Last meeting of Day classes, May 9th, is a Monday schedule! Final Exams: May 10th, 11th, 14th, 15th!

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Administration-Faculty/Staff Rift Continues

by Michael Levesque

there is a rift on our campus between the STCC President, Dr. John Cook, and employees who are represented by the Springfield Technical Community College Professional Association and the All Unit Congress. In October 2017, a vote of no confidence was made against Dr. Cook and they believe he should no longer remain as the head of our institution.

How did this happen? Let's take a quick look at the history that led to this decision. On August 01, 2016, Dr. Cook was selected to replace outgoing president Ira Rubenzahl by the STCC Board of Trustees. At the time, Dr. Cook was the youngest person to be selected to head STCC and one of the youngest community college presidents in the nation. Dr. Cook previously served as the vice president of academic affairs at Manchester Community College in Manchester, NH. I recently had the opportunity to talk with Dr. Cook regarding this issue and he told me that he felt his first year at the helm went well and that

he "had little inclination to what was coming." Indeed, a storm was brewing and it was set in motion by decisions and actions from Dr. Cook that quite frankly, infuriated some campus employees. The storm began when Dr. Cook placed longtime employee and Vice President of Academic Affairs Arlene Rodriguez on leave for undisclosed reasons. Ms. Rodriguez was a very popular employee who spent 23 years at STCC. She used her strong relationship with the unions to avoid grievances because she had a knack for mediating that negated the formal process. Dr. Cook declined to comment on the reasons for Ms. Rodriguez's departure as he previously declined in an interview with a reporter from The Republican stating confidentiality requirements. Ms. Rodriguez's situation was not the only issue that caused discourse.

The Professional Association and the All Unit Congress drafted a "Bill of Particulars" which outlines a list of nine Points for Discussion which is essentially a list of complaints against Dr. Cook. The list includes complaints such as failing to fill faculty and staff vacancies, ignoring the recommendations of a search committee in the hiring of a new Vice President of Academic Affairs, cancelling the STCC 50th anniversary celebration, and failing to be culturally sensitive. The entire "Bill of Particulars" is a three plus page document with more detail than can be included in this story. As far as I know, it is not a public document at this point, so the above is only a few points. When I interviewed Dr. Cook, he declined to address particular points on that document as he has in the past. The "Bill of Particulars" was given to Dr. Cook and he is aware of all of the complaints made against him.

I also had the opportunity to interview two professors who are at the forefront of the side representing the STCC employees; Professor Nicholas Camerota who is a co-chairman of the All Unit Congress and Professor Robert Rodgers who is the union grievance officer. The interview centered on points made by the "Bill of Particulars" but produced no new

facts to add to the controversy surrounding the president. I asked each of them if they knew why Ms. Rodriguez was put on leave and they said they did not know. Professor Rodgers stated that he has talked with her on a couple of occasions since her departure, but she did not disclose why.

The rift between Dr. Cook and the union was well documented in two previous articles that were published in The Republican and their website, Masslive.com. Unfortunately, the interviews I conducted with Dr. Cook, Professor Camerota, and Professor Rodgers failed to produce any new information that would shed more light on the issue. In fact, I was apprehensive even before the interviews that I would be able to find anything new. That is why I was determined to find out how the college is going to move forward from this point.

Discourse and strife between leadership and those under them can have disastrous consequences. As a retired service member, I saw such

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Tutoring Centers: Services vs. Expectations

by Amanda Lambert

hrough trial and error, students figure out their strengths and weaknesses in the courses they attend. More often than not, students who do well in Mathematics, struggle in English courses and vice versa. This is nothing to be ashamed of because we all can't be Michelangelo, but we can strive to obtain the success we desire. The Student Success Center and The Writing Center offer an opportunity for students to progress in the courses they lack improvement in by providing tutoring in multiple subjects.

In these Centers, a student can rely on professors or peers for guidance in topics varying from Economics and English to foreign languages. Specifically in The Writing Center, there are five professors with extensive knowledge in English courses and Economics. Located in building 13, room 125, The Writing Center is easily accessible to where English classes are commonly held, and is open from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. Monday through Friday during the school year.

