She did though.
She had played soccer,
swam,
and had been a volleyball player.
But here she was a fleeting memory,
that almost no one remembered,
she was Fading Away.
No one ever asked why.
Why had she stopped?
No one knew about her injuries.
Her back.
Her leg.
Her arm.
No one knew
because no one asked.

One day,
They approached her.
She didn't know them,
& they didn't know her.
But because of the rumor
they asked,
& they were surprised;
surprised by the smile,
surprised that she opened up.

The next day they looked,
and asked,
but found that everyone else
had already forgotten her.
Of course they had
they never knew her,
and it had been too late,
too late to stop her from
Fading Away.

The Dragon

TY'ASIA MAHONEY

an incessant burning
constantly racing through my body, tearing away my insides
a searing sensation that settles in the pit of my stomach.

clenching and unclenching my fists
I yearn to take on the fire, that burning in me
but that dragon, it speaks these awful words to me.

the words reverberate in my brain
"how can you think that you'd ever live long enough in someone's memory? I pity anyone who deals with you because I know that they can't stand to stay around."
words made out of fire,
that make me give into my insecurities.

the dragon makes me feel awful,
yet how can I get rid of the only thing I've known
the only thing that has comforted me for years
yet brought me so much pain.

I pick up my sword and I attempt to fight back
the words, "you are **enough**" etched into my blade
words of strength, power
but there is no use.

I drop my sword, charred and tarnished.
how do I slay the dragon within me without hurting myself
maybe it isn't so bad to let the words, to
let the dragon consume me.

No Matter, No Matter

LIBERTY JOHNSON

The human body has over seven billion billion billion atoms
Left on earth with no direction
To find a purpose for some reason
Life is created and destroyed
Birthdays and death days happen at the same time But we only celebrate one
The continuation of life.
What are we?
We matter
Were matter, were made of matter
The very definition the mind, the spirit
To find something to matter
No matter, no matter.
Like two cars on a highschool
We are crushed together on impact
From different lanes together as one
Maybe here to find each other

Does what we do even matter?
Some would say so, others maybe not
Does one thing really determine if I travel through hell with Dante?
Or walk alongside Christ
No matter what you think of yourself
No matter what other people think of you
No matter is enough to matter
No matter, no matter

Mark All That Apply

SHAKIRA FRIERSON

When I was in second grade, I took my first standardized state test. I had no idea what to expect, so I followed all the suggestions. I went to bed early that night and made sure my mom knew to make a good breakfast the next morning. I felt as prepared as I could be. Before the test, my teacher passed out the booklets meant to be filled with our information. I'd never seen anything like it, each box asking for something different: name, address, date of birth, everything was fine until my eyes set on something I wasn't prepared to see, ethnicity. It's not that I didn't know what to put, it was that my teacher had already filled that part out for me. I was angry, confused, and wondered why she would just assume. By bubbling in one answer, she was ignoring another. But instead of saying anything, I just left it alone, debating on whether or not I should bubble in Asian next to Black for the remainder of the test.

That moment always stuck with me, and I constantly had to struggle with the fact that people would never actually recognize me for who I was unless I told them. At the time, I didn't realize how much these little moments of overlooking my identity would affect me, but little by little it was starting to matter. I never denied my Japanese side, but as the years went by, certain habits started to fade. I stopped caring so much about the little things like taking my shoes off before coming inside, saying certain phrases before eating, and I'd forgotten to speak Japanese almost entirely, something I was practically fluent in when I was younger. I can still understand it for the most part, but typically hear English at home anyway.

I even went through this phase of being embarrassed of my mom in elementary school. As hard as it is to admit, sometimes it would be overwhelming to just be stared at all the time, especially when you're aware of the reason why. Since then, I've gotten used to it, but it never stops being annoying. At the time, I never considered my mom's feelings and was only concerned with what everyone else would think about me. Being me was ok, but seeing what made me was a different story.

It's hard to pinpoint a specific time, but eventually everybody's opinions

stopped mattering to me. There was always going to be someone who was going to stare, silently judge, or even question my family, but it wasn't my problem anymore. I'd even seen my brother struggle with the same things, both of us now realizing how pointless our insecurities were. This wasn't something I could change, and I would never want to either. Even today, I still get the expected what are you mixed with questions, or hear jokes that I don't always think are funny, but I still unapologetically bubble in both of my answers in the box.

Lisdexamfetamine Dimesylate

AMELIA DOUGLAS

It's a chemical compound.
A 30 milligram white powder
And the bitter taste still haunts my tongue from when I started taking it in second grade,
But the orange and white capsule still has control.

It controls my shaky hands,
My anxious fidgeting induced fits,
The tapping of my feet,
The sounds and feelings that constantly distract me in everyday life.

It's almost a hyperfixation
Though I'm already hyper as it is,
But the pill controls that too.
It makes me a reanimated corpse among the living.

But I don't take it on the weekends
That's when I really come out to play, energy on full blast
Nonsense makes up my mind and jabberwocky is my native language
Finally, a chance to fidget without worrying about potentially annoying my classmates

I can do what I want to
when there's no pill to hold me back
and I go on walks and I run for hours
and I dance in my living room at midnight, feeling free and using my boundless energy
or I'll look at the stars at midnight, hopefully Orion's there, that's my absolute favorite
or maybe I'll-
I'm sorry, I ramble a lot.

Every thirty days, I get a refill.
Thirty more days of zombie mentality,
Thirty more days of anxious fidgeting,
Thirty more days of mindless control.

But thirty days turns into nine years in a flash.
Nine years of numbness and nonsense swirling in my brain,
Nine years of not knowing how to feel about a neurodevelopmental disorder,
Nine years of no representation, no other shaky or anxiously fidgeting hands in the room besides mine.

Despite the complicated relationship,
my Vyvanse medication isn't all that bad.
The bitter sting of the compound,
lisdexamfetamine dimesylate,
It isn't entirely in vain.
It keeps my pesky ADHD locked away,
My shaky hands,
My anxious fidgeting induced fits,
The tapping of my feet,
The sounds and feelings that constantly distract me from everyday life.
It keeps my pesky ADHD locked away for absolutely no one to see


"Rebels! Turn Out Your Dead"
BEYOND THE GATES OF
The Bowery Lane
Delancey's Square
NEW YORK CI
REFERENCE
a City Hall
b Fraunces' Tavern
c Livingston Sugar House
d John Street Theatre
e St Paul's Chapel
f New Dutch Church
g French Church
h Moravian Meeting
i Rivington's Print Shop
l Under
m St Georges
n Jews' Burial Gr
o The Exchange
p Printing House Square
1 Bowling Green
2 Simmons's Tavern
3 Poor House, House of Correction
4 The Upper Barracks

When I listen to music, I feel Peace

MARK RAINES

When I listen to music, I find peace.
The lyrics, the voices, the piano, the bass, the drums, the guitar.
The guitar.
When I was younger I played violin, but that wasn't for me.
These days I am infatuated with my guitar.
As my fingers scale the fretboard I feel my spirits rise.
I play music from throughout the decades:
From the Beatles to Coldplay,
From James Taylor to Ed Sheeran.
Possibly my favorite band to play or listen to is the Eagles.
The Eagles.
This group DEFINES country rock, and their lyrics reach deep into soul.
Lyin' Eyes, Desperado, Take it Easy, Take It to the Limit,
Best of My Love, Hotel California, Tequila Sunrise, Peaceful Easy Feeling.
Peaceful Easy Feeling.
I love 70's music, and a "Peaceful Easy Feeling" is exactly what it provides me.
I enjoy new music, but it can't compare to the mellow rock of my parents' childhoods.
John Denver, Simon, and Garfunkel, Fleetwood Mac, James Taylor,
Dan Fogelberg, Crosby, Stills, and Nash, Elton John, CCR,
Jim Croce, Van Morrison, Cat Stevens, Joni Mitchell,
Rod Stewart, Billy Joel, Hall, and Oates.
I was brought to tears sitting in the Municipal Auditorium when I realized,
I will probably never see my favorite bands perform.
Nonetheless, I love them.
I LOVE this music.
Cause I get a Peaceful Easy Feeling and I know it won't let me down,
Cause I'm already standing on the ground -
Frey, Henley, Leadon, Meisner

The Kent State University Shooting: The Protest that Helped to End the Vietnam War

JADA WIGGINS

Introduction

The year was 1970 and the Vietnam War was still raging on with the death toll rapidly rising. Many Americans just wanted the war to be over because it had become pointless in their eyes. The only thing that the Vietnam war brought about was lies and distrust in the government. The protesters began to rally for an end to the war. One particular rally was being held on May 4th at Kent State University where about an estimated 3,000 protesters were there and they were met by almost 100 armed Ohio National Guardsmen. The next events of the day turned tragic the protestors were asked to disperse. After they didn't, shots were eventually fired, resulting in the deaths of four students and injuries in many others. This tragedy became a very important event that divided the nation even more on their opinions about the Vietnam war and it can be seen as a turning point that even helped lead to the end of the War.

Prominent Figures that Opposed the War

American involvement in the Vietnam War had always been controversial and a large amount of the general public was against the US Army's presence in Vietnam. With the war being so unpopular, the protests begin to become more evident in society. Many of the anti-war protests started on college campuses with the organization Students for a Democratic Society at the head of it all. They organized many events that allowed them to express their opposition to the war. The small group that opposed the war was made up of not only students but many prominent artists and intellectuals. Many of them can be credited with making their opposition to the war more mainstream. The students' events also featured many others and can be seen as a way that young adults and older people got to connect and express their feelings. Amongst the prominent figures of ant-war movement heroes were Muhammad Ali, Martin Luther King Jr, and film star Eartha Kitt.

Most people know Dr. Martin Luther King Jr as being an advocate for Civil Rights, but he also spoke out against the Vietnam War. King was an advocate for President Lyndon B. Johnson, but when he became concerned with the U.S. involvement in Vietnam, his relationship with the President greatly deteriorated. King believed that all of the money that the government was putting into the war efforts was taking away from the programs at home. He even said, "the war was doing far more than devastating the hopes of the poor at home…We were taking the black young men who had been crippled by our society and sending them eight thousand miles away to guarantee liberties in Southeast Asia which they had not found in southwest Georgia and East Harlem" (*Martin Luther King Jr.*).He believed that the war was diverting funds and attention from domestic programs that gave aid to the black poor percent of the population. (*Martin Luther King Jr.*) Dr. King can be seen speaking out in his speech Beyond Vietnam that he delivered to a church in New York City to approximately 3,000 people. In this speech, King proposed that the United States stop all bombing of North and South Vietnam; declare a unilateral truce in the hope that it would lead to peace talks; set a date for withdrawal of all troops from Vietnam; and give the National Liberation Front a role in negotiations. (*Martin Luter King Jr.*) In this quote, he is calling for an end of the war and saw that there is no point for the United States to be in the war. Dr. King continued his works with the anti-war movements until he was assassinated only a year after giving the Beyond Vietnam speech.

Eartha Kitt was one of the most popular women at the time she was known as "the most exciting woman in the world." (*Sex kitten' vs. Lady Bird*) Her famous role of playing Catwoman had gained her much respect which led to her gaining an invitation to the White House for a luncheon in January of 1968. She original-

ly declined, but after being invited personally by the First Lady's social secretary she decided to attend. She described the event as having an atmosphere where all the women did was talk about their hopes of seeing President LBJ and avoided the real issue which they were there to discuss. After dinner and a nice stop in from the President, all the women began to give their speech on child delinquency. When it was finally Kitt's turn to speak she began her attack on the Vietnam War. Kitt said, "You send the best of this country off to be shot and maimed. They rebel in the street. They will take pot … and they will get high. They don't want to go to school because they're going to be snatched off from their mothers to be shot in Vietnam." (*Sex kitten' vs. Lady Bird*) She worked with many youth groups so she knew exactly why their anti-war movement tactics were behaving in a way of rebellion. She understood that all of their actions were out of fear of having to go fight in the war. Kitt's criticism of the war ultimately cost her her career. After that luncheon at the White House, all of Kitt's bookings were canceled and she began being seen as a 'problem.' It wasn't until many years later that she made her comeback starring in a Broadway play. Many years later it was revealed in CIA records that the Secret Service was given information about her.

Muhammad Ali, formerly known as Cassius Clay, was also a very prominent figure in the fight against the Vietnam War. He refused to be enlisted into the army to go fight in the war because he had converted to become a Muslim minister meaning that it was against his religion to fight in the war. Since he refused to go to training school he was taken to court. In court, Ali was found guilty of violating the Universal Military Training and Service Act. He was sentenced to serve five years in prison and given a $10,000 fine. Then he started his works as an activist for the anti-war movement. Ali spoke at university campuses saying, "It has been said that I have two alternatives...Either go to jail or go to the army. But I would like to say that there is another alternative. And that alternative, that alternative is justice. And if justice prevails, I will neither go to the army nor will I go to jail." (*Brown*) He believed that there was no point in him fighting because, "[His] conscience won't let me go shoot my brother, or some darker people, or some poor hungry people in the mud for big powerful America." (*Brown*) He saw no reason as to why he should go fight and kill innocent poor people that have never done him wrong. Also, he believed that America had no reason to be fighting and hurting those people. Eventually, Ali's boxing license was reinstated and he went on to fight one of his biggest fights yet against Joe Frazier. Also, in 1971 the United States Supreme Court unanimously overturned his conviction.

Days leading up to Kent State

President Nixon announced that the United States would be invading Cambodia with a claim that it was designed to be an attack on Cambodia's headquarters in Viet Cong. The protests broke out on May 1st on college campuses where the anti-war sentiment was high. The Kent State anti-war rally that day was held in the large commons area that was known for being a place for many other rallies and demonstrations. At the protest, they gave speeches that spoke against the notorious war and Nixon's administration. There was also a burying of the Constitution to symbolize the disobedience of the protocol to have Congress declare war. Leaders of the rally called for another protest to be held on May 4th.

Later that evening, events escalated quickly from just a night of socializing and fun to a night that led to violent encounters with the local police. It is still unclear what exactly happened that night; however bonfires were set in Kent's downtown streets, police officers were assaulted, many stores were looted, and all chaos broke loose. The entire police force and officers from the surrounding communities were called to be on duty. The mayor at the time Leroy Satrom declared a state of emergency and requested additional backup from the Governor's office. He also declared for all of the bars to close which led to the angering of a large percentage of the crowd. The police succeeded in dispersing the crowd by using tear gas which forced the revolters to move back into the streets closer to the university.

That Saturday Mayor Satrom met with other city officials and a representative from the Ohio National Guard to decide what to do. They decided that it would be best to ask the governor to dispatch the National Guard to Kent. The mayor knew that the disturbances were linked to the incident that happened Friday night. To his surprise, many disturbing death threats were issued to not only him but other city officials and downtown businesses as well. There were also rumors that radical revolutionaries were present in Kent to destroy both the university and the city. Satrom ,being afraid of what would happen to his city, filed an official request for the National Guard's assistance. (*Lewis and Hensley*)

The National Guard had members that were already nearby so they were able to get to University quickly. When they arrived at the campus on May 2nd, they were presented with chaos. The ROTC building was set on fire and protestors were gathered around it cheering as it burned. Protestors clashed with firefighters as they tried to put the fire out which led to the Guardsmen having to intervene. The clashes between guardsmen and protesters continued well into the night ending in tear gas and arrest being made.

That Sunday, May 3rd had a very different tone. It was a fairly peaceful day. The weather was warm and sunny. The students were on the commons area engaging in conversation with the guardsmen. Ohio Governor James Road flew into Kent

that morning with a different tone. He stated at a press conference that campus protestors were the "worst type of people'" in America and said that every force of law would be used to deal with them. (*Lewis and Hensley*) He also decided to seek a court order to declare a state of emergency. It was understood that the University was going into a state of martial law. With the Guard taking control of the campus, this meant that all rallies would be banned. This happening sparked more confrontations between the guardsmen and protesters that Sunday evening ended in more tear gas and arrests.

Day of Kent State

The morning of May 4th a large crowd gathered at the commons to take part in the prohibited rally that was set to begin at noon and by the time the rally bagun there were approximently 3,000 people in the area. Across from protestors at the burned down ROTC building were the 100 National Guardsmen with their rifles. A short while after it was announced over the bullhorn by a guard that the crowd must disperse. This seemed to have no effect on the crowd so an officer and several guardsmen were placed in a Jeep to drive across the commons to order the protesters to disperse. The announcement was met with angry shouting and rocks being thrown at the Jeep. The head General Canterbury then ordered his men to load and lock their weapons, tear gas canisters were fired into the crowd around the Victory Bell, and the Guard began to march across the Commons to disperse the rally. (*Lewis and Hensley*) The protestors moved their rally uphill and were followed directly by guardsmen. There the guardsmen found themselves trapped on the fenced in practice field. The guards remained at the field for approximately 10 minutes and at this time the yelling at rock throwing was at its height. Some guardsmen were seen huddling together while others pointed their guns but didn't shoot. Eventually the Guards were able to make their way to the top of the hill. At the hill, about 28 of the Guardsmen turned and fired their rifles. Most of the guardsmen fired either into the air or the ground,but a small portion fired directly into the crowd. (*Lewis and Hensley*)

Exactly four Kent State University students died and nine were injured as a result of the guardsmen firing. One of the students wounded was Jeffrey Miller who was shot in the mouth; Allison Krause was 330 feet from the Guardsmen when she was shot in the left side of her body; William Schroeder was shot in the left side of his back while he was in the parking lot of Prentice Hall; the fourth student wounded was Sandra Scheuer - who was also in Prentice Hall parking lot - when a bullet pierced the left front side of her neck. Most of the students that were injured were in the Prentice Hall area. The most seriously injured out of the nine was Dean Kahler. Kahlwr was struck in the small of his back and was

permanently paralyzed from the waist down. (*Lewis and Hensley*)

Help ending the war

The Kent State University shooting can be seen as a watershed moment that helped lead to the end of the Vietnam War. The shooting helped start protests by more university students all over America and the mass media coverage helped change the public perception of the government even more. There were many student protests before the Kent State shooting, but it wasn't until after the four students lost their lives that protests became more common. The protests from then on were done by the mass majority to stand in solidarity with the students of Kent State. The protests after the shooting stood as a way to increase the possibility of an end to the war. It expressed to the government that the youth had a voice that shouldn't be ignored.

