2019 Campus Read themes, sorted by discipline

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***Related Topics by Discipline*** | ***Notes*** |
|  | |
| **Economics / Business** | |
| * Socioeconomic collapse of Flint, a once prospering business center; Socioeconomic and racial disparities in healthcare; City ‘Emergency Managers’; Budget-driven gov’t decision processes; * GM power 🡪 decline * GM’s waiver to use Lake Huron water to stop the corrosion effects in auto parts being produced * “*Roger and Me*” (Michael Moore, 1989); Rise and decline of GM; Minorities as workforce; Unionization; Emergency Manager Law; Urban decline tied to economic shifts; Flint history – labor rights / strikes; * Economic effects - declaring Public Health Emergency   **Repeated themes** –  Bureaucratic red tape = lack of productivity or problem resolution; Lack of coordination between primacy agencies - administrate and enforce regulations for SDWA (Safe Drinking Water Act); | * Chapter 1 * Chapter 6 * Chapter 7 * Chapter 9 * Chapter 22 |
| **Healthcare / Biology** | |
| * Accident injury, recovery, and PTSD * Pediatric care; healthcare for poor and minority populations; health stats for poverty populations; environmental factors as ‘social determinants of health’; ACE / toxic stresses alter neuro-endocrine-genetic physiology; countering ACE effects by building resilience; socioeconomic and racial disparities in healthcare; Toxicity of Flint River as source of drinking water/ 1972 Clean Water Act; Michigan Dept of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); Carcinogenic disinfectant byproduct – total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) * Neurotoxin – lead effects on brain development; Lead effects on mitochondria; Lead poisoning symptomology; * Potentially ineffective or counter-effective procedures of investigation – MDEQ and EPA; * Legal vs. moral responsibility – health care professionals; Symptomology - investigating for cause; Micro-level investigation; Toxic stresses; Low-income lack access to safe resources; Jurisdiction, delegation of responsibility and accountability for water safety – health dept vs DPW; History of epidemics – discovery of cholera cause; John Snow; Typhoid research in 20th century; MDEQ, Health Dept, and Governor’s Office insistence that appropriate safety measures were in place; accepted practice of ‘flushing’ before testing for lead levels; pediatric symptoms of lead toxicity; GM’s waiver to use Lake Huron water to stop the corrosion effects in auto parts being produced * Bureaucratic red tape = lack of productivity or problem resolution (CDC, MDEQ, MDHHS, legislators); *Calculations*: lead levels in water – ppb (parts per billion); lead levels in blood samples; Data analysis; Research study procedures - data driven responsiveness: diagnosing / treating * Ancient uses of lead for aqueducts, wine making, and as a food additive; Paint. Banned in Europe 1909, and by League of Nations in 1922; In 1923 GM / Kettering introduced its use as gasoline additive to stop engine knocking, resulting in lead toxicity for workers; Opposed by Alice Hamilton, pioneer female physician; Kehoe Rule / Kehoe Paradigm required “proof of harm” before action was taken; IHME statistical data on lead’s health effects; Few remedial actions taken against lead usage in U.S. until 1970s. * IRB and research study challenges; HIPAA * “Primacy” of gov’t agencies (Who’s in charge?) * Advocating for social change - agencies, processes & barriers; Process for declaring public health emergencies; Whistle-blowers; * Officially presenting research findings of lead levels in Flint's water and gov't responses * Data rebuttal; practice of skewing data to validate position and conclusions * Declaration of Public Health Emergency (Health Dept) | * Prologue * Chapter 1 * Chapter 3 * Chapter 6 * Chapter 7 * Chapter 10 * Chapter 11 * Chapter 12-14 * Chapter 13 * Chapter 14-15 * Chapter 17 * Chapter 20-21 * Chapter 22 |
| **Emergency Response** | |
| * City ‘Emergency Managers’; Michigan Dept of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); * Primacy agencies - administrate and enforce regulations for SDWA (Safe Drinking Water Act) 🡪 little coordination with emergency response agencies; Bureaucratic red tape hinders emergency response efforts and problem resolution; Emergency Manager Law; * Primacy” of gov’t agencies (Who’s in charge?) * Effects of declaring Public Health Emergency; Public outcry | * Chapter 1 * Chs. 7 – 25 * Chapter 13 * Chapter 22 -25 |
| **Environmental Sciences / Ecology / Biology / Chemistry / Geography** | |