In The Student Success Center, located in Building 27, first floor, most of the tutors are students who've received exemplary grades in classes such as Algebra, Tech Math, Calculus, Biology, Chemistry, Computer and Accounting. The Student Success Center hours extend later into the day, from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. In both centers, students have the chance to practice their classwork under a knowledgeable eye.

The tutors are more than willing to support and assist students, but there is a miscommunication on what that help entails. Some students come in with expectations and demands. A few respond to the tutor's advice, while others get an attitude and complain about how they are being

helped. Numerous students expect the tutor to put in all the effort, while they sit on the sidelines, playing on their phones instead of participating in the session. There is a guide to a fruitful tutoring appointment. For subjects like Math and Biology, bringing in the textbook, notes, and completed/attempted homework or paper is better than coming in empty handed. The same is for those who need help in English courses with writing assignments. Bringing a copy of the assignment, textbook or any other materials is preferred. Some students might need help brainstorming, outlining their paper, while others need help with grammar/sentence structure. However, there is a point where the work of the tutor or professor ends.

Once students receive guidance, they should do the work themselves. Tutors are not there to do students' assignments or sit with them while

they are taking a test online. Tutors are not miracle workers and cannot guarantee that a student will receive an extraordinary grade, especially busting out a paper the day it's due. Grades reflect the diligence students put into their courses throughout the entire semester.

Peer tutors have the same workload and due dates as everyone else. They themselves may struggle with certain subjects and are not immune to the end-of-the-semester procrastination. The best way for tutees to not waste time, is to have diligently done work and to know the course information as much as possible. There's nothing wrong with needing help forming "works cited" pages or learning the inner workings of an algebra equation, or the human anatomy. But for students needing help, there needs to be effort both before and after the tutoring session. #

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9/11 Museum and Memorial - Never Forget

by Michael Levesque

eptember 11, 2001 is a day that Omost Americans remember very vividly. It was a shocking day that resulted in horrific loss of life in a manner that almost no one could have predicted. Islamic terrorists affiliated with Al Qaeda used four jumbo jets as weapons to wreak terror and death upon our country. Two planes were hijacked from Boston, American Airlines Flight 11 and United Airlines Flight 175, both Boeing 767s, and were flown into the Twin Towers in New York City. American Airlines Flight 77, a Boeing 757 originating from Newark, New Jersey, was hijacked and flown into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia. United Airlines Flight 93, also a Boeing 757, was hijacked following its departure from Dulles Airport in Washington, D.C. Passengers of Flight 93 soon realized the intentions of the hijackers and attempted to thwart the hijackers' plan which forced them to crash the plane into the ground outside of Shanksville, Pennsylvania. The carnage resulted in the loss of 2,996 lives, over 6,000 injured people, and at least 10 billion dollars in property and infrastructure damage. It was a horrifying day and the wounds it inflicted upon our society still ache.

Recently, I had the opportunity to visit the 9/11 Memorial in New York. Like many others, 9/11 is a day that will be forever etched in my memory. I will never forget the images from that day; the planes hurtling into the towers, smoke billowing into the air on an otherwise beautiful, sunny and clear day, people jumping from the buildings to escape the massive infernos, first responders rushing inside the towers to safe those trapped inside, people fleeing the scene who shared the same look of terror and fear, and the towers tumbling to the ground as they gave way to structural failure due to extreme heat. These memories are forever seared into my mind and were present during my visit to this sacred memorial.

A lot has changed to the area that was once occupied by the Twin Towers and the events that destroyed them. A new building stands just a few yards from the site that was termed "Ground Zero" following the collapse of the towers. Named "One World Trade Center", this building was built to display America's resolve following one of its darkest days. It stands at an iconic 1,776 feet above ground level and is the tallest building in the Western Hemisphere and the sixth tallest worldwide.

Although it is not part of the museum or memorial, it stands to



View of the South Tower Pool at the 9/11 Memorial



View from Balcony

show our determination to rebuild after suffering such a terrible loss. The grounds that once housed the World Trade Center, which is where the Twin Towers stood along with five other buildings that comprised the Trade Center complex, is now a memorial and a museum dedicated to the lives that were lost on that horrifying day.