The Kent State shooting came with a lot of media coverage. The protest and shooting was covered by both local and national media like the New York Times. The media coverage over the protest was so large because of the reasons behind the protest and the ending result. The media coverage of this shooting aided in the change of the public's opinion on the war because many viewed it as the government killing innocent students for exercising their right to protest. The vast coverage helped create the unified feeling amongst many people that the war was spreading to the homefront. The constant news stories about the shooting stood as a turning point because the media informed many people and helped them render their decision about US involvement in the war.

May 4th, 1970 changed not only the students, and staff of Kent State University but also all of America. It was a day that will be remembered by many as the day four students were killed by National Guardsmen for simply expressing the right to assemble which was given to them by the Bill of Rights. This event did not only scare many Americans, but it also put a fire to protest, steered public opinion, and ultimately fought for the end of the Vietnam War.

Is a Break Too Much to Ask For?

LINDSAY BROWN

Beep, Beep, Beep. Beep, Beep, Beep.

The sound of the alarm goes off in the bedroom. As I rise up from my sleep, I groggily look at my phone as it reads 5:50 AM on it. *"Just give me 10 minutes to lay for a little while,"* I thought to myself. *"I don't feel like getting up just yet."*

I hit the snooze button and laid on my bed, thinking about the day ahead of me. School, going home, doing homework: it seemed like the cycle never stopped. Although I had mostly Honors/AP classes for most of my time at school, it has never gotten to the point where I'm at now. It seems that when I'm done finishing one big project or assignment, there's another one that's due. Then, when the weekend comes around, I can never fully rest because I'm either tired from school or I have important errands to run.

Ugh.

Just the thought of it makes me wonder if I'll ever have a break from this continuous routine of doing things over and over again. My thoughts are interrupted by the snooze alarm going off as my signal to get up. I groan as I make up my bed, half-heartedly try to fix my room, get dressed, eating breakfast, and go to my bus stop. In the mornings, I'm always getting rushed by my mom so I can't say I have time to go at a slower pace. Despite this, I still sometimes miss the bus and my mom has to go downtown to the Municipal Exchange to catch my bus. To be honest, the bus rides are one of my favorite times of the day because I get to meet up with some of my friends and I can listen to my music as the landscape goes from the slowly progressing Downtown Shreveport area to Captain Shreve, a nice school surrounded by successful businesses and fast food places. As I leave the buses, I meet up with my best friend so we can go to the library in the morning. There, we chat and laugh over the silliest stuff because, *duh*, what else are you sup-

posed to do? When the bell rings for first period, we depart and go our separate ways. It's sad that my best friend and I don't have any classes together but at least I have some other friends that I talk to.

The day consists of me doing my work while getting caught within the daily hustle of school. Of course I chat with some of my friends but I'm mostly a good student so I do my best to multitask. Lunch comes around, and it feels good to be out of class for a while.

"Freedom at last! At least for about 25 to 30 minutes. I'm starving and I'm ready to eat!", I think to myself.

I relish in talking to my friends, talking about classwork, fellow classmates, other random stu-
Oh my God, I forgot to study for that quiz in 7th period!

I try to pull out my notes and quickly scan over them but to no avail because I know that I won't be able to remember all of the material that's on those pages. My friends tell me that I'm going to do fine as I'm panicking and start to think:

How can I let myself forget about something important? One quiz grade could turn my mid A to a low B just like that, and I can't have my grades drop!

I get a moment to calm myself down and hope to God that I can at least get a passing grade on the quiz, because the last thing I need is my parents to start nit-picking me on failing a quiz. The rest of the day goes by without me knowing, and with the help of my classmates and notes, I passed my quiz.

"I dodged another bullet. When will my luck finally run out? I can't keep doing this to myself."

Yet, as I get back on the bus to go home, I know that I'm going to do the same thing: and that's spending hours on homework when I should be doing normal teenage stuff. *You know*, hanging out with friends, spending time with family, going on dates, *blah blah blah*. A lot of times I try to do homework and then I fall asleep, which is why I keep an alarm set for 6 PM in case I do. However, that still won't help me - especially after the previous night you stayed up until past 12 AM reviewing AP U.S. History material and/or working on a Comparative Politics essay or project. I'll admit though, there are some times where I procrastinate or

get side tracked while talking on the phone, but I'll usually get right back on my work. I know that I took these classes and that they're challenging, but I was able to handle it back then.

Now?

I hate every second I have to spend doing tedious work - *and for what reason*? It's not like I have to apply any of this information to my everyday life, right? Will it even be worth it in the end if I don't succeed in life? *I want to go back to having heart-to-heart conversations with my mom, instead of her coming in having to force me to eat because I've basically imprisoned myself to my work. I want to go back to doing my hobbies, instead of having to do my chores that I'm currently behind on doing thanks to my work. I want to be able to get a job, hang out with my friends, maybe even get a boyfriend - I want to do so many things but I CAN'T DO IT*! I feel hot tears roll down my face as I mentally whine about all the stuff I could do but I can't do. I don't even know if my friends and family know about how I feel. They probably think that I'm not trying hard enough and that I need to push myself. I don't want them thinking that I'm giving up on myself, but at the same time…

I want a break.

I NEED a break.

Just some time to relax and... be free.

But as I lay in bed, currently past 1 AM doing this, I keep telling myself that to be strong - that I have to keep on doing the same routine over and over again in order to stay afloat. Not only that, but I have to prepare for 2 tests, an essay, some projects, and maybe some other stuff that I'm forgetting. Honestly though? *I'm tired.* I've been running on less than 4 or 5 hours of sleep for over the past couple of days. Just let me have a break. *Is that too much to ask for?*



The End of Time, Kate Vosburg

My Academic Guarantee

JOSHLYNN ISAAC

As I wake, I am coated by an adhesive form of gloom
That sticks me to my bed as my spirit tells me that I have missed it before
We've even departed.
Striving to remove me bounding me, I get out of the bed and into
The car as I drive to a place I feel like isn't worth it anymore-leaving myself behind
As my outer shell appears in time.

I push through crowds of people only to sit in classes to
not benefit my goal but can guarantee me of being an exotic dancer who can
perform logarithms on a pole.

I find comfort in statements such as "I haven't started either." or "Yeah, I failed
that too."
Learning is no longer my goal.
A number on a test is where all my worth beholds.
While my friends are my friends, they are also my foes.
We are crabs in a bucket and if you aren't on top, you are at the bottom.

My mental health is bronze and my GPA is gold.
Every stressful breakdown is a way of my grades telling my emotions
to play their role.
My shell is first.
My emotions are second.
My soul is last.

While my resume seems to be my reality, it is my biggest hypocritical lie.
While I'd like to be seen as opaque, the fierce powers of academics pierce
right through my eyes.



Me mamma and daddy

LIBERTY JOHNSON

Mama and Daddy is black.
Mama and Daddy grew up in the ghetto.
Mama and Daddy was happy.
I'm not mama nor daddy.
I'm Liberty.

Mama is a teacher.
Daddy was a trucker.
I'm a student.
Mama said that education was how I was going to be free.
Daddy said I was born free.
They named me Liberty.
Mama told me that no B was good enough for her baby
Daddy told me to be my best
I try my best to not get B's.
Mama got her degree.
Daddy went to the military.
I don't know which to choose.
Mama wants me to be rich.
Daddy wants me to be happy.
I don't know what I want.

Mama had it figured out
Daddy had it figured out
I still haven't figured it out

Don't listen to what they say

KAITLYN HANSON

College, college, college,
Why are we fed this idea?
Can't learn a trade -
I mean,
How much do they make *anyway*?

Become a doctor, they say
"You'll make so much money,
be set up for life"
Pushing their dreams on us, never questioning what we want

Become a lawyer, they say
"There will *always* be a job - everyone will hire you;
It's reliable, sustainable, never too many risks"
They try to make it seem like college puts us up on a pedestal

"Trust me, don't make the same mistakes I did."
They frown upon jobs that don't make any money,
But they forget about the luxury they get to live because of them
With their beautiful houses, magnanimous cars, and superior attitudes

These people feed us lies about our futures.
Just because they couldn't follow their dreams,
It doesn't mean we can't follow ours.

We *need* our blue-collar workers -
Our plumbers; our electricians; our carpenters.
Without these men and women,
Imagine what you *wouldn't* have.

So don't forget about our artists,
who make your shows, your movies, your music.
The entertainers of the world -
Someone has to do it,
Why can't we?

Don't forget about our teachers,
Who educate the coming generations.
They give us more knowledge,
Than any words, we can read off a page.

Mirror Me

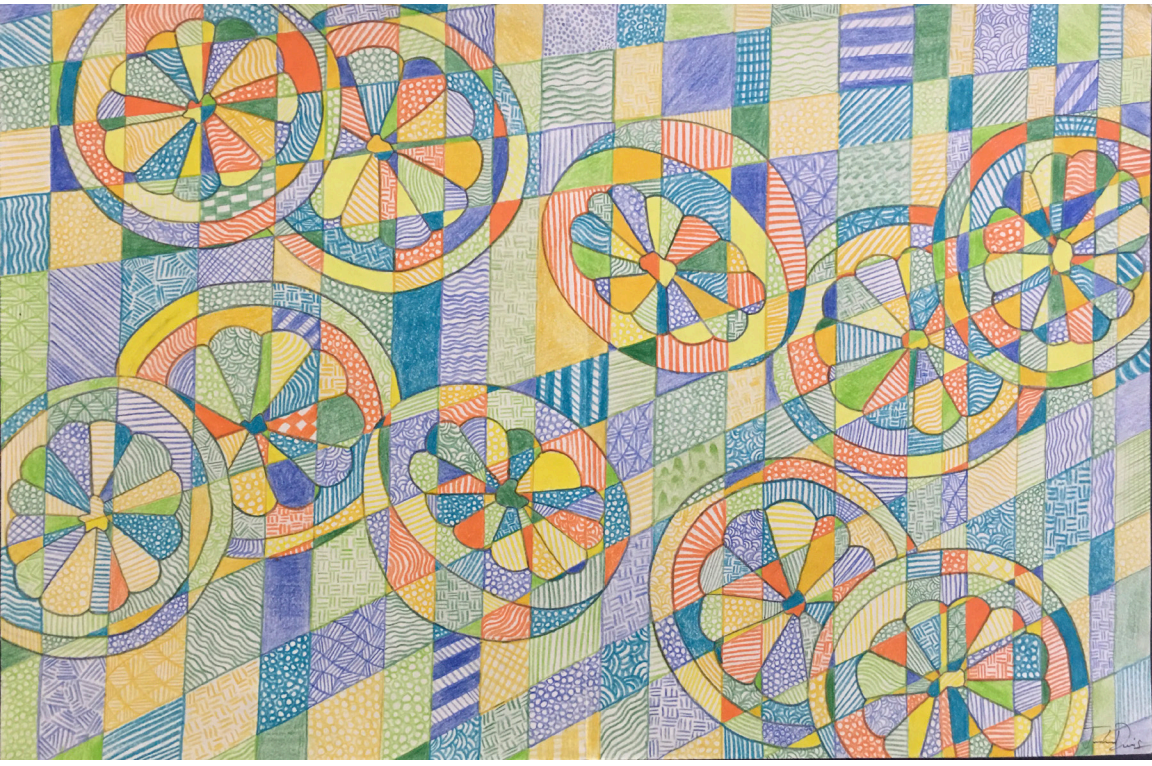
MICHAYLA MYLES

I wake up every morning to a black woman staring at me so hard
You would think her eyeballs were stuck.
She is a little taller than me
a few inches, not feet
Pretty in the face and thick in the waist
Aye
okay sis
but...
She looked pretty familiar
Like a face I wake up to every morning
but I just couldn't quite put my finger on it.
But a cap she wore had tassels of 2024 on the left side of her face.
And in the back were frames...
frames that shaped her place.

Two bachelor degrees: Graphic Design and Computer aid
Two Master degrees: Also Graphic design and Computer aid

Man she must really put in that work
A girl who finally took her first steps yesterday
And now her last steps across the stage to claim her trophy
Putting it on the highest shelf letting everyone know...
That said she wouldn't be shit...
who they are dealing with now
An Educated
Dedicated
Natural spirit
A soul-filled businesswoman
Walking with more grace than people may ever portray

She has curves of Melanin never-ending that I bet intimidated a lot of people
Sorta...like me
Long thick natural dirty golden brown curls
Kinda... like me
She had dreams,
intentions,
motivations...
Just like me...
And Now that I really look at her
she kinda looks
just like...
me.



Lemons, Tucker Davis

Through this lens

TY'ASIA MAHONEY

As I look up, I am met with fluffy, distinctive clouds that were gray to me before. Yet now, there is a type of angelic purity when I look at those clouds. From everything I've read about the sun, I can now see that it comes off strong. Yellow and bright like it lives to play every day. As I point the camera straight ahead, a burst of colors engulf me. The bark of the tree-like mahogany topped off with vivid green leaves planted any and everywhere. The lavender Irises go for miles and beg for the same attention that I'm giving the sun and trees. The little things, things like this that make me ten times happier than I've ever been.

I bring the camera down to my chest. The clouds tell me that it's going to be a day filled with rain, but the sun quickly shows me that the clouds are just tricking me. The trees are planted any and everywhere and the irises stretch for miles, yet the colors don't burst anymore. The world is gray again. A dark, gray world is all I've ever known. Yet, through this lens, it's a whole other world filled with color, such a remarkable view. A world that seems cruel, yet through this lens, it is a world that brings a new stretch of creativity.

The Race

OLIVIA HILBURN

My heart pounds in anticipation.
Sweat beads across my forehead.
I lean forward slightly, poised on my toes.
I glance across the sea of bodies beside me,
my eyes scanning the crowd.
A woman walks to face us.
She speaks,
But I hear only garbled words.
She raises her arm,
She pauses.
My heartbeat is erratic.
Adrenaline flushes through my veins.
A sick feeling forms in my stomach.
BANG!
I lurch forward,
ears ringing.
Soon,
I settle into a pace.
My heart follows suit.
My feet push the earth behind me.
My body soars over the ground.
My stomach calms.
Ten minutes in.
My quads ache with fatigue,
My shins scream in agony,
But I do not stop.
Fifteen minutes in.
My steps begin to vary,
quickening every second.

Dense woods give way to a clear view
of the finish.
With every last ounce of energy I have,
I begin pushing.
The pain goes away,
and my heart threatens to break from my chest.
My stride elongates,
My arms and legs drive forward with ferocity.
I glance at the crowd
as I lean into my finish at top speed,
Ecstatic and surprised beyond belief
at my ability to find strength within.



Pete Gogolak: American Football Revolutionary and Engineer

GAGE SIMPSON

Once the modern field goal was established in American Football in the early 20th century as a three-point attempt, teams began to try and take advantage of the opportunity to score despite being far from the goal line. American football organizations at the professional and collegiate level often arranged try-outs for their linemen and skill players to see which player could kick the egg-shaped football the farthest, highest, and straightest using the toe-kick cleat. The strongest and most coordinated toe became a two-way player with the addition of "kicker" to their list of positions played on the football field and was given a pair of square-ended cleats. However, these cleats have not been worn in-game on a professional field for many years. The immigration of international athletes, specifically Hunagrain-born Pete Gogolak, to America has made an immense impact on the sport that was originally dominated by Americans.

Pete Gogolak was the first of these immigrants to popularize the modern form of kicking. Although he put the square-toe cleats out of business, he augmented the NFL in a positive way that is making an ever big-

ger effect on the game now than ever before. Born and raised through childhood in Budapest, Gogolak played soccer for the Hungarian Youth National Team at age 13. However, the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 forced the Gogolak family to flee Europe and eventually settle in Ogdensburg, New York, United States. Pete (14) and his younger brother Charlie (12) enrolled in Ogdensburg Free Academy looking to continue to play soccer. Instead, upon learning of the absence of a soccer program at the school, they were introduced to a new sport mostly unknown to the Eastern Hemisphere: American Football. On a rainy day at Ogdensburg not long after enrollment, Pete Gogolak was noticed kicking a basketball around in a gym by Ogdensburg high school football coach Bill Plimpton. When asked by Plimpton to come outside and try kicking a football, he nailed it out of sight (Kirst). Pete took up American football becoming a defensive end and kicker by the time he graduated. Experimentation with place kicking on the side in those high school years would shape Gogolak's life and the world of American football; working on what would become known as the "soccer style" kick. This technique differed from the straight on approach of kicking with the toe used by professional and collegiate kickers around the United States at the time (*National Football Foundation*). Soccer players are trained to avoid the disadvantages of kicking with the toe that include: inaccuracy, injury, and uncontrollability. Instead, soccer players strike the ball with the inside of the foot for shorter, more accurate kicks, and the laces or top of the foot for more powerful, long distance strikes. This is why Pete Gogolak began experimenting with a two-steps back, three-steps to the left approach (three steps to the right in the case of a left-footed kicker), and contacting the pigskin with the top of his foot. His holder for field goals and extra points while at Ogdensburg, quarterback Steve Munn, said, "I thought it was a joke," when reminiscing on the first time he saw Gogolak use the unusual method.