| * environmental factors as ‘social determinants of health’; adverse childhood experiences (ACE) / toxic stresses alter developing neuro-endocrine-genetic physiology; countering ACE effects by building resilience; City ‘Emergency Managers’; Toxicity of Flint River as source of drinking water/ 1972 Clean Water Act; Michigan Dept of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); Disinfectant byproduct – total trihalomethanes (TTHMs); * Environmental inspections; water system corrosion control; Safe Drinking Water Act; old lead water pipes; MDEQ and EPA inspection process; Lead and Copper Rule; Neurotoxin – lead effects on brain development; Manipulation of data / environmental test results; Lead effects on mitochondria and DNA; Political activism’s role in environmental protection; * Testing procedures – lead in water; MDEQ practice of “flushing faucets” before testing – invalidating? Corrosion control in water systems; Lead and Copper Rule; Potentially ineffective or counter-effective procedures of investigation – MDEQ and EPA; * Corrosion control in water systems; * Importance of IRB for research studies; * Primacy agencies - administrate and enforce regulations for SDWA (Safe Drinking Water Act); EPA vs. MDEQ; Jurisdiction, delegation of responsibility and accountability for water safety – health dept vs DPW; * History of epidemics – discovery of cholera cause; John Snow; Typhoid research in 20th century; MDEQ, Health Dept, and Governor’s Office insistence that appropriate safety measures were in place; accepted practice of ‘flushing’ before testing for lead levels; GM’s waiver to use Lake Huron water to stop the corrosion effects in auto parts being produced * Kehoe Rule / Kehoe Paradigm required “proof of harm” before action was taken; IHME statistical data on lead’s health effects; Few remedial actions taken against lead usage in U.S. until 1970s. * IRB and research study challenges * Primacy” of gov’t agencies (Who’s in charge?) * Advocating for social change - agencies, processes & barriers; Process for declaring public health emergencies; Whistle-blowers; * Officially presenting research findings of lead levels in Flint's water and gov't responses * Data rebuttal; practice of skewing data to validate position and conclusions * GIS software – verifying data; Declaring Public Health Emergency (Health Dept); Federal gov’t declares emergency | * Chapter 1 * Chapter 3 * Chapter 5 * Chapter 6 * Chapter 7 * Chapter 7 * Chapter 11 * Chapter 12-14 * Chapter 13 * Chapter 14-15 * Chapter 17 * Chapter 20-21 * Chapter 22, 24 |
| **Math** | |
| * Public health careers: predictive calculations, statistics, etc. * *Calculations*: lead levels in water – ppb (parts per billion); lead levels in blood samples; Data analysis; * Research and data rebuttals and challenges | * Chapter 7 * Chapter 10, 17, 22 * Chapter 20-21 |
| **Computer Science** | |
| * Public health careers: predictive calculations, statistics, etc. * Data analysis; Research / data rebuttals and challenges | * Chapter 7 * Chapter 10, 17, 20 |
| **Engineering** | |
| * City ‘Emergency Managers’; Toxicity of Flint River as source of drinking water/ 1972 Clean Water Act; Michigan Dept of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) * Urbanization in the Industrial Age - development of original high-population infrastructures in America; corrosion control * GM’s waiver to use Lake Huron water to stop the corrosion effects in auto parts being produced; * *Calculations*: lead levels in water – ppb (parts per billion); Data analysis; * Kehoe Rule / Kehoe Paradigm required “proof of harm” before action was taken * Primacy” of gov’t agencies (Who’s in charge?) * Declaration of Public Health Emergency (Health Dept); Effects of declaring Public Health Emergency; setting up water filtering systems * Switching water system back to Detroit supply; Federal gov’t declares emergency | * Chapter 1 * Chapter 3, 7 * Chapter 7 * Chapter 10 * Chapter 11 * Chapter 13 * Chapter 22 * Chapter 23 |
| **Sociology** | |
| * Saddam Hussein regime and Iraqi diaspora; Societal resilience * Low-income access to safe resources; urban crisis; poverty living; environmental factors as ‘social determinants of health’; adverse childhood experiences (ACE) and toxic stresses; Learned ‘resilience’ on societal levels. * Multicultural perspectives and appreciation; Oral histories; History of racial injustice; * Urban decline – communities in crisis / racism, segregation, blockbusting, labor rights; * Importance of IRB for research studies; * Urban decline; “*Roger and Me*” (Michael Moore, 1989); Minorities as workforce in auto industry; Unionization * Kehoe Rule / Kehoe Paradigm required “proof of harm” before action was taken; Pioneering women of political influence in 1920s - Alice Hamilton, Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr * IRB and research study challenges * Early 20th century history in Europe and the Middle East; Halabja genocide * Officially presenting research findings of lead levels in Flint's water and gov't responses * *Aeb –* societal constructs of ‘shaming’ family / community through your actions * Preconceptions and biases / labeling * Data rebuttal; practice of skewing data to validate position and conclusions * Declaration of Public Health Emergency (Health Dept); Federal gov’t declares emergency; Public outcry | * Prologue * Chapter 1 * Chapter 2 * Chapter 4 * Chapters 5-6 * Chapter 9 * Chapter 11 * Chapter 12,14, 20 * Chapter 16 * Chapter 17 * Chapter 19 * p. 234-236 * Chapter 21 * Chapter 22 - 25 |