The memorial encompasses a large portion of the grounds that made up the former World Trade Center and features reflecting pools with waterfalls that take up the space in the footprints once occupied by the Twin Towers. Each pool is lined with brass plates which are etched with the names of all of the victims from September 11, 2001 and the names of six victims who were killed in an earlier terrorist attack in 1993. Each side of the pools presents a beautiful waterfall which cascades into the pool lined with granite that was mined from Virginia.

provides a distraction from the usual hustle and bustle normally heard in downtown Manhattan. Surrounding the pools is a collection of over 400 trees that were transplanted from the three sites where the planes crashed, Shanksville, PA., Arlington, VA., and New York City. There is a small clearing in the memorial called Memorial Glade which hosts events and ceremonies. The 9/11 Memorial is open to the public and is free of charge. It is a peaceful place to reflect on the events of that day and to remember all those who lost their lives.

The noise from the falling water

The 9/11 Museum is also located on the former grounds of the World Trade Center complex. In fact, the museum is located in the underground portion of the complex beneath the reflecting pools. You can



Ladder Company 3 Firetruck



Portion of North Tower Antenna

experience the museum by moving about the area by yourself or you can take a guided tour. The group I was with opted for the guided tour, which I highly recommend. The tour was approximately one hour in duration and what I really liked about it was the guide provided information that is not readily accessible in the museum, and personal reflections from him about that day. He led us on the tour from the main lobby to a passageway that features a huge mural depicting a map of the United States showing the

flight paths taken by each of the hi-

jacked planes. Audio is piped into the

personal descriptions of the attack can

area in which recordings of people's

be heard.

From there, we moved to a large ramp that led down to a balcony overlooking the massive space below where the original "Slurry Walls" are visible along with a lone steel beam emblazoned with graffiti-like tags in memory of first responders and those who perished. At the other side of the balcony is a large set of stairs and an escalator leading down that parallel a staircase recovered from the North Tower that hundreds of people used

to escape the collapsing tower. At the bottom of the stairway is the main area of the museum. It contains the only piece of art that is displayed in the museum, covering a massive space of the wall. Spencer Finch's "Trying to Remember the Color of The Sky on That September Morning", nicknamed the "Blue Wall", features a paper square for each person who died on September 11th, plus the six victims of the 1993 attack. The artist used paper squares to reflect the thousands of missing persons notices that were plastered all over Manhattan in the days following the aftermath of the attack. Each

square is an individual shade of blue to capture the uniqueness of each victim and represent the beautiful sky that overlooked the horror of that day.

Around the corner from the Blue Wall, there are two items that were recovered from the ruins. A mangled fire truck from FDNY Ladder Company 3 now rests beneath the streets where it last saw service. This truck was destroyed when the towers collapsed on top of it. Sadly, all 11 firefighters from that company perished in the collapse. It is a stark remembrance to not only those brave men, but to all the first responders who lost their lives that day. Just behind the firetruck is a piece of the North Tower which represents one of its more iconic items, a section of the antenna that sat atop it. It is a massive piece that is filled with wires, pipes, and unidentifiable debris that were part of the internal workings of the antenna. The antenna served to identify the North Tower from the South Tower as the southern one had no antenna. Moving further into the museum, the guide led us into a room that had the most impact for me.

One room in the museum is dedicated to all those who lost their lives on 9/11, and in 1993. This room

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Behind the <u>Tech Times</u>

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The Great Debate

by Joseph Lucia

When it comes to sports and topics to talk about, the greatest debate to have is who is the greatest of all time of that sport. Every sport has to have one, and there can only be one. Out of the four major sports, football, baseball, basketball and hockey, there is one debate that is talked about almost all year round. That would be regarding Michael and Lebron. Who is the greatest basketball player to ever play the sport?