At only eighteen and a half feet wide, the field goal posts present an extremely small target that becomes exponentially smaller as one attempts kicks from farther distances. Additionally, the cross bar the ball must pass over while remaining in between the two field goal posts, is 10 feet off the ground. For these reasons, it is extremely difficult for a kicker to strike an egg shaped ball while 200+ pound men are running at them, to obtain three points for his or her team. Obviously, Pete Gogolak did not allow the daunting obstacles concerning this new game bother him as he worked very hard and believed in himself. Despite the unusual technique, Cornell University offered Gogolak a scholarship to kick for their Division I, Ivy League football program after viewing the film he sent them of him consistently drilling 45- yard field goals using his new approach. In his first game for Cornell University, Gogolak converted three field goals including an impressive 49-yarder (*National Football Foundation*). Over his four year tenure at Cornell,

Gogolak successively connected on 54 of his 55 attempted extra points (98.18%) (*National Football Foundation*). This compares impressively to recent extra point percentages among professional kickers in the NFL that input a success rate of 1,146 makes out of a total 1,217 attempts (93.6%) through the 2015-2016 season (Matuszewski). Additionally, Gogolak set school records for consecutive field goals made and career field goal conversion percentage (98.2%) that still stand today. Major college records set by Gogolak at Cornell included 44 consecutive extra points made and a 50 yard field goal in 1963 against Lehigh University. Modern kickers spend hours upon hours on the field, in the weight room, and in the classroom perfecting the form Gogolak started in highschool, without a coach, and used throughout his college and professional career.

To no one's surprise, Pete Gogolak was drafted by the Buffalo Bills of the American Football League in 1964 (*National Football Foundation)*. In a league where position players (e.g wide receivers, offensive linemen, etc.) undertook the duties of placekicker on most teams, the average success rate among NFL kickers from 1960-1964 was 50% (Stuart). In his first professional American football game, Pete Gogolak stroked a 57 yard field goal against the New York Jets that drew the attention of the entire nation. Years later, Weeb Ewbank, the New York Jets head coach at the time, recalls watching the first "sidewinder" kicking technique as the 57 yard field goal soared through the uprights to give his opposition three points. "After I saw him kick that one, I thought, 'I'll either try to get them outlawed or I'll get one myself'," Ewbank says (Kirst). As a rookie, Gogolak converted 47 of 75 (62.66%) field goals and 76 of 77 (98.70%) Point After Touchdowns (PATs) for an overall conversion rate of 80.92%. He helped lead the Bills to two AFL titles in 1964 and 1965, was named a Sporting News AFL all-league player, and selected to play in the AFL All-Star Game in 1965. Uncoincidentally, just before the merge of America's two major professional football leagues, the American Football League and the National Football League, Gogolak was signed to a three-year contract with the New York Giants for $32,000 (Wallace). His return to the state in which his American dream had begun, proved to be his destiny as he quickly became the nation's undisputed greatest kicker and an all-time Giants legend. In nine seasons with the Giants, Gogolak set league records for PATs in a game (eight), consecutive PATs made (133), field goals attempted (219), and field goals made (126). Not only that, but he still holds the Giants franchise records for most PATs attempted (277) and PATs made (268) along with still being all-time scoring leader for the franchise with 646 total career points (*National Football Foundation*) (*Harvard Magazine*).

Due to common sense, other organizations began adding and producing their own kickers with "soccer-style" technique. Other successful kicking pioneers such

as Pete's younger brother Charlie Gogolak (Hungary), Jan Stenerud (Norway), and Garo Yepremian (Cyprus) followed Pete Gogolak's footsteps as they were American immigrants that played soccer in their home countries ("Aussies put best foot forward"). As more kickers in the NFL used his approach, the field goal percentages rose. Just before Gogolak entered the professional American football picture in 1964, the league field goal success rate sat at 48.6% (*National Football Foundation*). The year Gogolak entered the league, the rate jumped to just over 53%, and eventually climbed to about 64% by 1973 because of the introduction of more "soccer-style" kickers (Stuart). Charlie Gogolak became an NFL sensation as well after becoming a Princeton football legend, the first kicker to be drafted into the NFL in the first round (sixth-overall), and broke many more records (including some of Pete's) with the Washington Redskins in addition to his collegiate Ivy-League records (*National Football Foundation*). By the mid 1970s, Pete Gogolak's unique approach had become numerically more popular among professional American Football kickers, and on January 12, 1986 in Denver, Colorado, thirty-eight year-old Mark Mosely of the Cleveland Browns toe-kicked a 24 yard field goal with twelve minutes and thirty-eight seconds left in the AFC championship game to become the last straight-on kicker to be seen in action in an NFL game (Farber).

Only one in every thirty-nine players in the history of the NFL were born outside of the United States (2.55%) (Borchers). However, this number is slowly growing and gaining speed with some fault pointing towards Pete Gogolak. A surge of internationally born American Football players has been observed since Pete Gogolak's success in the NFL in the mid 19th-century. As of 2011, there are a total of 30 countries represented in the NFL excluding the United States for a total of 69 foreign-born players (Gaines). This compares well with the only 9 international born players at the start of the 1920 season. In addition, 143 roster spots in FBS Division 1 college football are filled by international players as of 2019 (Scimeca). While these numbers are still considered disappointing in comparison to other sports, the publicity presented by these players in their home countries has generated American Football Leagues around the world.

The International Federation of American Football (IFAF) counts 64 countries worldwide that have their own American Football leagues and associations. These organizations include: the Swedish American Football Federation with 7,500 active members, the Israeli Football League which has long been sponsored by New England Patriots owner Robert Kraft, Gridiron Australia which has twice had teams compete in the International Federation of American Football World Championship, the Japan American Football Federation which consists of close to 400 teams and 20,000 players, the Canadian Football League which boasts

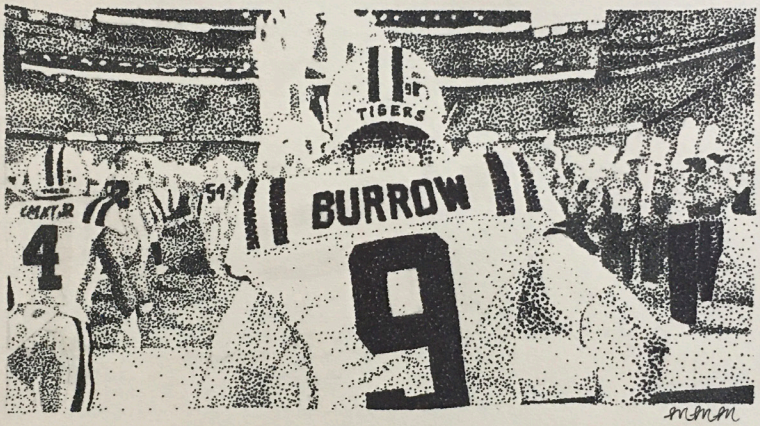
more support and participants than any other nation in the world other than the United States, and many more in Asia, Europe, Africa, and the Americas (Johnson). The IFAF is a strong supporter for all of these leagues and is largely responsible for the spread of the game around the globe. Competitions organized to encourage American Football engagement on all continents welcome people of all backgrounds, both male and female, young and old, to participate. The IFAF arranges a Men's World Championship, Women's World Championship, Men's World U19 Championship, Men's World Flag Championship, Women's World Flag Championship, World University Championship, European Club Championship, European Flag Championships, Men's European U19 Championship, Men's European Championship, Women's European Championship, and various Continental Events. These games and tournaments see the participation of American Football teams from many different nations and countries and are often very competitive. This growth of the United States' favorite game sits on the shoulders of foreign-born American football players such as Pete Gogolak.

As these leagues worldwide continue to grow and compete against one another, it is not unreasonable to think that one day there could be an international league with large-scale championships taking place between countries. It may seem odd to think of a Team USA American football team competing against a foreign nation for a World title, but for other sports it is an annual or sometimes quadrennial occurrence. For example, the Fifa World Cup (soccer), Wimbledon (tennis), Little League World Series (baseball), UEFA Champions League Final (soccer), ICC World Cup (basketball), and FIBA World Cup (basketball) are just a few of the biggest international sporting events. The creation of International tournaments, the merging of American Football leagues worldwide, and/or a world championship may be next for America's favorite game.

Not even the United States was always unified when it comes to an American Football league. Originally, two separate, unaffiliated leagues dominated the game. Always competing for the better players, more revenue, and popularity, the National Football League (NFL) and the American Football League (AFL) both attracted the attention of fans and college football players across the United States. Eventually, however, the two leagues merged with the help of none other than Pete Gogolak. In 1966, Gogolak was the first player ever to leap from the AFL to the NFL. While completely legal, his shift broke a gentlemen's agreement between the leagues not to sign each other's players. For Gogolak, the transition from making $9,900 in his 1965 season with the Buffalo Bills of the AFC to an approximate offer of $30,000 in 1966 with the New York Giants of the NFL was a no-brainer for a kid that fled communist oppression in Russian-controlled Hungary. His decision to leave the Bills for the Giants triggered an intense bidding

war between leagues that started raiding each others' teams for players. Concern over the financial battle led to the merger of the AFL and the NFL and the formation of the first Super Bowl in 1967 between each of the champions of the once competing organizations. Pete Gogolak, now 73 and a NFL and college football Hall of Famer, enjoys watching games on TV and remains loyal to the New York Giants (Kirst).

"Every kicker in the league is soccer-style now, and that's a good feeling," Pete Gogolak says, "And I had something to do with bringing about the merger (Kirst)." American Football has been shaped by legends of the game. Pete Gogolak is an unlikely American football legend that immigrated to the U.S. as a soccer player but became perhaps the most influential man to ever walk onto a football field. With foreign teachings, natural talent, and relentless determination, he became a record holder, hall of famer, and gate-opener to a world of American Football participation outside of the United States that has not stopped growing since his tenure at the professional level in the mid 1900s. Pete Gogolak not only changed American football in a way no American ever could at the time with the adoption of a unique kicking technique, but he became the introducer of the game played with pigskin to millions of others to enjoy worldwide.



Joe Burrow, Maggie McGill

Johnson Knocks Out Segregation For Many

DILLON WILBERT

Introduction

Watching two guys settle their differences in a professional fight with so much teeth and blood all over the mat is a religious feeling for many to watch. The athletes who put their hearts and souls into the punches and dodges have made a popular impact on the world. Looking to make history, there are many African American boxers who have made a world-renowned impact in a segregated boxing world. Many people would say that football, basketball, and even baseball are where the color barrier broke the most with people like Jackie Robinson or Jim Brown making it known that in a segregated world, African Americans can have an impact. However, the Galveston Giant himself - John Arthur "Jack" Johson would be the later pioneers of African Americans to break the sport color barrier for professional sport of boxing. After breaking this barrier, many more intimidating African American would enter the world of boxing and fight on behalf of the African American race. From Ali to Foreman, these fighting figures would go head to head with not only other professional boxers but terrorism,

the government, their inner demons, and ultimately the world. These would help them gain many awards and accolades that reflect their character today

The story of African Americans joining a segregated sport is like a Cinderella story. Fighting the racial remarks to make their big impact in a crucial game to earn the respect of the people and the team. In the boxing world, a boxer doesn't hurt their opponent or take them to their absolute limit, you don't earn the respect. Boxing is a respectful sport where if you get challenged, you are being recognized for your skills and craft. With every sport, there's always a situation in history so it is to no one's surprise that boxing was a segregated sport during the Jim Crow era. Not many people would ever think an African American could have the skills to keep up with the people of the ring. However, with every barrier there's always a way to break it down and history is meant to be made. In this case, many African American pioneers of the boxing world wanted to knock the wall stopping them and create iconic moments not for themselves but for the African American community as a whole. Changing the face of boxing for the whole world to see each knockout at a time.

Johnson vs. History

The phrase "first ever" has been tossed around in history on several occasions. First ever in baseball, basketball, football, the olympics and even outside of sports. In the world of combat sports, people without without a deep knowledge of boxing would say Muhammad Ali was the first ever African American heavyweight champion. However, that is incorrect because the record books show that the first ever African American champion dated back to July 4th, 1910. Jack Johnson, a strong African American boxer with a killer hook faced off and beat the champion Jim Jefferies. John L. Sullivan, a famous Boston bare-knuckle fighter, stated that this fight "received more coverage in British newspapers than did the Boer War." (Rose) This was a huge fight for Johnson and Jeffries because of the ongoing segregation of African Americans. Many expected the Jeffries to be the "white shining hope" and reclaim the heavyweight title from Johnson. It was one of the most significant fights of the Twentieth Century and the most important. Historically speaking, "this fight took place thirty-seven years before Jackie Robinson played the Brooklyn Dodgers and broke the famous color barrier in American sports." (Rose) This fight set the foundation for upcoming African American legends to come into a sport that was predominantly white and make a change not just for themselves but for the next generation of athletes ready to make a shift into a new era of sports. Johnson became a pioneer in the world of boxing and soon many more names would work to make sure that people chanted their name.

Ali Vs. The Draft

The boxing world can be settled in the squared circle anytime as long as you signed on the dotted lines but others made history outside of the ring. During the time of the infamous Vietnam War, a man by the name of Cassius Clay started to rise up into the ranks of the boxing world. He became a staple name after announcing himself as a black muslim and changing his name to the famous Muhammad Ali. Ali went on to fight famous fighters like Sonny Linston in a high profiled first round pummel. When it looked like Ali was at the top of the mountain, he soon would get a notice that he was eligible for draft. Ali, already stating his Islamic faith, went against the draft and stated "he had no quarrel with those Vietcong." (Rose) This would spark controversy and Ali had to major harsh punishments for draft evasions: Stripped of his heavyweight title, stripped of his boxing license, sentenced to five years in prison and fined $10,000. Ali's whole world crashed right in front of him and his reputation was tarnished. However, after an 8-0 decision due to the fact that Ali wasn't denying the draft due to religious beliefs, Ali suspension was lifted and was able to box many historic fights. After showing that three years of no boxing can take effect on even the toughest of boxers, Ali went on to beat George Foreman in the famous "Rumble in the Jungle" winning the heavyweight crown. Ali not only fought in the boxing ring, he fought against the law. He never wanted anyone to take away his freedom of due process and for people to bring him down due to his religious beliefs. Ali went from public enemy number one to heavyweight champion in less than four years. Showing that even when the world is against you and you keep to you faith and beliefs, anyone can be back on top of the world.

Joe Louis Vs. The Past

A boxer's past tells their style in the ring and how they carry themselves around. The gift a person receives at a young age and molds it into a passion they love tells that they did little to waste their gift. Joe Louis is one of those amazing and talented boxers whose past was one of the roughest in boxing history. Dealing with many problems like financial and emotional problems, Joe Louis needed to be strong for not only himself but for his family. He wanted to contribute to his community as well by helping young African Americans with many opportunities they sought out. According to Jessie Smith, Joe Louis "with the help of fellow servicemen Sugar Ray Robinson and Jackie Robinson, resisted the army's policy of segregated facilities and helped removed barriers that kept African Americans soldiers out of officer training schools." (Smith). Joe Louis sought out many ways to remove color barriers off of many places that presented opportunities for young African Americans. Knowing what he had going for him in that boxing ring ev-

ery time he fights was an opportunity given and blessed to him, he wanted the people of his community to have that same feeling he had of breaking down color barriers in areas that were essential to the community. The more people think of Joe Louis, the more people want to thank him for the changes and legacy. Being a former heavyweight champion and coming from nothing into something has made a complete difference in the life of Joe Louis. Motivating more actions to be done so many people's legacy can be submitted in the record books.

Tyson vs His Demons

There's always a talk of the nastiest boxer in the sports history. The man who was known for being the big dog of the squared circle, Iron Mike Tyson, who set up the foundation for ruthless boxing style. Tyson was feared for having the meanest look and hook in boxing. Being the most feared man in boxing comes with the curse of fame. Iron Mike would be convicted of rape, bit off a boxer's ears, and soon got charged with many felonies. It seemed like Mike Tyson's world was spinning out of control. All he ever wanted to do was fight off those inner demons that were driving him to these bad decisions and it seemed like he was going deeper and deeper. Although dealing with these demons, Tyson would soon fight back not only in the boxing ring but also in his own psychological word. Being a man in a hard world takes a lot of integrity and Mike needed to add some integrity to his style if he ever wanted to stay out of trouble. This is another trait that many African American boxers have which is fighting himself from all the bad acts he has committed. Mike Tyson was the most feared man in boxing history but would soon find himself landing in jail multiple times. That didn't stop Tyson at all from wanting to do what he loved and always making himself a better boxer. Dealing with internal conflict with oneself while also juggling a boxing career at the same time takes guts because most boxers would've quit however Mike Tyson didn't quit he got back up and fought more and more. It's the will of the underdog taking over his mind.

Ali vs. Terror

The rule of Saddam Hussein was a rule of bloodshed and terror for Baghdad. The titan of terror was a man to be feared and he made sure he struck fear into the hearts of his people and Americans as well. Back then who would be crazy enough to go and negotiate with Saddam about bringing home the 15 hostages taken by his forces? Why not have the dominant titan of Bahdgdad sit down and talk to history's dominant titan of the boxing world. It was unexpected but at the same time it wasn't. According to the Dayton Daily News, "Ali was also an ambassador who used his fame to help others."(Daily Dayton News) A well known civil rights

pioneer in his own rights and a man fighting his own Parkinson's diseases at the time, Ali had the perfect mindset and patience for the job. Ali would bring the hostages home after four months of waiting and negotiations His courage to go into foreign land and speak to what some say a psychopath defines what it means to trust in yourself and find the courage to rise to the challenge when nobody else will. That's the same courage he had when boxing in the ring and facing the Supreme Court because of the draft. That's the same courage Ali injected into many African Americans of today who are battling or going into battle with situations that people call "unsolvable". Ali inherited the courage Jack Johnson had during his fights in front of people who despised him and when Ali stepped onto the Iraq in front of a dictator who despised Americans personifies him as a hero.