| **Psychology** | |
| * Identity development and projection; Immigration – cultural adaptation; PTSD * Low-income access to safe resources; ACE / toxic stresses alter neuro-endocrine-genetic physiology; countering ACE effects by building resilience; * Multicultural perspectives and identity; Oral histories and identity construction; * History of racial injustice; * Urban decline – communities in crisis / racism, segregation, blockbusting, labor rights; Importance of IRB for research studies; * Cultural and individual preconditioned responses (Iraqi-American/ /female/PTSD, etc.); Anti-Semitism; Parent/adult child relationships; Parents concerns for health / safety of children; * Kehoe Rule / Kehoe Paradigm required “proof of harm” before action was taken; Pioneering women of political influence in 1920s - Alice Hamilton, Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr * IRB and research study challenges * Early 20th century history in Europe and the Middle East; Halabja genocide * *Aeb –* societal constructs of ‘shaming’ family / community through your actions; drawing on developmental / personal experiences for current actions * Preconceptions and biases / labeling * Data rebuttal; practice of skewing data to validate position and conclusions * Declaration of Public Health Emergency (Health Dept); Federal gov’t declares emergency; public outcry | * Prologue; chapter 1 * Prologue; chapter 1 * Chapter 1 * Chapter 4 - 11 * Chapter 6 * Chapter 12-14 * Chapter 16 & 20 * Chapter 18 * p. 234-236 * Chapter 21 * Chapter 22 - 25 |
| **Criminal Justice** | |
| * Urban decline – communities in crisis / racism, segregation, blockbusting, labor rights; City ‘Emergency Managers’; Emergency Manager Law; Michigan Dept of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) * Jurisdiction, delegation of responsibility and accountability for water safety – health dept vs DPW * 19th – 20th century advocacy for rights of children and poor; * History of racial injustice; Anti-discrimination initiatives; Unionization; * Kehoe Rule / Kehoe Paradigm required “proof of harm” before action was taken * Freedom of Information Act (FOIA); Declaration of Public Health Emergency (Health Dept); Federal gov’t declares emergency; public outcry | * Chapter 1 * Chapter 6 * Chapter 7 * Chapter 9 * Chapter 11 * Chapter 22 - 25 |
| **Political Science** |  |
| * Laissez-faire policies * Gov’t - socioeconomic and racial disparities in healthcare; City ‘Emergency Managers’; Michigan Dept of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) * Saddam Hussein - mass murder in Halabja, Iraq; Government manipulation of data / environmental test results; Cover-ups; Political activism’s role in environmental protection; * Potentially ineffective or counter-effective procedures of investigation – MDEQ and EPA; Appointed (non-elected) Emergency Managers answer to state government rather than people of the city; Washington D.C. water crisis cover-up; * Gov’t budget constraints superseding human safety issues; 1972 Clean Water Act; * Role of political activism; * Iran-Iraq War; Property taxes as base to provide services = disparity; * Poverty or low-income population access to safe resources; 19th – 20th century advocacy for rights of children and poor; MDEQ, Health Dept, and Governor’s Office insistence that appropriate safety measures were in place; accepted practice of ‘flushing’ before testing for lead levels; DC population has no representation in Congress for normal legal recourse processes; * Bureaucratic red tape hinders problem resolution * Anti-discrimination initiatives; Unionization; Pioneering women of political influence in 1920s - Alice Hamilton, Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr; Kehoe Rule / Kehoe Paradigm required “proof of harm” before action was taken; Poverty, racism and political disavowal; IHME statistical data on lead’s health effects; Few remedial actions taken against lead usage in U.S. until 1970s. * Primacy” of gov’t agencies (Who’s in charge?) * Advocating for social change - agencies, processes & barriers; Process for declaring public health emergencies; Whistle-blowers; * Early 20th century history in Europe and the Middle East; Halabja genocide * Officially presenting research findings of lead levels in Flint's water and gov't responses * The role of media in effecting social change * Perceived beliefs based on political affiliations * Data rebuttal; practice of skewing data to validate position and conclusions * Freedom of Information Act (FOIA); Declaration of Public Health Emergency (Health Dept) * Government cover-ups; public outcry | * Prologue * Chapter 1 * Chapter 3 * Chapter 5 * Chapter 6 * Chapter 7 * Chapter 9 * Chapter 11 * Chapter 13 * Chapter 14-15 * Chapter 16 * Chapter 17 * Chapter 18, 19, 22 * p. 234-236 * Chapter 21 * Chapter 22, 25 * Chapter 23, 24, 25 |