When you compare Michael Jordan and Lebron James, their stats and how they played the game are almost identical. Jordan was a six time NBA Champion, fourteen time All Star. He averaged 30.1 points per game, shooting 49% from the floor, averaged six rebounds, five assists, and was a five time MVP. Lebron on the other hand (who is still playing); his stats are pretty close to Jordan's career stats. Lebron is a three time NBA Champion, and fourteen time All Star (same as Jordan). Lebron is averaging 27.2 points per game, shooting 50% from the floor and is a four time MVP. However, Jordan played only 1,072 games compared to Lebron's 1,143 and counting. Lebron is three and five in NBA Championship games compared to Jordan who was a perfect six for six.

When looking at these two most outstanding players that the game has ever seen, there is really not much that separates them. The biggest factor I believe to determine who is the greatest player of all time, is stats and most importantly, how many championships they won. So then I would say that Michael is the greatest of all time. However, is you base your opinion off of talent or who you would rather have on your team, I think a lot of people would say Lebron. Looking at the time frame that these two played in, Jordan's style is a lot different than Lebron's. Also the game was played a lot differently when Jordan played. I believe that if these two played against each other one on one, in the prime of their careers, I think Lebron would win. But basketball isn't an individual sport some will say, and that's true.

that's true.

After all is said and done, I think there is no wrong answer as to who is truly the greatest of all time between Michael Jordan and Lebron James. I would personally go with Michael Jordan because when it comes to winning games and more importantly championships, he knows what it takes to win. This debate will go on and will most likely never be settled. Who would you choose?
Source: www.basketball-reference.com

Best Rivalry of All Time?

Boys of Summer Off To Hot Start

by Michael Levesque

The 2018 Boston Red Sox started the year on a tremendous roll. As of this writing, they are on top of the American League East standings and have the second best record in the Major Leagues just behind the New York Mets.

The Red Sox underwent a few changes to their staff during the offseason with the biggest change occurring at the manager position. The Sox parted ways with John Farrell after five years at the helm and replaced him with former Red Sox infielder, Alex Cora. Cora was a bench coach last year for the Houston Astros, the team that won the World Series. The Red Sox also picked up free agent slugger J.D. Martinez from the Arizona Diamondbacks who brings much needed home run power to the Sox. The core of starting pitchers remained the same and should be as effective as last year. At this point, they have the fourth best ERA in the majors at 3.07. The Sox brought back most of their positional players and bullpen staff. All told, the Red Sox now have the highest payroll in all of baseball.

The Red Sox started their season in Florida facing off against American League East rival Tampa Bay Rays. The Sox lost the season opener in a heartbreaker after surrendering a 4-0 lead by giving up six runs in the eighth inning. But that loss did not deter the Sox as they went on a tear after the disappointing loss. They took the remaining three games in the Tampa Bay series and moved on to Miami where they took two from the Marlins. Following the sweep of the

FENWAY PARK

Marlins, the Sox moved north to host their home opener where they met the Rays again.

Opening day in Boston is always a joyous occasion for the Fenway Faithful. Although it was a cold night, the fans showed up in throngs to support their team. It took 12 innings, but the Red Sox did not disappoint the frigid fans as first baseman Hanley Ramirez delivered a walk-off single in the bottom of the 12th to the delight of the packed stadium. After sweeping the Rays in the three game series, the Sox faced their first big challenge of the year when they hosted their bitter enemy, the New York Yankees.

The Yankees also made a major addition to their club when they picked up the most coveted player during the off season; Juan Carlos Stanton. Stanton, who played for the Miami Marlins last year, was acquired through a trade in December. He is the reigning National League MVP and was the leader in home run production last year by blasting 59 homers. Paired with Aaron Judge, the 6'7', 285 pound behemoth who won the American League Rookie of the Year honors last season, the

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by Joseph Lucia

Every sport from professional to college, to minor league to even high school, is filled with rivalries. But which rivalry is truly the best? It's a debate that could go on for weeks if not months and after the debate there would still be no clear winner. So what are the greatest rivalries in sports? What makes a good rivalry? Is it the players that are on the teams? Is the fans or the regions of the two teams?