Foreman vs Father Time

There's no doubt that there comes a time where professional athletes' career comes to an end. Whether dealing with injury, wanting to be close with family, or just not being able to outrun father time, there comes a time where athletes must leave their careers behind them and look towards the future. However, many athletes still believe that there is still room to shock the world and turn back the clock. In the football world, Tom Brady and Drew Brees are still throwing over 300 yards when they step onto the field. Professional basketball player Vince Carter is 43 years old and playing his 22nd season of basketball making him the oldest basketball player in the league today. In the 1990s, George Foreman wanted to test out father time and see if he can create a folklore out of himself. His past match against Ali in the famous "Rumble In The Jungle" haunted Foreman as he kept hearing "ALI BOMAYE!". He wanted to erase that thought from his mind by capturing the heavyweight title he twenty years ago. Foreman climbed the ranks of a very young heavyweight division and earned a shot at Michael Moorer for the heavyweight championship. According to Alden Chodash, a boxing admirer and reporter, he called Foreman versus Moorer an "impossible dream that was fulfilled." (Chodash) Foreman, being the underdog because of his age, knocked out Moorer and became the oldest boxing heavyweight champion and the oldest man to win a world championship in sports history. At the age of forty five, Foreman created his folklore in front of a crowd of thousands and was able to outlast father time. Many saw this as an easy fight for Moorer and believed that Foreman would be knocked out sooner than expected. Foreman, facing doubts in front of different types of audiences, silenced the world with one punch. Foreman rose up from boxing in Africa and hearing the haunting words "ALI BOMAYE!" to hearing his name being chanted once more. This achievement solidified the name "Big George" was written in the history books.

Conclusion

The world of boxing has had its fair share of titans and historic matches. The word change personified throughout the history of boxing as well as different races. Iconic moments like Johson's heavyweight title win and Foreman's oldest heavyweight title win changed the face of boxing and morphed it into the exciting sport many people watch to this day. Opening the doors for many other African Americans to create their own history in sports as a whole. Johnson would inspire people Jackie Robinson, Earl Lloyd, Jim Brown, George Foreman and even activists like Martin Luther King Jr and Rosa Parks to step up and challenge segregation. To create a better future for the next generation of African Americans looking to challenge the world and to create justice for the community. The pioneers of the boxing world wanted to inject courage into the fighters new to the boxing world and with that they created historic moments that will be told for generations to come.

UNaffirmative Action

PAIGE GREER

Today,
marks #12
12th time, of
cheating. Not by someone or
on a test
I've been cheated of another win
because
my skin is
black

Racist isn't how I describe it
That's a
glittering generalization
Not the fallacies taught in English lll, the
ones that apply to life

It's irrelevant:
how hard I
worked on the project
How much money my
Mom spent
The praises from the judges, not to
mention, my perfect scores from
the judges

Yeah...none of that matters
My black ass will
never beat
King Caucasian

It's irrelevant
that I beat the winner, a
white girl with
pretty red hair, by
twenty-five points

All that matters is
her skin because
white is forever right
in the eyes of the
color-blinded

Brown Skin Girl

NI'KIJAH TONEY

Black is an adverb, adjective, color, and noun
Brown is my skin
Black is the chills I feel when I pass a police officer

Black is getting offended when another race uses the N word
Brown is my skin
My blackness is my weapon

My black is lethal
Black is my skin
My melanin is a cry for help

As if being a woman isn't hard enough
Black is my skin
Being used for pleasure, "what about my mind?"

We can feel the contraction coming from our lips
Brown is my skin
Afraid to make an utter, fully dilated

A brown skin girl
Irate, antagonized, outraged
Living in a colorless world

I'm that black girl living in a black and white world

The Ongoing War Between Blacks and Law Enforcement

ZACARIA GOLDSMITH

Introduction

Over the course of time, the relationship between African American men and police officers has been nothing short of rocky. However, it wasn't until the beating of Rodney King in March of 1991 that shed light on the deeper issues of police brutality towards African American men. Rodney King was attacked and beaten by four white Los Angeles police officers following the end of a high speed chase. This incident is the first to ever be caught on film and publicized on almost every national news network. Despite the beating itself being horrific, the trial for this beating has to be icing on the cake. After a three month trial, Stacey Koon, Laurence Powell, Theodore Briseno, and Timothy Wind were all acquitted by a predominantly white jury. This hearing led to chaotic 1992 Los Angeles riots. Unfortunately, from then on incidents of police brutality towards African American men seemed to increase. The Rodney King incident seemed to be a turning point for African American men and police officers. In fact, this incident occurred during the beginning of the technological advancement era.

Similarly, there are several other cases of police brutality caught on film in today's present time that has forced awareness upon America and its citizens. As it seems, police officers have become more comfortable with their expressions of oppression considering the knowledge of the lack of punishment that comes with it. Considering that Rodney King's attack was one of the first to be caught on film by a bystander, this served as a turning point in media coverage of police brutality against African Americans. Those who were once ignorant to these types of situations, were able to see first hand what life is really like for African Americans when it comes to law enforcement.

History of police brutality against African Americans

Since the beginning of slavery, African Americans have yet to find their place as citizens in western society. On the same accord, western society has yet to accept African Americans as such. Historically, the police force served as slave patrols who hunted and captured runaway slaves. This set the tone for the relationship of policemen and African Americans -specifically African American men- for centuries to come. Since the early nineteenth century, policing has been viewed as a mechanism to gain racial control by African Americans. Commonly, police officers defended and encouraged the ideology of segregation and racism. However, during segregation, blacks would protest for equality which in most cases led to racial beatings, derogatory name calling and/or death. One of the most well known movements, Civil Rights Movement, formed because of the injustice and inhumane acts towards blacks from whites. Even during this protest, African Americans were getting brutally beaten, hosed down by powerful water hoses, attacked by K-9 dogs and much more. However, after the Great Migration (1916-1970) the interaction between African Americans and law enforcement really became stronger (Moore). In fact, in the mid 1950s, many police departments had implicitly changed their policing when it came to African Americans. The main goal was to protect whites from blacks, especially black men. From 1916 to today, police continue to arrest and even kill African Americans to protect this goal. These acts have caused an increase in distrust for law enforcement from the black community. Unfortunately, African Americans are still experiencing racial discrimination and inequality. There has been an immense amount of police brutality cases reported involving, specifically African American men, and police officers for minor or often times no offenses.

Research

Since the 1960s, African Americans have been unjustifiably treated due to the color of their skin by whites. However, when it comes to the relationship

between white policemen and African Americans, problems start to emerge. African Americans were beaten, imprisoned, tortured and killed by policemen, but never received justice for these actions. For every major historical event, there are always witnesses around to inform others on the actions that took place during this time. According to "*WEQD TV*", several activists and bystanders give their point of view on how life was during the Civil Rights Movement. Because of these interviews, one can see that life for blacks during this time was frightful. Policemen have stuck to the same discrimination plan but have changed the tactics. Instead of hosing and K9 attacking like in the 60s, they have resulted in a more fatal approach, shooting. Along with shooting, unlawful arrest has also been added to the list of tactics to control African Americans. Because of human nature, the constant feeling of neglect, abuse, and getting mistreated gets tiring. As time progressed, African American came to the realization that something greater than protesting was needed in order to receive the equality that's been missing for the past sixty years. Because of courage, anger and strength, African Americans were able to express their distaste for law enforcement through vengeful retaliation. Rodney King was the first of many to retaliate against the police force. On March 3, 1991, Rodney King was an unarmed black male who was pulled over by officers of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) For driving while intoxicated (Matiash). Allegedly, King resisted arrest which resulted in him being attacked by four police officers and stuck with electric darts. However, this didn't stop the warrior within him from backing down. According to the footage, King was struck 65 times within 81 seconds of the video. After a three month trial, the four police officers involved in the beating were acquitted of all charges and were faced with no legal punishments. (Anjuli Sastry) Shortly after this incident, African Americans formed riots against LAPD all over the Los Angeles area. King's story serves as a prime example on how law enforcement handles the power they're given.

Unfortunately, it seems that Rodney King's beating set forth a path that African American men would be forced to go down. In July of 2016, Philando Castile, a 32 year old elementary cafeteria worker, was fatally shot by Jeronimo Yanez after he was pulled over for having a broken taillight. However, it wasn't the broken taillight that brought Castile to his death. A police radio recording was leaked and in the tape you can hear Yanez says, "I have reason to pull it over. The two occupants just look like people that were involved in a robbery". (Huff Post) When Yanez and Castile reached a stopping point, Castile informed the officer of him having his registered gun in the vehicle. Officer Yanez became fearful after being told this information. Thus making Officer Yanez pull out his gun and start firing, leaving Castile bleeding out in front of his girlfriend and four year old daughter. However, the worst part about this situation is the whole thing being recorded

on not only the police cam but Philando Castile's girlfriend, Diamond Reynolds' Facebook Live.

Incidents like Castile's and King's are never easy to accept, however when these incidents hit closer to home, it's a different feeling. Alton Sterling, a 37 -year- old black man, was shot and killed in Baton Rouge, Louisiana on July 6, 2016 for selling CDs and DVDs in front of a convenience store. According to eye witness and video surveillance, Sterling was aggressively pinned down and arrested by two white police officers. Though it is not clear what was withdrawn from Sterling's pocket, however it was alleged to be a gun.(Vox) This sent officer Salamoni and officer Lake into a panic. One of the two officers pulled a gun and fired several shots into Alton Sterling's back. Unfortunately King, Castile and Sterling all have a common ground when it comes to justice. They received none! In all three cases, the officers involved were found not guilty even when video evidence proved otherwise. The trials of these policemen showed that America's justice system doesn't offer justice for blacks. In effect, several protests and riots began to arise due to these unnecessary killings of mainly black men. The most important movement being the 'Black Lives Matter' movement. The series of these unfortunate events urged a wake up call mainly to the black community to stand up and fight for fair treatment due to racial disparities.

A contributing factor to these movements and social chaos is the use of video footage. In the 1890s, Ida B. Wells traveled across the United States, documenting lynching in her pamphlet *Southern Horrors: Lynch Law in All it's Phases* (TheNewRepublic). During this time, technology wasn't nearly as advanced as it is today. It took traveling, experiencing these situations for yourself, and reading about it in the daily newspaper to get a good understanding on what's taking place when it comes to black peoples and police officers. In this current digital advanced era, images and videos of police brutality towards African American men has become more widespread. Social media apps such as Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, etc have become mainstream in spreading these incidents of police brutality fast and far. Khalil Muhammad, a professor of history and race at Harvard Kennedy School stated, "The racial justice movement against state violence would not have accelerated at the quick pace that it did without these videos." The footage caught on smartphones, body cameras, and live chats have become a very important factor in exposing this kind of violence and catching society's attention. Unfortunately, these images have inflicted a fearful yet revengeful harm on its viewers, mainly African Americans. Because of this, the question of "Am I next?" begins to arise within the black community. Not only do the video footage affect the chaotic ventures, but the fight for justice and the denying of justice itself.

On the bright side, social media has been used as a prevalent source in spread-

ing awareness for the wrong doings in the black community. According to the Pew Research Center, the (hashtag) #Black Lives Matter is used on average 17,000 times a day. There is a spike in usage when the fatal encounters of law enforcement and African Americans are publicized. This specific hashtag has helped shine light on specific issues that aren't mentioned in everyday conversation. These studies (Pew Research Center) also show that for minority social media users, there is a more personal connection due to these social sites being an important means of expression when it comes to the social and political issues they face on the daily. Also, this allows for other politically-minded individuals who have the same mindset towards these issues as they do to connect and converse.

In essence, African American -specifically African American men- have been unfortunate in the relationship between them and law enforcement. The Rodney King attack seemed to be a leader in this ongoing war between African American and law enforcement, especially because of the use of video footage during this time. The effects of technical advancements have served as an advantage and disadvantage in bringing light to the fatal killings of black men by police officers. The video footage has allowed several activists to band together and form powerful movements, such as the Black Lives Matter movement, to call for a change in the justice system.

The Loudest Shots

KIAYA BATES

Pow. Three shots fired.
One for the black preacher,
that preaches that everything's fine,
your color doesn't define you and you all equal.
Another bullet for the white CEO,
who gives jobs to any race,
giving back to his community.
The last bullet for the mixed child.
The child that wanted to be president,
the first mixed president that can relate to both sides.
All now have blood clogging up their lungs,
people hovering over their bodies,
tears falling from their faces.
Tears have no color, tears don't divide.
They flow like rivers filled with hurt and loss of self-control.
Millions of people gather at this river,
feeling hurt, lost, and worse.
The world is so divided,
but when the world needs shoulders to cry on,
we all get to the river.

Life Now (Reverse Poem)

NI'KIJAH TONEY

I'm not just a gun
So don't try to convince me that
I'm just rubber bullets and a loud noise
In the end
I'm more prevalent each and every day
I'm not going to deceive myself by believing
That I can do no harm
I must remind myself daily, that I'm very lethal
That I'm easy to obtain and very accessible
And nothing you try to do will stop me
I'm still a continuous issue
No matter what
People aren't knowledgeable enough to believe
That there are solutions
And I myself am taking a stand that
There is light at the end of the tunnel
When that gun sounds there is no going back
As tears stream the faces of people worldwide
As I look in the mirror I ask what has this world come to
Am I not just a Gun?

The Biggest Misunderstanding

KIAYA BATES

I understand,
I understand that you're black.
I understand that your sons are in gangs
and your daughters date thugs.
I understand that you might also be in a gang.
I understand that you have tattoos, golds,
and chains.
I understand.
but what you misunderstood was
that our color is unique.
We walk around hands in cuffs,
already convicted before even being accused.
We want a way out,
a road that leads to success
but our success is at the end of an ice road.
What's misunderstood is that
being black is easy.
It's easy to be looked at as worthless.
It's easy for you to look over us,
and not accept my application because my name's Keshia.
It's easy.
What's misunderstood is that
black is black.
I understand that I'm black,
but my skin is golden brown.
I understand what you want to understand
but it's all a misunderstanding.

Give Us The Ballot

RACHEL CLOTTEY

Give us the ballot indeed, we deserve it! Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen, my name is Rachel Clottey. I am 16 years old and I am in the 12th grade at Captain Shreve High School. Today, I will be presenting to you the struggles of the voting rights for the black minority and its subsequent importance for American society.

Enacted in 1870, the 15th Amendment prohibits the government to deny any citizen of the right to vote based on race, color or previous condition of servitude. The right to vote is to express one's opinion, it is to exercise one's approval or disapproval for a proposal, motion or candidate in an office. But when it comes to the black minority, it seems this right is gradually disintegrating. After the Civil War, the Reconstruction Amendments were passed allowing freed slaves the right to vote, however, some states were not too fond of the black minority having that freedom. Because of the government's leniency, many states established the "black codes" to prohibit the black population from exercising their newfound freedoms such as the right to vote.

In 1866, the Civil Rights Act was passed with the intent to protect freed slaves but failed them during the Ku Klux Klan era; an era that was filled with atrocities and heinous crimes against citizens who never got justice for their trauma. Over the next decade, the government continuously impeded efforts to help African Americans. This laid the foundation for the Jim Crow era when the government and the justice system left the black minority to hang by its bear teeth. During this era, powerful white people used obstructions such as literacy, and property tests, poll taxes and purges of the voter lists. Due to their illiteracy and lack of property, many blacks were hindered from voting. Sharecropping indebted poor African-Americans to white farm owners allowing them no property to own. The grandfather clause was also created to deny suffrage to African-Americans if they or their descendants could vote before 1867. The poll taxes ranged from $25 to $50 but African-Americans could not pay due to their extremely low incomes. Occasionally, white officials purged the voter registers and many African-Americans would come to find their names missing from the registers. Positively, it was also during this era that the civil rights movement began to fight for integration and the freedoms of the black minority. Because of the perseverance of leaders such as Dr. King, the Civil Rights Act of 1957 and the Voting Rights Act of 1966 were passed to eliminate voter literacy tests and regulate voting sites. During the movement, many marches and protests forced the government to take action in properly restoring the right of African-Americans to vote. It took a whole century for the black minority to finally execute their voting rights safely after the country had turned a blind eye on their existence as American citizens. There have been many accomplishments so far but there is still a long way to go because there is still discrimination against the black minority stemmed from voter ID laws, voter list purges and statewide redistricting plans.

These struggles, and achievements of the civil rights movement go to show why the vote of the black minority is more important than ever in America because it has never fully impacted the country before. Without it, America cannot truly fulfill its ideal status as a democracy. Without it, the country can never have internal peace. Without it, there will be a misrepresentation of the American public. Without it, new ideas will not emerge and the country is doomed to repeat history. Without it, it contradicts the right to freedom of expression. And without it, the gap between the present and a future of equality enlarges and more problems are created.

In order for American society to move forward democratically, the black minority vote is important, and we all must educate ourselves to address this significant issue. It starts with the leaders who make the laws to realize this issue because as Dr. King said "it is rather an eternal moral issue which may well de-

termine the destiny of our nation." and it does now more than ever. God gave us all voices to speak, but the black minority cannot use theirs if their vocal cords are being cut from their throats. It is time we as a nation came together to give the black minority its well-deserved ballot. So I say again, give us the ballot!

Forgetting the Past

RACHEL CLOTTEY

Immigration is the act of moving from one county to another in search of a permanent residence. This is a nation of immigration from thousands of years ago when the natives crossed into the land to become its first inhabitants. In the late 1500s and early 1600s, the French and Spanish started exploring, and eventually, the English migrated into what is now Virginia to set up Jamestown. As more people immigrated to form colonies, they were escaping religious persecution and the nation of America was formed and the Bill of Rights were put in place. Fast forward to today with many people immigrating from Southern America to escape from wars and poor situations in the hope of getting a better life and achieving the American Dream. Yet these people are not allowed to achieve it when it is for everyone. For example, there was an influx of the Irish during the Potato Famine of 1845-1849, who got jobs and were allowed to reach for the dream. It is the same as now, these people are also escaping death and Hell behind to try and reach for the Dream. The nation started with immigration, which created the American Dream, where everyone is

free to go as far as possible in life. Immigration built this country as it helped the economy. So when the term "The country is full" is said, it should be remembered that the country started with immigration and thrived because of it. (Badger, Emily, and Neil Irwin. 2019) Don't forget the past while in the present and thinking of the future.