| **Education** | |
| * Environmental factors as ‘social determinants of health’; Socioeconomic and racial disparities in healthcare; ‘adverse childhood experiences (ACE); countering ACE effects by building resilience; Lead effects on brain development and mitochondria; Political activism’s role in environmental protection * Multicultural perspectives and appreciation; Environmental justice; * Role of people in responsible roles in exposing problems; * Poverty or low-income populations’ lack of access to safe and equal resources; * How does lead exposure exacerbate inequality and the racial education gap? * Kehoe Rule / Kehoe Paradigm required “proof of harm” before action was taken; IHME statistical data on lead’s health effects; Few remedial actions taken against lead usage in U.S. until 1970s. * *Aeb –* societal constructs of ‘shaming’ family / community through your actions * Declaration of Public Health Emergency (Health Dept) | * Prologue; Chapter 1 * Chapter 3 * Chapter 4 * Chapter 5 * Chapter 11 * Chapter 18 * Chapter 22 |
| **Philosophy** | |
| * Activism as personal philosophy and commitment to ‘make the world a better place’. * Ethics – budget constraints overriding human safety issues; Authority and power as sacred trust / noblesse oblige; Learned ‘resilience’; Urban decline – communities in crisis in need of activist advocates * Activism as agency of change; 19th – 20th century advocacy for rights of children and poor * Kettering: philanthropist or “public health villain”? (p. 146). Pioneering women of political influence in 1920s - Alice Hamilton, Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr; Kehoe Rule / Kehoe Paradigm required “proof of harm” before action was taken. * Advocating for social change - agencies, processes & barriers; Process for declaring public health emergencies; Whistle-blowers; * The role of media in effecting social change; *Aeb –* societal constructs of ‘shaming’ family / community through your actions   “. . . science is supposed to be about – not an academic exercise for the ivory tower. . . [but] about using the tools and technology available to make lives better, no matter what articles of faith obstruct the path” (p. 87). | Prologue; chapter 1-4   * Chapter 7 * Chapter 11 * Chapter 14-15 * Chapter 18 * Chapters 18, 19, 22 |
| **History** | |
| * Impact – Regime of Saddam Hussein * Urbanization in the Industrial Age - development of original high-population infrastructures in America; Poverty or low-income population access to safe resources; City ‘Emergency Managers’; Toxicity of Flint River as source of drinking water/ 1972 Clean Water Act; Michigan Dept of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) * Saddam Hussein mass murder in Halabja, Iraq; Oral histories; * History of racial injustice; Urban decline – communities in crisis / racism, segregation, blockbusting, labor rights; * History of epidemics – cholera; John Snow; Typhoid research in 20th century; 19th – 20th century advocacy for rights of children and poor; GM’s waiver to use Lake Huron water to stop the corrosion effects in auto parts being produced * Flint history – labor rights / strikes / women’s brigade strikers; * Ancient uses of lead for aqueducts, wine making, and as a food additive; Paint. Pioneering women of political influence in 1920s - Alice Hamilton, Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr; Kehoe Rule / Kehoe Paradigm required “proof of harm” before action was taken; IHME statistical data on lead’s health effects; Few remedial actions taken against lead usage in U.S. until 1970s; Poverty, racism and political disavowal. * Early 20th century history in Europe and the Middle East; Halabja genocide * Officially presenting research findings of lead levels in Flint's water and gov't responses; The role of media in effecting social change; Effects of declaring Public Health Emergencies; | * Prologue * Chapter 1 - 3 * Chapter 4 * Chapter 7 * Chapter 9 * Chapter 11 * Chapter 16 * Chapter 18, 19, 22 |
| **Language Arts / Performing Arts** | |
| * Storytelling as vehicle for exposing injustice; Imagery, metaphor, and anecdotal connectivity as tools for achieving purpose; and empathic connections to audience; poem by Brecht as voice for disease link to poverty; * Multicultural perspectives and appreciation; Oral histories; * Investigative reporting; Exposé; Role of journalists, persons in responsible roles, and other authorial voices in exposing problems; Media’s role in writing / reporting information; information access; * Dickens and other authorial voices as agents of change; * Narrative stories interwoven throughout the book: what role do they have? What does the author accomplish with the stories? * The role of media in effecting social change | * Prologue; chapter 1 * chapter 1 * chapter 4 – 5 * Chapter 7 * Chapter 18, 22 |