2019 Campus Read themes, sorted by discipline

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| ***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
 |