The issue of immigration now goes back to the years of the 1600s when Europeans immigrated to what is now America, and set up colonies, which turned into states, which turned into the great country of America. In 1606, what is now Virginia was being colonized by the British who set up their colonies to explore the western hemisphere. Then in 1627, a French company came to North America to set up colonies, then in 1621, a Dutch company also came to set its colony. During the exploration period, European powers were fighting over the fertile lands and in the process almost wiping the entire Native population. When Christopher Columbus was in search of India, he ended up in North America which was already civilized the Natives. It was due to his journey that the exploration and exploitation of America began. The reason for most of the annihilation of the Natives were diseases such as the bubonic plague, and smallpox which were spread by the Europeans. In total, about 95% of the Native American population was wiped out. As of 2013, Natives makeup 1.6% of the U.S. population of 300 million which is 5.2 million Natives. (US Census Bureau. 6 Aug. 2018) Events such as the 1775 Proclamation in Massachusetts and the Indian Removal Act of 1830 were aimed at decimating the population of the Natives and forming what is now America. (All That's Interesting 18 Nov. 2018) The treatment of Native Americans has been swept under the rug when it comes to teaching American history in our classes and society. It has been swept under the rug because it would not fit the image of America and a great democracy, a democracy that was solely formed on the blood and bones of Natives.

Since many Natives were dying from diseases, there was a high European demand for labor and products. So they were so smart, they came up with the idea of "trading", and kidnapping Africans to enslave them in the New World. Due to the Triangular Trade and the Atlantic Slave Trade, about 300,000 out of the 10.7 million Africans were shipped to the U.S. to be enslaved. (Gates, Henry Louis. 19 Sept. 2013) Looking at their treatment throughout U.S. History, Africans never immigrated here, they brought against their own will and enslaved. Their offspring were born slaves and it was only after the 13th amendment were they free. But it was only after the 1960s were actually treated like citizens. But that is arguably because today, African-Americans are targeted in the world, and the color of their skin has been and is a threat since the first time their ancestors set their bloody on this soil. Even though early Africans didn't immigrate here, some Africans will-

ingly immigrated to the country to try and reach what is the 'American Dream', so did many people from Europe and other parts of the world.

During the nineteenth century, the American population quadrupled due to immigration from Eastern Europe, South America, and Asia. During the early nineteenth century, many Irish, Germans, English, Russian, and Chinese immigrated to the United States to find a better life. They were escaping civil unrest, unemployment, and crop failures. For example in 1845, about 2 million Irish immigrated to the United States of the Potato Famine when their crops were failing. Due to the crop failure, tariffs were increased making bread and corn extremely expensive. All of this led to most of the Irish immigration to the United States but unfortunately, while on the journey, about a million Irish died from malnutrition. It was during this wave that the acronym NINA(No Irish Need Apply) appeared in factories after Americans in low-paying jobs were let go and replaced by no- pay Irish just to survive. Until the Irish, Germans actually had enough money to go to the Midwest for work. (Independence Hall Association, "Irish and German Immigration.") All this immigration was good for the country as immigrants built railroads and canals. In the early 1850s, Chinese immigration to America skyrocketed, and soon the Chinese were working everywhere; they were considered cheap labor. After the Chinese built the Transcontinental Railroad in the 1860s, hostility increased towards them, which led to the passing of the Chinese Exclusion Act—a ban on Chinese immigration— an example of how America started to forget its past. The act was only repealed because China was an ally of the United States in WWII. (Chu, Judy 2011) The Russians and Jews also came to the United States for economic freedom and to escape persecutions, and pogroms—the massacre of-of Jews by Russians. Since there were so many people coming to the country, two known places were set up to register the immigrants: Ellis Island for Europeans on the east coast and Angel Island For Asians on the west coast. Near the end of the century, almost 40 million immigrants had come to the country.

During the twentieth century, The Immigration Act of 1917 after WWI started establishing a literacy test for incoming immigrants. The Immigration Act of 1924 limited the number of immigrants through nationality quota. This act favored immigration from Northern and Western European countries, but visas were limited to Eastern Europe. Asia was excluded which led to the increase of illegal immigration, not just by Asians, but also by Mexicans and Canadians. Move forward a few years to WWII, and everyone is now American as Mexicans fill labor shortages, and Niseis of Japanese immigrants—put into internment camps—interpret messages to prove their loyalty. Finally, the McCarran Act excludes Asians from immigrating to the United States. After the second world war, and

during the Cold War, Cuban children immigrated to the U.S. under Operation Peter Pan to flee from Fidel Castro and his regime of communism. In 1965, the immigration quotas were ended as President Lyndon Johnson said they favored some racial groups(mostly white Europeans) over others and were American. In 1986, President Reagan passed the Simpson Mazzoli Act granting amnesty to 3 million illegal immigrants. Then in the twenty-first century, the Development, Relief, and Education of Alien Minors (D.R.E.A.M.) Act was proposed for illegal immigrant children brought by their parents. In 2012, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals(DACA) was passed by President Obama that helped Dreamers from being deported. In 2017, President Trump passed three executive orders that banned immigration from Muslim-majority countries due to terrorism. (History, "U.S. Immigration Timeline")

America is America, no doubt, but people should not forget their history because it seems that right with the influx of people from South America into the country, most Americans seem to forget that this country was formed on immigration and thrived because of immigration. During many waves of immigration, the country thrived economically so in my opinion, we should allow the immigrants coming now to work in jobs that are available because according to the Washington Post, there are 6 million job openings. So I think the immigrants should be allowed to prove their worth, but the way they are being treated is not the way. They are here to benefit the country, and nothing less. We are all Americans because there is no true American because whatever you are, you are something American. For example Irish American, Indian American, Russian American, or Asian American. Whatever we are, we are all here to reach the 'American Dream.' So when we say American, let us not forget that we are all either immigrants or descendants of immigrants. Immigration is the bloodline of America.

We the Minorities of the Unjust Union

JAYLEN PRUIETT

We the minorities of the unjust union fight against authority that
treats us inhuman
We were chained and shackled and shipped overseas
To work years in fields that carried nothing but evil disease
Racial injustice has plagued over
Nevertheless, it becomes vague to those who treated them like
leftovers

Pricks and streams of blood came from that ole field of cotton
But it never leaves the souls of the minorities who shall never be
forgotten

We the minorities of the unjust union realized that history repeats itself
The hate they gave us in the fields is the same now just on a different
level of the bookshelf
Authority has taken racial judgment into violent acts That have
caused young minorities to face deadly attacks
Mothers and Fathers long for their sons and daughters Then the
union walks over these matters like a bridge over water

We the minorities of the unjust union fight against racial
discrimination
To be moved from the back of the bus to the front in line for our
blackness to be used as intimidation

We fight to be known as the humans we are But when we pound bullets into
each other's chest they think, oh that's just who they are
That's not who we are that's not who we're supposed to be
Or at least that's not how I want to shape my destiny

We the minorities of the unjust union have to take advantage of
every opportunity to be educated
So our future generations can be motivated
Come as one to claim the victory
When they ask how we did it we just say we read the dictionary

Dr.King had a dream they say
Mine is to bring justice and peace across every possible way
To make this land everyone's land has to be the number one priority
Because it seems like our nation now holds a select seniority

We the minorities of the unjust union have the potential to fix our
broken nation
But the question is what's your true determination?
And when it's all said and done we the minorities of the unequal
union know it's only just begun

Covered Up Colors

DYLAN PHILLIPS

A poem written because it needed to be

Every day the legislation of this nation presses its aberration
onto the differentiations
from their "high and mighty"
straight male caucasian
thrones
as they spit phrases of dehumanization,
like the diversification of this confederation
is a smudge in need of decontamination
and their underestimation of our role in society leads them to ponder
the nonexistent threat that is our representation
of our mix and mingle assimilation.
They want the criminalization of our slightly different reputation
and people still have the nerve to give them a standing ovation.
So soon this country will revert to homogenization
So please show the world your constant elation for the wide variations of this planet's ever-changing population.



The World I'm In

STEPHENIE FULLER

I live in a world where it's either black or white.
Right or wrong,
Equal or unequal.
I live in a world where skin color is as important as money.
Privilege or prejudice,
Stereotypes or automatic trust.
I live in a world without clear justice.
You're either guilty until proven innocent,
Or pleading insanity and crying for help.
I live in a world of corrupt minds and systems.
Deserving mental care if you shoot up a church,
But ten plus years if you fail a drug search.
I live in a world where many are afraid of difference.
Casting off those here before,
Oppressing or enslaving those who stayed.

I live in a world of hope.
That despite these injustices, many still stand strong.
Protesting and resisting things that are wrong.
I live in a world of variety and difference.
Many shades and colors,
Different cultures and traditions.
I live in a world that is continuing with change.
A Black man reached the White House & became a light,
Showing the world not just white is right.
I live in a world that I will help change.
One day people will know my name,
Even though I live in a world of black and white.

Washed Away

NAIMA BOMANI

Washed Away

There's an anchor on the tv
The camera pans to a meteorologist rambling
On and on
About a tropical storm approaching the gulf
Katrina was the name the birthed her

Created by mother nature
She thrashed against the coastline
Eating away at the land
She ran through buildings
Tearing away at their foundations
But it couldn't reach the city,

Oh how naive we were
Simple creatures willing to play russian roulette with nature
Then came the impending bang
We had lost
And water began to pool into the city

Cries erupted through the streets
"THE LEEVES"
"THEY'VE BUSTED"
All across the city women, children, babies, and men
Tried to fight against Katrina
Trying to fight her currents

But some couldn't and fell into her grasp
Becoming eternally baptized

We were some of the few who didn't wait
We didn't even begin to roll dice with Katrina
We left
Abandoning our home
Our city
Our lives
Long before she washed it all away

Works Cited

Breaking the Glass Bench: A Look at the Impact of Women on the Supreme Court

Morgan Hughes

"About the Supreme Court." n.d. United States Courts. Accessed November 24, 2018. http://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/educational-resources/about-educational-outreach/activity-resources/about.

"Akron v. Akron Center for Reproductive Health, Inc." n.d. LII / Legal Information Institute. Accessed November 25, 2018. https://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/462/416.

"Akron v. Akron Center for Reproductive Heald." Oyez. Accessed November 25, 2018. https://www.oyez.org/cases/1982/81-746.

Amira, Dan. 2010. "Elena Kagan Wore a Judge's Robe in Her Yearbook." Intelligencer. Intelligencer. May 10, 2010. http://nymag.com/intelligencer/2010/05/elena_kagan_wore_a_judges_robe.html.

Andrew D. Martin and Kevin M. Quinn. 2002. "Dynamic Ideal Point Estimation via Markov Chain Monte Carlo for the U.S. Supreme Court, 1953-1999." Political Analysis. 10:134-153.

Article III - U.S. Constitution - FindLaw." n.d. Findlaw. Accessed November 24, 2018. https://constitution.findlaw.com/article3.html.

"Biography - Sandra Day O'Connor Institute." n.d. Sandra Day O'Connor Institute. Accessed November 25, 2018. http://oconnorinstitute.org/programs/oconnor-history/sandra-day-oconnor-library-and-archives/biography/.

"Bolger v. Youngs Drug Products Corporation." Oyez. Accessed November 25, 2018. https://www.oyez.org/cases/1982/81-1590.

"Bowen v. Kendrick." Oyez. Accessed November 25, 2018. https://www.oyez.org/cases/1987/87-253.

"Current Members." 2018. 2018. https://www.supremecourt.gov/about/biographies.aspx.

"Elena Kagan." Oyez. Accessed November 11, 2018. https://www.oyez.org/justices/elena_kagan.

"Griswold v. Connecticut." n.d. LII / Legal Information Institute. Accessed November 25, 2018. https://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/381/479.

Joan Biskupic, CNN Legal Analyst, and Supreme Court Biographer. 2016. "Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg Calls Trump a 'Faker,' He Says She Should Resign." CNN. July 12, 2016. https://www.cnn.com/2016/07/12/politics/justice-ruth-bader-ginsburg-donald-trump-faker/index.html.

"KIMBLE V. MARVEL ENTERTAINMENT." n.d. Accessed November 24, 2018. https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/14pdf/13-720_jiel.pdf.

"LEDBETTER v. GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO." n.d. Accessed November 25, 2018. https://www.law.cornell.edu/supct/html/05-1074.ZS.html.

LII Staff. 2013. "Schuette v. Coalition to Defend Affirmative Action." LII / Legal Information Institute. September 30, 2013. https://www.law.cornell.edu/supct/cert/12-682.

"OBERGEFELL V. HODGES." n.d. Accessed November 24, 2018. https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/14pdf/14-556_3204.pdf.

"Of the 113 Supreme Court Justices in US History, All but 6 Have Been White Men." n.d. CNN. Accessed November 24, 2018. https://www.cnn.com/2018/07/09/politics/supreme-court-justice-minorities-trnd/index.html.

Pederson, William D., and Norman W. Provizer. 2003. Leaders of the Pack: Polls & Case Studies of Great Supreme Court Justices. Peter Lang Pub Incorporated.

"Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey." Oyez. Accessed November 25, 2018. https://www.oyez.org/cases/1991/91-744.

Raines, Howell. 1984. "Reagan Wins By a Landslide, Sweeping at Least 48 States; G.O.P. Gains Strength in House." The New York Times, November. https://www.nytimes.com/1984/11/07/politics/reagan-wins-by-a-landslide-sweeping-at-least-48-states-gop-gains.html.

"Roe v. Wade (1973)." LII / Legal Information Institute. August 19, 2010. https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/roe_v_wade_%281973%29.

"Ruth Bader Ginsburg." Oyez. Accessed November 25, 2018. https://www.oyez.org/justices/ruth_bader_ginsburg.

"Ruth Bader Ginsburg | United States Jurist." n.d. Encyclopedia Britannica. Accessed November 25, 2018. https://www.britannica.com/biography/Ruth-Bader-Ginsburg.

"Sandra Day O'Connor." Oyez. Accessed November 11, 2018. https://www.oyez.org/justices/elena_kagan.

"Silverman v. MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL RELATIONS INC., 880 F. Supp. 246 (S.D.N.Y. 1995)." n.d. Justia Law. Accessed November 24, 2018. https://law.justia.com/cases/federal/district-courts/FSupp/880/246/1408599/.

"Sonia Sotomayor." Oyez. Accessed November 11, 2018. https://www.oyez.org/justices/sonia_sotomayor.

"Sotomayor Talks about Life, Career at National Constitution Center." n.d. National Constitution Center – Constitutioncenter.org. Accessed November 24, 2018. https://constitutioncenter.org/blog/sotomayor-talks-about-life-career-at-national-constitution-center.

VOGUE, Ariane de, and Devin Dwyer. 2010. "What Kagan's Confirmation Hearings Tell Us." ABC News. ABC News. June 30, 2010. https://abcnews.go.com/Politics/Supreme_Court/elena-kagan-issues-supreme-court-hearings-give-glimpse/story?id=11052847.

WALKER. n.d. "CASTLE ROCK ENTERTAINMENT, INC. v. CAROL PUBLISHING GROUP, 150 F.3d 132 (2nd Cir. 1998) (LOISLAW)." Accessed November 24, 2018. https://www.law.cornell.edu/copyright/cases/150_F3d_132.htm.

Whittington, Keith. "The Dream of a Nonpartisan Supreme Court." Princeton University Press. Accessed November 25, 2018. https://blog.press.princeton.edu/2018/09/06/keith-whittington-the-dream-of-a-nonpartisan-supreme-court/.

Seneca Falls Convention: Women's First Turning Point

Joshlynn Isaac

Blakemore, Erin. "The Women's Suffrage Movement Started with a Tea Party." History.com, A&E Television Networks, 11 July 2018, www.history.com/news/early-womens-rights-suf-

frage-seneca-falls-elizabeth-cady-stanton.

Cokely, Carrie L. "Declaration of Sentiments." Encyclopædia Britannica, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 27 Dec. 2017, www.britannica.com/event/Declaration-of-Sentiments.

"Declaration of Sentiments." National Parks Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, www.nps.gov/wori/learn/historyculture/declaration-of-sentiments.htm.

History.com Editors. "Lucretia Mott." History.com, A&E Television Networks, 2 Dec. 2009, www.history.com/topics/womens-history/lucretia-mott.

History.com Editors. "Seneca Falls Convention." History.com, A&E Television Networks, 10 Nov. 2017, www.history.com/topics/womens-rights/seneca-falls-convention.

Lab, Digital Scholarship. "The History Engine." History Engine: Tools for Collaborative Education and Research | Episodes, historyengine.richmond.edu/episodes/view/5151.

Lewis, Jone Johnson. "Notable Women and Their Public Roles in the Early 1800s." ThoughtCo, ThoughtCo, 11 Sept. 2019, www.thoughtco.com/women-in-1800s-4141147.

Lewis, Jone Johnson. "Resolved: Seneca Falls Women's Rights Resolutions, 1848." ThoughtCo, ThoughtCo, 3 July 2019, www.thoughtco.com/seneca-falls-resolutions-3530486.

Magazine, BUST. "How Native American Women Inspired The Feminist Movement." BUST, bust.com/feminism/14922-how-native-american-women-inspired-the-feminist-movement.html.

"'Republican Motherhood.'" Ushistory.org, Independence Hall Association, www.ushistory.org/us/12d.asp.

"Today in History - July 19." The Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/today-in-history/july-19/#john-muir.

Worthen, Meredith. "The Women's Rights Movement and the Women of Seneca Falls." Biography.com, A&E Networks Television, 18 June 2019, www.biography.com/news/seneca-falls-convention-leaders.

African American Women and Maternal Mortality

Amber Salone

"America Is Failing Its Black Mothers." Harvard Public Health, https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/magazine/magazine_article/america-is-failing-its-black-mothers/. Accessed 13 Dec. 2019.

"Black Women's Maternal Health: A Multifacedted Approach to Addressing Persistent and Dire Health Disparities" National Partnership for Women and Families, Apr, 2018.

"Exploring African Americans' High Maternal and Infant Death Rates - Center for American Progress." Center for American Progress, https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/early-childhood/reports/2018/02/01/445576/exploring-african-americans-high-maternal-infant-death-rates/. Accessed 10 Jan. 2020.

Flanders-Stepans, Mary Beth. "Alarming Racial Differences in Maternal Mortality." The Journal of Perinatal Education, vol. 9, no. 2, Lamaze International, 2000, p. 50.

Hayes, Tara O'neill. "Maternal Mortality in the United States - AAF." AAF, https://www.americanactionforum.org/insight/maternal-mortality-in-the-united-states/. Accessed 24 Feb. 2020.

Kaplan, Emily Kumler. Reducing Maternal Mortality. 5 Mar. 2019, https://www.nytimes.com/2019/03/05/well/family/reducing-maternal-mortality.html.

"Maternal Health in the United States." Maternal Health Task Force, 14 Aug. 2015, https://www.mhtf.org/topics/maternal-health-in-the-united-states/.

Rabin, Roni Caryn. Huge Racial Disparities Found in Deaths Linked to Pregnancy. 7 May 2019, https://www.nytimes.com/2019/05/07/health/pregnancy-deaths-.html.

A Woman's World

Morgan Hughes

Associated Press. "Thatcher at New Low in Opinion Poll : Great Britain: The Furor over the Top Treasury Official's Resignation Heightens Criticism of the Prime Minister's Leadership Style." Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles Times, 30 Oct. 1989, https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1989-10-30-mn-247-story.html.

BBC News, The Thatcher Year in Statistics. https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-22070491. Accessed 23 Jan. 2020.

Burchill, Julie. "Slimeballs Always Hate a Strong Woman." Margaret Thatcher Foundation. https://www.margaretthatcher.org/document/110576. Accessed 23 Jan. 2020.

Campbell, John. Margaret Thatcher, Volume Two: The Iron Lady. Vintage, 2003.

Champroux, Nathalie, and Nicholas Sowels. "The Monetary and Fiscal Policies of Early Thatcherism and the Legacy of the Medium Term Financial Strategy." Observatoire de La Société Britannique, no. 17, 2015, pp. 135–61, doi:10.4000/osb.1780.

Fisher, Max. "'Irony Lady': How a Moscow Propagandist Gave Margaret Thatcher Her Famous Nickname." Washington Post, The Washington Post, 8 Apr. 2013, https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2013/04/08/irony-lady-how-a-moscow-propagandist-gave-margaret-thatcher-her-famous-nickname/.

Gregory, Joseph R. Margaret Thatcher, "Iron Lady" Who Set Britain on New Course, Dies at 87. The New York Times, 8 Apr. 2013, https://www.nytimes.com/2013/04/09/world/europe/former-prime-minister-margaret-thatcher-of-britain-has-died.html.

Hay, C. "Chronicles of a Death Foretold: The Winter of Discontent and Construction of the Crisis of British Keynesianism." Parliamentary Affairs, vol. 63, no. 3, 2010, pp. 446–70, doi:10.1093/pa/gsp056.

Long, J. Bradford De. "The Triumph of Monetarism?" Journal of Economic Perspectives, vol. 14, no. 1, 2000, pp. 83–94, doi:10.1257/jep.14.1.83.

Rogers, Simon. How Britain Changed Under Margaret Thatcher in 15 Charts. The Guardian, 8 Apr. 2013, http://www.theguardian.com/politics/datablog/2013/apr/08/britain-changed-margaret-thatcher-charts. Accessed 23 Jan. 2020.

Sisterhood and After Research Team. Activism and the Women's Liberation Movement. The British Library, https://www.bl.uk/sisterhood/articles/activism-and-the-womens-liberation-movement. Accessed 23 Jan. 2020.

Stanton, Elizabeth Casey. Solitude of Self. U.S. National Park Service Women's Rights Project. https://www.nps.gov/wori/learn/historyculture/solitude-of-self.htm. Accessed 23 Jan. 2020.

Sutcliffe-Braithwaite, Florence. HOUSING POLICY UNDER MRS THATCHER: New Research Reveals the Limits to Her Reverence for the Free Market. Economic History Society. https://www.ehs.org.uk/press/housing-policy-under-mrs-

thatcher-new-research-reveals-the-limits-to-her-reverence-for-the-free-market. Accessed 23 Jan. 2020.

Thatcher, Margaret. Speech to Conservative Party Conference ('The Lady's Not for Turning'). Margaret Thatcher Foundation. https://www.margaretthatcher.org/document/104431. Accessed 23 Jan. 2020.

Thatcher, Margaret. The Path to Power. Harper Collins, 1995.

Uberoi, Elise, et al. Women in Parliament and Government. 2019, https://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/SN01250#fullreport.

Young, Hugo. "Margaret Thatcher" Encyclopedia Britannica, https://www.britannica.com/biography/Margaret-Thatcher. Accessed 24 Jan. 2020.

Florence Nightingale: How Sanitation Changed the World

Katelin Beard

Alexander, Kerri Lee. "Florence Nightingale." National Women's History Museum. National

Women's History Museum, 2019. Date accessed

Fee, Elizabeth, and Mary E Garofalo. "Florence Nightingale and the Crimean War." American

journal of public health vol. 100,9 (2010): 1591. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2009.188607

"Florence Nightingale." Encyclopedia of World Biography Online, Gale, 1998. Gale In Context:

Biography,

https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/K1631004855/BIC?u=lap-09capt&sid=BIC&xid=964c0177. Accessed 24 Jan. 2020.

"Florence Nightingale Letter." The British Library - The British Library,

https://www.bl.uk/learning/timeline/item106483.html.

"Florence Nightingale: The Lady with the Lamp." National Army Museum,

www.nam.ac.uk/explore/florence-nightingale-lady-lamp.

Gonzalo, Angelo, et al. "Florence Nightingale's Biography and Environmental Theory: Study

Guide." Nurseslabs, 22 Aug. 2019,

https://nurseslabs.com/florence-nightingales-environmental-theory/.

History.com Editors. "Crimean War." History.com, A&E Television Networks, 9 Nov. 2009,

www.history.com/topics/british-history/crimean-war.

Lost_Hospitals_of_London, 19 Dec. 2015, ezitis.myzen.co.uk/florencenightingale.html.

Manning, Kenneth R. "Nightingale, Florence." World Book Advanced, World Book,

2020,

www.worldbookonline.com/advanced/article?id=ar391480. Accessed 22 Jan. 2020.

The Angels of Bataan: Paving the Way for Women to be Recognized in the Military

Sydney Brunson

"A timeline of women in the army.". National Army Museum.

https://www.nam.ac.uk/explore/timeline-women-army. 12 FEB 2020.

Blakemore, Erin. "How Women Fought Their Way Into the U.S. Armed Forces.". History.com,

A&E Television Networks, 29 JUNE 2018, https://www.history.com/news/women-fought-armed-forces-war-service. 17 JAN 2020.

Carter, Chelsea. "Chronicling the Hellish Story of the Battle-Scarred Nurses." Lane Memorial

Library, 13 JUNE 1999, http://www.hampton.lib.nh.us/hampton/biog/ritapalmer/angelsatbataan.htm. 17 FEB 2020.

Collins, Elizabeth."The Angels of Bataan.". DoDLive, DoDLive, 9 APR. 2012,

https://www.dodlive.mil/2012/04/24/the-angels-of-bataan/. 16 JAN 2020.

Crane, Caitlin. "Traces of the Past: Archival Research on an 'Angel of Bataan.'". Becker

Medical Library, 15 JUNE 2018, https://becker.wustl.edu/news/traces-past-archival-research-angel-bataan/. 12 FEB 2020.

"Creation of the Women's Army Corps". Women In the Army.

https://www.army.mil/women/history/wac.html. 18 FEB 2020.

Greig, Alan. "Angels of Bataan and Corregidor.". The National WWII Museum Blog, 11 JAN

2017, www.nww2m.com/2012/04/angels-of-bataan/. 14 FEB 2020.

"Heroic Nurse – the Last Surviving 'Angel of Bataan and Corregidor' – Passes Away.". Robert

Wood Johnson Foundation. 18 MAR 2013,

https://www.rwjf.org/en/blog/2013/03/heroic_nurse_thel.html. 12 FEB 2020.

Hickey, Jennifer."POW Story of 'Angels of Bataan' Army Nurses Is One of the Greatest

WWII Stories Never Told." Fox News, FOX News Network, 8 APR. 2017, https://www.foxnews.com/us/pow-story-of-angels-of-bataan-army-nurses-is-one-of-the-greatest-wwii-stories-never-told. 16 JAN 2020.

"Japanese bomb U.S. mainland". A&E Television Networks. History.com. 16 NOV 2009,

https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/japanese-bomb-us-mainland. 13 FEB 2020.

Pitogo, Heziel. "Remembering the Bataan Death March -April 9th, 1942". War History Online,

9 APR 2016, https://www.warhistoryonline.com/world-war-ii/remembering-bataan-death-march.html. 12 FEB 2020.

Pruitt, Sarah."Why Did Japan Attack Pearl Harbor?". History.com. 10 APR 2018,

https://www.history.com/news/why-did-japan-attack-pearl-harbor. 12 FEB 2020.

"The Tripartite Pact is signed by Germany, Italy, and Japan".

A&E Television Networks.

History.com. 5 MAr 2009, https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/the-tripartite-pact-is-signed-by-germany-italy-and-japan. 20 FEB 2020.

"U.S. Navy Nurse in the Pacific Theater during World War II.". EHISTORY,

ehistory.osu.edu/oral-histories/AnnBernatitus. 12 FEB 2020.

"Women in World War I". The National WWI Museum And Memorial.

https://www.theworldwar.org/learn/women. 23 FEB 2020.

"Women's Army Corps (WAC)". Atomic Heritage Foundation. 27 APR 2018,

https://www.atomicheritage.org/history/women-army-corps-wac. 23 FEB 2020.

The Attack on Pearl Harbor: A Date Which Will Live in Infamy

Grace Hughes, Maggie McGill

A Brief History of Isolationism in the United States. 2018. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pMtqj8u64qI.

Burtness, Paul S., and Warren U. Ober. 2013. "Communication Lapses Leading to the Pearl Harbor Disaster." Historian. https://doi.org/10.1111/hisn.12019.

Chan, Melissa. n.d. "'A Date Which Will Live in Infamy.' Read Roosevelt's Pearl Harbor Address." Time. Accessed September 30, 2019. https://time.com/4593483/pearl-harbor-franklin-roosevelt-infamy-speech-attack/.

History.com Editors. 2009. "Theodore Roosevelt." HISTORY. November 13, 2009. https://www.history.com/topics/us-presidents/theodore-roosevelt.

Kiger, Patrick J. 2018. "Pearl Harbor: Photos and Facts from the Infamous WWII Attack." HISTORY. November 30, 2018. https://www.history.com/news/pearl-harbor-facts-wwii-attack.

"Milestones: 1937–1945 - Office of the Historian." n.d. Accessed December 2, 2019. https://history.state.gov/milestones/1937-1945/american-isolationism.

"The Attack on Pearl Harbor." n.d. Pacific Atrocities Education. Accessed December 2, 2019. http://www.pacificatrocities.org/1/post/2017/10/the-attack-on-pearl-harbor.html.

"The History Place - World War II in Europe Timeline: December 7, 1941 - Japanese Bomb

Pearl Harbor." n.d. Accessed December 2, 2019. http://www.historyplace.com/worldwar2/timeline/pearl.htm.

The Week Staff. 2016. "A Brief History of American Isolationism." The Week. June 5, 2016. https://theweek.com/articles/627638/brief-history-american-isolationism.ushistory.org.(Burtness and Ober 2013)

n.d. "America in the Second World War [ushistory.org]." Accessed December 2, 2019. https://www.ushistory.org/us/51.asp.

———. n.d. Accessed December 2, 2019b. www.cbsnews.com/news/pearl-harbor-how-fdr-responded-to-the-day-of-infamy/

The 9/11 You Don't Know About

De'Marcus Jenkins Jr.

Sasa, Mabasa. "A Chilean example." New African August - September 2007: Issue 465

History.com Editors. "Chilean president Salvador Allende dies in coup." History, 9 Feb. 2010, https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/allende-dies-in-coup

Munro, Andre. "Joseph McCarthy | United States Senator." Britannica, 12 Jan. 2000, https://www.britannica.com/biography/Joseph-McCarthy

Prognon, Nicolas. "Les exiles chiliens en France : approche sociologique." Histoire-Immigration, 28 Apr. 2014, https://web.archive.org/web/20160501080035/http://www.histoire-immigration.fr/des-dossiers-thematiques-sur-l-histoire-de-l-immigration/les-exiles-chiliens-en-france-approche-sociologique

Kornbluh, Peter. Interview with Aaron Mate, Amy Goodman. Democracy Now!, 10 Sep. 2013, https://www.democracynow.org/2013/9/10/40_years_after_chiles_9_11

Bonnefoy, Pascal. "Documenting U.S. Role in Democracy's Fall and Dictator's Rise in Chile." The New York Times, 14 Oct. 2017, https://www.nytimes.com/2017/10/14/world/americas/chile-coup-cia-museum.html

Sheehy, Daniel. "An Eyewitness Account of Pinochet's Coup 45 Years Ago." Smithsonian Magazine, 9 Sept. 2018, https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smithsonian-institution/eyewitness-account-pinochets-coup-45-years-ago-180970241/

Youkee, Mat. "Thatcher sent Pinochet finest scotch during former dictator's UK house arrest." The Guardian, 4 Oct. 2019, https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/oct/04/margaret-thatcher-pinochet-chile-scotch-malt-whisky

Osorio, Carlos. "New Declassified Details on Repression and U.S. Support for Military Dictatorship." The National Security Archive, 23 Mar. 2006, https://nsarchive2.gwu.edu//NSAEBB/NSAEBB185/index.htm

Gibbs, David. "Afghanistan: The Soviet Invasion in Retrospect." Klumer Law International, June 2000

Taylor, Robert. "War on Drugs: How Private Prisons are Using the Drug War to Generate More Inmates." Mic, 5 Dec. 2012, https://www.mic.com/articles/20186/war-on-drugs-how-private-prisons-are-using-the-drug-war-to-generate-more-inmates#.QI6mjVj2R

The Gulag Archipelago: An Analysis of the Worldwide Impact of Solzhenitsyn's Masterpiece

Olivia Hilburn

Applebaum, Anne. "Gulag: Understanding the Magnitude of What Happened." The Heritage

Foundation, https://www.heritage.org/europe/report/gulag-understanding-the-magnitude-what- happened.

Applebaum, Anne. "How The Gulag Archipelago Changed the World." Slate Magazine, Slate, 4

Aug. 2008, https://slate.com/news-and-politics/2008/08/how-the-gulag-archipelago-changed-the-world.html.

"Biography." Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn Center,

https://www.solzhenitsyncenter.org/his-life-overview/biography.

Blake, Patricia. "The Gulag Archipelago." The New York Times, The New York Times, 26 Oct.

1975,

https://www.nytimes.com/1975/10/26/archives/the-gulag-archipelago-the-gulag-archipelago.html.

Cohen, Stephen F. "The Gulag Archipelago." The New York Times, The New York Times, 16

June 1974, www.nytimes.com/1974/06/16/archives/the-gulag-archipelago-by-aleksandr-i-solzhenitsyn-translated-by.html?searchResultPosition=4.

History.com Editors. "Great Purge." History.com, A&E Television Networks, 15 Mar. 2018,

www.history.com/topics/russia/great-purge.

History.com Editors. "Gulag." History.com, A&E Television Networks, 23 Mar. 2018,

www.history.com/topics/russia/gulag.

Mahoney, Daniel J. "Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn: Empire-Slayer." National Review, 19 Dec. 2005, p.

113. Gale In Context: U.S. History, https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A141169146/GPS?u=lap09capt&sid=GPS&xid=a436f34a. Accessed 16 Jan. 2020.

Peterson, Jordan B. "2017 Personality 13: Existentialism via Solzhenitsyn and the Gulag."

YouTube, YouTube, 11 Mar. 2017, www.youtube.com/watch?v=w84uRYq0Uc8.

Solzhenít ̂ s ̌ yn, Aleksandr Isaevich, 1918-2008. The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956: An

Experiment in Literary Investigation. New York :Harper & Row, 197478.

Solzhenitsyn. "Jordan Peterson on Solzhenitsyn, the Man Who Destroyed the Soviet Union."

Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn Center, Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn Center, 10 Nov. 2018, www.solzhenitsyncenter.org/whats-new/2018/11/10/jordan-peterson-on-solzhenitsyn-the-man-who-destroyed-the-soviet-union.

The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. "Five-Year Plans." Encyclopædia Britannica,

Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 26 Apr. 2018, www.britannica.com/topic/Five-Year-Plans.

The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. "The Gulag Archipelago." Encyclopædia Britannica,

Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 10 Apr. 2018, www.britannica.com/topic/The-Gulag-Archipelago.

"The Nobel Prize in Literature 1970." NobelPrize.org,

www.nobelprize.org/prizes/literature/1970/summary/.

Vodovozov, Sergey Arsentyevich, and Martin McCauley. "Leaders of Russia from 1276."

Encyclopædia Britannica, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 11 Jan. 2020, www.britannica.com/place/Russia/Leaders-of-Russia-from-1276.

The Gulf War Syndrome

Katelin & Taylor Beard

Conard, P. L., & Armstrong, M. L. (2019, May-June). 'Toxic Wounds' of Gulf War 1. MedSurg Nursing, 28(3), 145+. Retrieved from https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A592555579/HWRC?u=lap09capt&sid=HWRC&xid=78814f69

Klotter, J. (2008, June). Gulf War Syndrome: Killing Our Own. Townsend Letter, (299), 124. Retrieved from https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A217848154/HWRC?u=lap09capt&sid=HWRC&xid=ea159eea

Null, G., & Flade, M. (2011, July). Gulf War Syndrome: a deadly legacy. Townsend Letter, (336), 76+. Retrieved from https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A261241079/HWRC?u=lap09capt&sid=HWRC&xid=8a472103

Report: VA claims for Gulf War illness denied 80 percent of the time. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.stripes.com/news/pacific/report-va-claims-for-gulf-war-illness-denied-80-percent-of-the-time-1.477436

Shenon, P. (1996, September 20). Gulf War Veterans in Navy Unit Tell of an Iraqi Chemical Attack. The New York Times. Retrieved from https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A150451040/HWRC?u=lap09capt&sid=HWRC&xid=12add101

Sara Josephine Baker: A Woman of Mind to Change All Coming Times

Shannon Smith

"Background and Education · Sara Josephine Baker: Public Health Pioneer · OutHistory: It's About Time." Outhistory.org, outhistory.org/exhibits/show/sara-josephine-baker/background.

"Changing the Face of Medicine | S. JosephineBaker." U.S. National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health, 3 June 2015, cfmedicine.nlm.nih.gov/physicians/biography_19.html. Accessed 10 Jan. 2020.

"Data Brief 2013-1: Recent Demographic Trends in Foster Care." ACF, www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/resource/data-brief-trends-in-foster-care-1.

Parry, Manon S. "Sara Josephine Baker (1873–1945)." American Journal of Public Health, © American Journal of Public Health 2006, Apr. 2006, www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1470556/.

"Politics and Personal Life · Sara Josephine Baker: Public Health Pioneer · OutHistory: It's About Time." Outhistory.org, outhistory.org/exhibits/show/sara-josephine-baker/politics. Accessed 10 Jan. 2020.

"Professional Life · Sara Josephine Baker: Public Health Pioneer · OutHistory: It's About Time." Outhistory.org, outhistory.org/exhibits/show/sara-josephine-baker/professional. Accessed 10 Jan. 2020.

"Sara Josephine Baker." Encyclopedia of World Biography Online, Gale, 1998. Gale In Context: Biography, https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/K1631000404/BIC?u=lap09capt&sid=BIC&xid=82e0912d. Accessed 12 Dec. 2019

"Sara Josephine Baker." World of Invention, Gale, 2006. Gale In Context: Biography, https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/K1647000019/BIC?u=lap09capt&sid=BIC&xid=0a709386. Accessed 12 Dec. 2019.

The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. "Sara Josephine

Baker." Encyclopædia Britannica, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 11 Nov. 2019, www.britannica.com/biography/Sara-Josephine-Baker.

"The Majority of U.S. Medical Students Are Women, New Data Show." AAMC, 9 Dec. 2019, www.aamc.org/news-insights/press-releases/majority-us-medical-students-are-women-new-data-show.

Clean Hands Save Lives!: The Discovery of Hand Washing by Dr. Ignaz Semmelweis

Rachel Clottey

Barton, Laura. "Hand Sanitisers: Saved by the Gel?" The Guardian, 13 May 2012, http://www.theguardian.com/society/2012/may/13/do-we-really-need-hand-sanitisers.

Brand, Richard A. "Ernest Amory Codman, MD, 1869-1940." Clinical orthopedics and related research vol. 467,11 (2009): 2763-5. doi:10.1007/s11999-009-1047-8

Davis, Rebecca. "The Doctor Who Championed Hand-Washing And Briefly Saved Lives." NPR.org, 12 Jan. 2015, https://www.npr.org/sections/health-shots/2015/01/12/375663920/the-doctor-who-championed-hand-washing-and-saved-women-s-lives.

Hopman J et. al. "Who Guideline and systematic review on hand hygiene and the use of chlorine aaaain the context of Ebola" .

aaaahttps://www.who.int/gpsc/hh_chlorine-ebola.pdf?ua=1. Accessed Feb. 7 2020.

Ignaz Philipp Semmelweis (1818-1865) | The Embryo Project Encyclopedia. https://embryo.asu.edu/pages/ignaz-philipp-semmelweis-1818-1865. Accessed 10 Jan. 2020.

Kaylin, Jennifer. "From the Middle East, in the Middle Ages." Yale School of Medicine, Yale aaaaSchool of Medicine, 15 Sept. 2005, aa aaaahttps://medicine.yale.edu/news/yale-medicine-magazine/from-the-middle-east-in-the-middl aaaae-ages/.

Markel, Howard. "In 1850, Ignaz Semmelweis Saved Lives with Three Words: Wash Your Hands." PBS NewsHour, 15 May 2015, https://www.pbs.org/newshour/health/ignaz-semmelweis-doctor-prescribed-hand-washing

Stigliani Anthony. Soapandthecity. Swarthmore College Environmental Studies, 5 March 2010, http://fubini.swarthmore.edu/~ENVS2/S2010/astigli1/soapandthecity.html. Accessed 21 Feb. 2020.

"What Is Sepsis?" Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 27 Aug. 2019, www.cdc.gov/sepsis/what-is-sepsis.html.

York, Eugene P, and Tara Brown. "The price they paid." Journal of community hospital internal medicine perspectives vol. 5,1 26436. 3 Feb. 2015, doi:10.3402/jchimp.v5.26436

Smart Speakers Gone Wild

LauraLeigh Lawrence

Day, Matt et al. "Amazon Workers Are Listening to What You Tell

Alexa." Bloomberg.com, Bloomberg, 10 April 2019,

www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-04-10/is-anyone-listening-to-you-on-alexa-a-global-team-reviews-audio.

Elnaj, Saeed. "The Rise Of AI-Enabled Smart Speakers And Their Future In Our Lives." Forbes, Forbes Magazine, 8 July 2019, www.forbes.com/sites/forbestechcouncil/2019/07/08/the-rise-of-ai-enabled-smart-speakers-and-their-future-in-our-lives/#575136a535ab.

Gedam, Sopan. "Global Smart Speaker Market Showing Footprints for Strong Annual Sales By 2025: Google, Alphabet, Bose, Lenovo, Amazon, Apple, Sonos, Pioneer." Dagoretti News, 21 Jan. 2020, dagorettinews.com/global-smart-speaker-market-showing-footprints-for-strong-annual-sales-by-2025-google-alphabet-bose-lenovo-amazon-apple-sonos-pioneer/.

"Google Home Mini." Google Store, Google, store.google.com/us/product/google_home_mini.

Highfield, David. "Alexa, Are You Spying On Me? How To Prevent Your Smart Devices From

Listening To You." CBS Pittsburgh, CBS Pittsburgh, 18 Nov. 2019,

pittsburgh.cbslocal.com/2019/11/18/technology-spying-prevention/.

Jesdanun, Anick. "Beware of the smart device: Ways to stay private and safe." ABC News, ABC

News Network, 31 Dec. 2019,

abcnews.go.com/Lifestyle/wireStory/beware-smart-device-ways-stay-private-safe-68001536.

Keates, Ollie. "The Evolving Journey of Voice Search and Smart Speakers." Infotex, Infotex. 14

Feb. 2019, www.infotex.uk/the-evolving-journey-of-voice-search-and-smart-speakers/.

Lynskey, Dorian. "'Alexa, Are You Invading My Privacy?' – the Dark Side of Our Voice

Assistants." The Guardian, Guardian News and Media, 9 Oct. 2019, www.theguardian.com/technology/2019/oct/09/alexa-are-you-invading-my-privacy-the-dark-side-of-our-voice-assistants.

Martin, Chuck. "Privacy Concerns Hamper Smart Speaker Growth." Media Post, Media Post, 21

Jan. 2020, https://www.mediapost.com/publications/article/345946/privacy-hampers-smart-speaker-growth.html.

Shulevitz, Judith. "Alexa's Most Dangerous Feature Can't Be Undone." The Atlantic, Atlantic Media Company, 7 Nov. 2018, www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2018/11/alexa-how-will-you-change-us/570844/.

"Spotify Premium User? You Can Get a Free Google Home Mini-Whether You Signed Up Last Year or Just Now." Spotify, Spotify, 21 Oct. 2019, newsroom.spotify.com/2019-10-22/spotify-premium-user-you-can-get-a-free-google-home-mini-whether-you-signed-up-last-year-or-just-now/.

"Spotify Technology S.A. Announces Financial Results for Third Quarter 2019." Spotify, investors.spotify.com/financials/press-release-details/2019/Spotify-Technology-SA-Announces-Financial-Results-for-Third-Quarter-2019/default.aspx.

A Queer Breaking Point

Naima Bomani

Byard, E. "Out Of The Past." PBS, Public Broadcasting Service, 1997,

www.pbs.org/outofthepast/.

Carter, David. Stonewall: the Riots That Sparked the Gay Revolution. Griffin, 2011.

"Civil Rights (U.S. National Park Service)." National Parks Service, U.S. Department of the

Interior, 2002, www.nps.gov/subjects/civilrights/index.htm.

"Fact Sheet: President Obama Designates National Monument in Maine's North Woods in Honor

of the Centennial of the National Park Service." National Archives and Records

Administration, National Archives and Records Administration, 24 Aug. 2016, obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2016/08/24/fact-sheet-president-obama-designates-national-monument-maines-north.

Geoghegan, Tom. "Stonewall: A Riot That Changed Millions of Lives." BBC News, BBC, 17

June 2019, www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-48643756.

Gold, Michael, and Derek. "Stonewall Riot Apology: Police Actions Were 'Wrong,' Commissioner

Admits." The New York Times, The New York Times, 6 June 2019,

https://www.nytimes.com/2019/06/06/nyregion/stonewall-riots-nypd.html.

Gorton, Don. "What really happened at the Stonewall Inn?" The Gay & Lesbian Review

Worldwide, vol. 11, no. 6, 2004, p. 37+. Gale Academic Onefile,

https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A124489903/AONE?u=lap09capt&sid=AONE&xid=13544

b45. Accessed 13 Dec. 2019.

Gorton, Don. "Why Stonewall matters after forty years." The Gay & Lesbian Review Worldwide, vol. 16, no. 4, 2009, p. 6. Gale Academic Onefile, https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A203192720/AONE?u=lap09capt&sid=AONE&xid=f22a7e69. Accessed 13 Dec. 2019.

Wright, Lionel. "Socialist Alternative." Socialist Alternative, BBC News, Washington, 26 Mar.

2019,www.socialistalternative.org/1999/07/01/the-stonewall-riots-1969-a-turning-point-in-t

he-struggle-for-gay-and-lesbian-liberation/.

HIV: How the First Diagnosis Changed the Minds of America

Peyton Black

American Psychological Association, American Psychological Association, www.apa.org/pi/aids/youth/eighties-timeline.

Altman, Lawrence K. "NEW HOMOSEXUAL DISORDER WORRIES HEALTH OFFICIALS." The New York Times, The New York Times, 11 May 1982, www.nytimes.com/1982/05/11/science/new-homosexual-disorder-worries-health-officials.html.

Commissioner, Office of the. "HIV/AIDS Historical Time Line 1981-1990." U.S. Food and Drug Administration, FDA, www.fda.gov/patients/hiv-timeline-and-history-approvals/hivaids-historical-time-line-1981-1990.

Commissioner, Office of the. "HIV/AIDS Historical Time Line 1981-1990." U.S. Food and Drug Administration, FDA, www.fda.gov/patients/hiv-timeline-and-history-approvals/hivaids-historical-time-line-1981-1990.

"HIV and AIDS in the United States of America (USA)." Avert, 10 Oct. 2019, www.avert.org/professionals/hiv-around-world/western-central-europe-north-america/usa.

"History of HIV and AIDS Overview." Avert, 10 Oct. 2019, www.avert.org/professionals/history-hiv-aids/overview.

"Hollywood Icon Rock Hudson Dies of AIDS." History.com, A&E Television Networks, 30 Sept. 2019, www.history.com/this-day-in-history/hollywood-icon-rock-hudson-dies-of-aids.

Sharp, Paul M, and Beatrice H Hahn. "The Evolution of HIV-1 and the Origin of AIDS." Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Series B, Biological Sciences, The Royal Society, 27 Aug. 2010, www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20643738.

"A Timeline of HIV and AIDS." HIV.gov, 11 Jan. 2020, www.hiv.gov/hiv-basics/overview/history/hiv-and-aids-timeline.

Laissez Faire Epidemic: The Reagan Reaction to AIDS

L. Catherine Moffitt

"A Timeline of HIV and AIDS." HIV.gov, 11 May 2016, https://www.hiv.gov/hiv-basics/overview/history/hiv-and-aids-timeline.

AIDS Stigma. https://psychology.ucdavis.edu/rainbow/html/aids_stigma_paper.html#table2. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020.

Aizenman, Nurith. "How To Demand A Medical Breakthrough: Lessons From The AIDS Fight." NPR.org, 9 Feb. 2019, https://www.npr.org/sections/health-shots/2019/02/09/689924838/how-to-demand-a-medical-breakthrough-lessons-from-the-aids-fight.

Anderson R M And. Epidemiology of HIV Infection and AIDS: Incubation and Infectious Periods, Survival and Vertical Transmission. - PubMed - NCBI. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/3147681. Accessed 14 Jan. 2020.

Criswell, Christopher. AIDS Timeline. http://www.factlv.org/timeline.htm. Accessed 17 Jan. 2020.

Fabry, Merrill. "This Is How the HIV Test Was Invented." Time, Time, 27 June 2016, https://time.com/4377408/history-hiv-testing/.

Interviews - Don Francis | The Age Of Aids | FRONTLINE | PBS. https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/aids/interviews/francis.html. Accessed 11 Jan. 2020.

Karen Ocamb-The Bilerico Project. "Larry Kramer's Historic Essay: AIDS At 30." Bilerico Report / LGBTQ Nation, http://www.bilerico.com/2011/06/larry_kramers_historic_essay_aids_at_30.php. Accessed 24 Feb. 2020.

Press Briefing. https://quod.lib.umich.edu/c/cohenaids/5571095.0487.001?rgn=main;view=fulltext. Accessed 11 Jan. 2020.

"Vietnam War | Facts, Summary, Casualties, & Combatants." Encyclopedia Britannica, https://www.britannica.com/event/Vietnam-War. Accessed 20 Feb. 2020.

Who Was Ryan White? | HIV/AIDS Bureau. https://hab.hrsa.gov/about-ryan-white-hivaids-program/who-was-ryan-white#-school. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020.

Gay Christian, Yes or No?

Mary Chandler Ford

April 30, 2019 at 8:00 AM, and 2019 at 2:00 PM April 29. "Does God Have a Plan for Same-Sex Relationships?" United Church of Christ, www.ucc.org/beliefs_theology_does-god-have-a-plan-for.

GotQuestions.org. "Is It Possible to Be a Gay Christian?" GotQuestions.org, 1 May 2008, www.gotquestions.org/gay-Christian.html.

Meyer, Holly. "Why Debates over Same-Sex Marriage, LGBT Clergy Are Threatening to Divide the United Methodist Church." The Tennessean, Nashville Tennessean, 22 Feb. 2019, www.tennessean.com/story/news/religion/2019/02/22/united-methodist-church-general-conference-february-2019-homosexuality-lgbt-issues-st-louis/2906425002/.

United Methodist Communications. "What Is the Denomination's Position on Homosexuality?" The United Methodist Church, 25 June 2015, www.umc.org/what-we-believe/what-is-the-denominations-position-on-homosexuality.

Williams, Timothy, and Elizabeth Dias. "United Methodists Tighten Ban on Same-Sex Marriage and Gay Clergy." The New York Times, The New York Times, 26 Feb. 2019, www.nytimes.com/2019/02/26/us/united-methodists-vote.html?rref=collection/timestopic/

Scientology: The Cultivation of a False Religion

Lauren Wise

"BIO." LEAH REMINI, leahremini.com/bio.

Beyer, Catherine. "A Beginner's Guide to Xenu and the Scientology Creation Myth." Learn Religions, Learn Religions, 4 Feb. 2019, www.learnreligions.com/scientologys-galactic-overlord-xenu-95929.

"Church of Scientology Statement Concerning Leah Remini." Scientology Newsroom, 27 Oct. 2015, www.scientologynews.org/statements/abc-news/church-of-scientology-statement-leah-remini.html.

"Has the U.S. Supreme Court Defined 'Religion?'." Freedom Forum Institute, www.freedomforuminstitute.org/about/faq/has-the-u-s-supreme-court-defined-religion/

History.com Editors. "Scientology." History.com, A&E Television Networks, 8 May 2017, www.history.com/topics/religion/history-of-scientology.

"Hubbard-Telescope." Why We Protest | Anonymous Activism Forum, whyweprotest.net/threads/convicted-scientology-criminals.37363/.

Infomaniac, Author: The. "OPERATION SNOW WHITE: How Scientology Was Behind the Largest Infiltration of the US Government in History (Besides Israel), with 5,000 Under Cover Agents." Glass, 25 Dec. 2017, throughthelookingglassnews.wordpress.com/2017/12/02/operation-snow-white-how-scientology-was-behind-the-largest-infiltration-of-the-us-government-in-history-besides-israel-with-5000-under-cover-agents/.

Johnson, Alex. "Ex-Scientology Member Sues Church and Its Leader Alleging Abuse, Human Trafficking." NBCNews.com, NBCUniversal News Group, 20 June 2019, www.nbcnews.com/news/religion/ex-scientology-member-sues-church-its-leader-alleging-abuse-human-n1019506.

"L. Ron Hubbard Publishes 'Dianetics.'" History.com, A&E Television Networks, 24 Nov. 2009, www.history.com/this-day-in-history/l-ron-hubbard-publishes-dianetics.

"Religion." Dictionary.com, Dictionary.com, www.dictionary.com/browse/religion.

Rolling Stone. "Celebrities Who Have Left Scientology." Rolling Stone, 25 June 2018, www.rollingstone.com/movies/movie-lists/celebrities-who-have-left-scientology-42063/mimi-rogers-230008/.

"Scientology Beliefs and Practices, Videos Illustrating Basic Principles." Official Church of Scientology: What Is Scientology?, Scientology, 1 Jan. 1AD, www.scientology.org/faq/scientology-beliefs.html.

"Sea Org Children: The Final Solution." Ex Scientologist Message Board, www.forum.exscn.net/threads/sea-org-children-the-final-solution.17914/.

Shelton, Chris. "How Scientology Attacks Recovering Ex-Members" YouTube, Critical Clips, 7 Jan. 2020, www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=303&v=hCtw6bQhLTE&-feature=emb_title.

"Steward." Steward Dictionary Definition | Steward Defined, www.yourdictionary.com/steward.

"The 20 Most Famous Followers of Scientology." Life Persona, www.lifepersona.com/the-20-most-famous-followers-of-scientology.

The Crucifixion of Religious Extremism: How Jim Jones Used God as an Advocate for Terrorism

Brittney Abrams

Bogdan, Henrik. "De Obeständiga Religionerna. Om Kollektiva Självmord Och Frälsning i Peoples Temple, Ordre Du Temple Solaire Och Heaven's Gate [The Impermanent Religions: On Collective Suicide and Salvation in Peoples Temple, Ordre Du Temple Solaire and Heaven's Gate] by Peter Åkerbäck." Alternative Spirituality and Religion Review, vol. 1, no. 1, 2010, pp. 54–56., doi:10.5840/asrr20101129.

Conroy, J Oliver. "An Apocalyptic Cult, 900 Dead: Remembering the Jonestown Massacre, 40 Years On." The Guardian, Guardian News and Media, 17 Nov. 2018, www.theguardian.com/world/2018/nov/17/an-apocalyptic-cult-900-dead-remembering-the-jonestown-massacre-40-years-on.

DeAngelis, Gina. Jonestown Massacre: Tragic End of a Cult. Enslow Publishers, 2002.

Eldridge, Alison. "Jonestown." Encyclopædia Britannica, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 11 Nov. 2019, www.britannica.com/event/Jonestown-massacre.

History.com Editors. "Jonestown." History.com, A&E Television Networks, 18 Oct. 2010, www.history.com/topics/crime/jonestown.

History.com Editors. "Jonestown." History.com, A&E Television

Networks, 18 Oct. 2010, www.history.com/topics/crime/jonestown.

Jones, Jim. The Jonestown Massacre. Temple Press, 1993.

"Jonestown." PsycEXTRA Dataset, 2007, doi:10.1037/e522462011-001.

Kopsa, Andy. "Jonestown Massacre: Aftermath Still Haunts First Responders." Time, Time, 16 Nov. 2018, time.com/long-form/jonestown-aftermath/.

Rosenberg, Jennifer. "Biography of Jim Jones, Leader of the Peoples Temple Cult." ThoughtCo, ThoughtCo, 3 July 2019, www.thoughtco.com/jim-jones-and-the-peoples-temple-1779897.

The End of (Anti) Logic: An Evaluation of the Artistic Shift from Dada to Surrealism in the 1920s

Addie Barnard

Andre Breton. (2003). In Contemporary Authors Online. Detroit: Gale. Retrieved from http://link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/H1000011896/GPS?u=lap09capt&sid=GPS&xid=5666aab8

Ball, Hugo. Karawane. 1917. Retrieved from https://writing.upenn.edu/pennsound/x/Dada-Sounds.php

Breton, A. (1924). Manifesto of Surrealism. Retrieved from https://www.tcf.ua.edu/Classes/Jbutler/T340/SurManifesto/ManifestoOfSurrealism.htm

"Casualties of World War I." Facing History and Ourselves. Retrieved from www.facinghistory.org/weimar-republic-fragility-democracy/politics/casualties-world-war-i-country-politics-world-war-i.

Dada: World War 1 and Dada. MOMA Learning. Retrieved from https://www.moma.org/learn/moma_learning/themes/dada

Dali, Salvador. The Persistence of Memory. 1931. Oil on Canvas. Retrieved from http://www.surrealismart.org/artworks/

Freud, Sigmund. The Interpretation Of Dreams. Discus Books - Avon, 1969. Image retrieved from https://www.abebooks.com/INTERPRETATION-DREAMS-FREUD-Sigmund-Discus-Books/11563039181/bd

Hayward, James. "Festival Paris Dada [LTMCD 2513]." LTM, LTM Recordings, www.ltmrecordings.com/festival_dada_paris_ltmcd2513.html.

Hoffman, Irene E. (2001). Documents of Dada and Surrealism: Dada and Surrealist Journals in the Mary Reynolds Collection. Ryerson and Burnham Libraries, The Art Institute of Chicago. Retrievedfrom https://archive.artic.edu/reynolds/essays/hofmann.PDF.

Huelsenbeck, Richard. (1920). En Avant Dada: A History of Dadaism. Retrieved from https://monoskop.org/images/1/18/Huelsenbeck_Richard_1920_1981_En_Avant_Dada_A_History_of_Dadaism.pdf

"Interactive WWI Timeline." National WWI Museum and Memorial, National WWI Museum and Memorial, 17 July 2019, www.theworldwar.org/explore/interactive-wwi-timeline.

Janko, Marcel. Cabaret Voltaire. 1916. The Germanic Review: Literature, Culture, Theory, 91(4), pp. 415–416.

Le Bras, Stéphane. (2015). "Post-War Economies (France)." New Articles RSS, encyclopedia.1914-1918-online.net/article/post-war_economies_france.

Man Ray. Dada Group in Centre Georges Pompidou, Paris. (1922). Retrieved from https://www.dadart.com/dadaism/dada/024-dada-paris.html

Man Ray. Recording a waking dream seance session. 1924. Bureau of Surrealist Research. Retrieved from https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/art-1010/art-between-wars/surrealism1/a/surrealism-an-introduction

Rabate, J.-M. (2002). Loving Freud madly: Surrealism between hysterical and paranoid modernism. Journal of Modern Literature, 25(3-4), 58+. Retrieved from http://link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/A110229924/GPS?u=lap09capt&sid=GPS&xid=85f6f95a

Shipe, Timothy. "The International Dada Archive." History - The International Dada Archive - The University of Iowa, http://sdrc.lib.uiowa.edu/dada/history.htm.

Tzara, Tristan. (1920). Dada Manifesto. Retrieved from http://writing.upenn.edu/library/Tzara_Dada-Manifesto_1918.pdf.

The Kent State University Shooting: The Protest that Helped to End the Vietnam War

Jada Wiggins

Brown, DeNeen L. "'Sex Kitten' vs. Lady Bird: The Day Eartha Kitt Attacked the Vietnam War at the White House." The Washington Post, WP Company, 19 Jan. 2018, www.washingtonpost.com/news/retropolis/wp/2018/01/19/sex-kitten-vs-first-lady-eartha-kitt-yells-at-lady-bird-johnson-about-vietnam/.

Brown, DeNeen L. "'Shoot Them for What?' How Muhammad Ali Won His Greatest Fight." The Washington Post, WP Company, 16 June 2018, www.washingtonpost.com/news/retropolis/wp/2018/06/15/shoot-them-for-what-how-muhammad-ali-won-his-greatest-fight/.

History.com Editors. "Kent State Shooting." History.com, A&E Television Networks, 8 Sept. 2017, www.history.com/topics/vietnam-war/kent-state-shooting#section_3.

Levy, Daniel S. "Behind the Protests Against the Vietnam War in 1968." Time, Time, 19 Jan. 2018, time.com/5106608/protest-1968/.

Lewis, Jerry and Hensley, Thomas "The May 4 Shootings at Kent State University: The Search For." Kent State University, www.kent.edu/may-4-historical-accuracy.

Marlantes, Karl. "Vietnam: The War That Killed Trust." The New York Times, The New York Times, 7 Jan. 2017, www.nytimes.com/2017/01/07/opinion/sunday/vietnam-the-war-that-killed-trust.html?auth=login-google.

"Martin Luther King, Jr., Speaks out against the War." History.com, A&E Television Networks, 16 Nov. 2009, www.history.com/this-day-in-history/martin-luther-king-jr-speaks-out-against-the-war.

Zimmerman, Bill. "The Four Stages of the Antiwar Movement." The New York Times, The New York Times, 24 Oct. 2017, www.nytimes.com/2017/10/24/opinion/vietnam-antiwar-movement.html.

Pete Gogolak: American Football Revolutionary and Engineer

Gage Simpson

ABC News, ABC News Network, abcnews.go.com/Sports/european-soccer-style-kickers-started-revolution-50-years/

story?id=42756874.

National Football Foundation, footballfoundation.org/sports/general/roster/charlie-and-pete-gogolak/202.

Borchers, Callum. "Analysis | The NFL Has the Most Protests. It Is Also the Most American Sports League." The Washington Post, WP Company, 13 Oct. 2017, www.washingtonpost.com/news/the-fix/wp/2017/10/13/the-nfl-has-the-most-protests-it-is-also-the-most-american-sports-league/.

Editors, The. "Why Do Pro Kickers Opt for Soccer Style?" Scientific American, Scientific American, 8 Nov. 2010, www.scientificamerican.com/article/football-why-do-pro-kickers-use-soccer/.

Farber, Michael. "Mark Moseley, Last of the Straight-On Kickers." Sports Illustrated, 2 July 2018, www.si.com/nfl/2018/07/02/mark-moseley-redskins-straighton-placekicker-nfl-mvp-where-are-they-now.

"Football Square Toe Kicking Shoe." Football Square Toe Kicking Shoe | Prokicker.com, www.prokicker.com/kicking-shoes-football-square-toe-kicking-shoe.

Gaines, Cork. "SPORTS CHART OF THE DAY: The International Origins Of NFL Players." Business Insider, Business Insider, 17 Nov. 2011, www.businessinsider.com/chart-international-origins-of-nfl-players-2011-11.

"International American Football." IAFA, ifaf.org/.

Johnson, Jeremy. "(Inter)National Football Leagues: American Football around the Globe." From the Grapevine, From the Grapevine, 7 Oct. 2016, www.fromthegrapevine.com/lifestyle/international-football-leagues-american-football-around-globe.

Kirst, Sean. "The Bills, the Giants and Their North Country Link: Kicker Pete Gogolak Still Follows Both Teams." Syracuse, 2 Oct. 2015, www.syracuse.com/kirst/2015/10/the_bills_the_giants_and_a_legendary_link_kicker_pete_gogolak_still_follows_both.html.

Matuszewski, Erik. "As NFL Kickers Set Ugly Record For Extra-Point Misses, Will There Be More 2-Point Tries?" Forbes, Forbes Magazine, 21 Nov. 2016, www.forbes.com/sites/erikmatuszewski/2016/11/21/as-nfl-kickers-set-ugly-record-for-extra-point-misses-will-there-be-more-2-point-tries/#cc7425b5b332.

"Placekicking: A Brief History." Harvard Magazine, 3 Mar. 2014, harvardmagazine.com/2012/09/placekicking-a-brief-history.

Scimeca, John. "Analyzing the List of 2019's International College Football Players." Saturday Blitz, FanSided, 13 July 2019, saturdayblitz.com/2019/07/13/college-football-analyzing-list-2019-international-players/.

Seifert, Kevin. "How American Football Is Becoming a Worldwide Sport." ESPN, ESPN Internet Ventures, 5 May 2016, www.espn.com/nfl/story/_/id/15273529/how-american-football-becoming-worldwide-sport-europe-china-beyond.

Staff, EasyBib. "The Free Automatic Bibliography Composer." EasyBib, Chegg, 1 Jan. 2020, www.easybib.com/project/style/mla8?id=1579917654_5e2ba1568c96b0.23728069.

Stuart, Chase. "Field Goal Rates Throughout NFL History." FootballPerspective.com, 1 Oct. 2017, www.footballperspective.com/field-goal-rates-throughout-nfl-history/.

Wallace, William N. "Football Giants Sign Pete Gogolak of Bills for $32,000; KICKER SWITCHES TO OLDER LEAGUE Gogolak, Free Agent Since May 1, Accepts 3-Year Contract With Giants." The New York Times, The New York Times, 18 May 1966, www.nytimes.com/1966/05/18/archives/football-giants-sign-pete-gogolak-of-bills-for-32000-kicker.html?searchResultPosition=6.

Johnson Knocks Out Segregation for Many

Dillon Wilbert

Bethel, B.J. "When Muhammad Ali Brought 15 Hostages Back from Iraq." When Muhammad Ali Brought 15 Hostages Back from Iraq, Dayton Daily News, 13 Aug. 2016, www.daytondaily-news.com/online/home/when-muhammad-ali-brought-hostages-back-from-iraq-told-john-legend/A5HCn55UtppPsIPLn-JLr3I/amp.html.

"Foreman vs Moorer: 'It Happened!' But It Was More Than A One-Shot Knockout." The Fight City, 19 Jan. 2020, www.thefightcity.com/moorer-foreman-knockout-boxing.

"Mike Tyson." St. James Encyclopedia of Popular Culture Online, Gale, 2013. Gale In Context: U.S. History, https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/K2419201235/UHIC?u=lap-09capt&sid=UHIC&xid=6d7b46a4. Accessed 10 Jan. 2020.

"Muhammad Ali and the Draft." American Decades Primary Sources, edited by Cynthia Rose, vol. 7: 1960-1969, Gale, 2004, pp. 644-649. Gale In Context: U.S. History, https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/CX3490201419/UHIC?u=lap-09capt&sid=UHIC&xid=d1975060. Accessed 13 Dec. 2019.

"Joe Louis." Notable Black American Men, Book II, edited by Jessie Carney Smith, Gale, 1998. Gale In Context: U.S. History, https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/K1622000283/UHIC?u=lap-09capt&sid=UHIC&xid=6aa5be5e. Accessed 13 Dec. 2019.

"Johnson Wins in 15 Rounds; Jeffries Weak." American Decades Primary Sources, edited by Cynthia Rose, vol. 2: 1910-1919, Gale, 2004, pp. 570-574. Gale In Context: U.S. History, https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/CX3490200399/UHIC?u=lap-09capt&sid=UHIC&xid=f49b9381. Accessed 12 Dec. 2019.

The Ongoing War Between Blacks and Law Enforcement

Zacaria Goldsmith

Monitor on Psychology, American Psychological Association, www.apa.org/monitor/2016/12/cover-policing.

"Civil Rights: Witnesses To History." WQED, 21 Feb. 2011, www.wqed.org/tv/watch/experience/civil-rights-witnesses-history.

Gregory, Kia. "How Videos of Police Brutality Traumatize African Americans and Undermine the Search for Justice." The New Republic, 13 Feb. 2019, newrepublic.com/article/153103/videos-police-brutality-traumatize-african-americans-undermine-search-justice.

Hannah-Jones, Nikole. "Taking Freedom: Yes, Black America Fears the Police. Here's Why." Pacific Standard, 10 Apr. 2018, psmag.com/social-justice/why-black-america-fears-the-police.

Lei, Cecilia. "Majority Of Black Americans Value Social Media For Amplifying Lesser-Known Issues." NPR, NPR, 5 Aug. 2018, www.npr.org/2018/08/05/635127389/majority-of-black-americans-value-social-media-for-amplifying-lesser-known-issue.

Mock, Brentin, and CityLab. "What New Research Says About Race and Police Shootings." CityLab, 7 Aug. 2019, www.citylab.com/equity/2019/08/police-officer-shootings-gun-violence-racial-bias-crime-data/595528/.

Moore, Leonard. "Police Brutality in the United States." Encyclopædia Britannica, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 27 July 2016, www.britannica.com/topic/Police-Brutality-in-the-United-States-2064580.

Forgetting the Past

Rachel Clottey

All That's Interesting. "The Native American Genocide And Its Legacy Of Oppression Today."

All That's Interesting, All That's Interesting, 18 Nov. 2018,

allthatsinteresting.com/native-american-genocide.

"Atrocities Against Native Americans." United to End Genocide,

endgenocide.org/learn/past-genocides/native-americans/.

Badger, Emily, and Neil Irwin. "Trump Says the U.S. Is 'Full.' Much of the Nation Has the

Opposite Problem." The New York Times, The New York Times, 9 Apr. 2019,

www.nytimes.com/2019/04/09/upshot/trump-america-full-or-emptying.html.

Chu, Judy. "H.Res.282 - 112th Congress (2011-2012): Expressing the Regret of the House of

Representatives for the Passage of Discriminatory Laws against the Chinese in the United

States, Including the Chinese Exclusion Act." Congress.gov, 11 July 2011, www.congress.gov/bill/112th-congress/house-resolution/282.

"Colonial Settlement - American Memory Timeline- Classroom Presentation | Teacher

Resources." Library of Congress,

www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/timeline/colonial/.

Editors, History.com. "Irish Potato Famine." History.com, A&E Television Networks, 17 Oct. 2017, www.history.com/topics/immigration/irish-potato-famine.

Editors, History.com. "U.S. Immigration Timeline." History.com, A&E Television Networks, 21

Dec. 2018, www.history.com/topics/immigration/immigration-united-states-timeline.

Gates, Henry Louis. "How Many Slaves Landed in the U.S.?" PBS, Public Broadcasting Service,

19 Sept. 2013, www.pbs.org/wnet/african-americans-many-rivers-to-cross/history/how-many-slaves-lan

ded-in-the-us/.

"Immigration to the United States - American Memory Timeline- Classroom Presentation |

Teacher Resources." Library of Congress,

www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/timeli

ne/riseind/immgnts/.

"Irish and German Immigration." Ushistory.org, Independence Hall Association, www.ushistory.org/us/25f.asp.

PBS, Public Broadcasting Service, www.pbs.org/opb/historydetectives/feature/chinese-immigration/.

Strauss, Barry. "Why Ancient Rome Needed Immigrants to Become Powerful." History.com, A&E Television Networks, 3 Apr. 2019, www.history.com/news/ancient-rome-immigration-slavery.

US Census Bureau. "American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month: November 2014."

American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month: November 2014, 6 Aug. 2018,

www.census.gov/newsroom/facts-for-features/2014/cb14-ff26.html.