If you start in basketball, in the NBA by far the biggest rivalry is between the Los Angeles Lakers and the Boston Celtics. These two teams have met over three hundred and fifty times, meeting in twelve NBA finals with the Celtics winning nine of those twelve. Currently the rivalry might not be as big, but back when it was a big deal you had Larry Bird and Bill Russell from the Celtics going against Magic Johnson and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar from the Lakers. It was an all out fight between these two teams for many years, and no one wanted to lose. These two teams have the most championships in the sport (The Celtics have seventeen and the Lakers have sixteen) which adds to the rivalry.

In baseball, I think everyone can wrap this debate up pretty quick saying that the New York Yankees and the Boston Red Sox form the biggest rivalry. These two teams hate each other, and their fans hate each other as well. Whenever these two teams play, it is must see TV because it's likely that some type of "fighting" will happen between the two. Just recently this year, the two teams met, and the benches cleared twice. The first time wasn't anything serious, almost like a warning to each other. During the second clearing, fights broke out; players were throwing punches at each other. Baseball isn't the most interesting sport to watch, but when these two teams play, you know something good is about to happen and add to the rivalry.

the rivalry.

If we went to college rivalries, I think in college basketball it would be Duke vs North Carolina. These two schools are thirty minutes away from each other and one of the toughest tickets to get. These two teams play down to the end everytime, more often than not ending in a buzzer beater shot. It seems that it alternates which team wins. If the visiting team wins,

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Johnny Football No More?

by Joseph Bousquet

Collowing a string of incidents 'involving parties, drugs, and domestic violence, Texas A&M star, and Cleveland Browns quarterback Johnny Manziel, lost not only his job, but possibly his career as well. During his time in the NFL, Manziel was caught partying multiple times, rolling up dollar bills and raising them to his nose, and his then girlfriend claimed that he hit her in her head which caused a temporary deafness. This paired with just a subpar performance in his little time on the field has pushed the minds of many front offices off his trail.

Johnny however, hasn't given up. Since leaving the league, Johnny has entered and completed rehab and stayed off the party scene since the middle of 2016, received treatment for his recently diagnosed bipolar disorder, and most importantly started working out to regain his strength

and stamina. After months of "working on himself' he has now started participating in semi-pro games, as well as some college pro days prior to the draft. But is this enough to get teams to pick up the phone? Probably not soon. But with this sort of effort, he deserves to have some offers. Part of the reason he isn't signed yet is due to his poor performances on the field. But with many teams being deep in depth with quarterbacks, being a starter shouldn't be expected. Johnny is also only 25 with his prime football years still ahead of him. The potential for this once great college star is off the charts as well. If I were a GM I wouldn't hesitate to give the man a shot, but with it having been 2 years since we've seen Manziel, if teams don't call now they probably won't ever. For Johnny's sake we can only hope someone will be kind enough to give him a shot. #

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CONE CELLS

bright light, are

center of retina

ROD CELLS more sensitive

than the cones to dim light

The Effect of Color

How the Eye Sees in Color

ensitive to different colors of light.

PUPIL opening that allow light into the eye

controls the size of the pupil and the amount of light entering the eye

COLOR EM(

TRUST

The retina contains cells called rods and cones that are

BRAND COLOUR

PSYCHOLOGY

by Michelle De Jesus

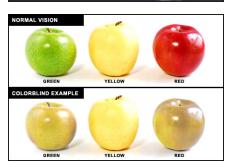
Whether it's the decision to paint a room, what to wear, or what product to buy, color affects everyone individually and usually holds influence over a person's decision making in their everyday lives. Colors can be used to describe personality, they can evoke an emotional response as well as convey messages that words would not be able to readily able to communicate. Colors can also provoke thought and can stimulate the senses, which is not limited to just sight alone. For those of us able to perceive and experience color, color can enhance the quality of life and play a major role in in the way many cultures and societies function as well.

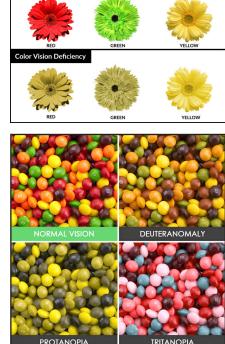
What is color exactly? Color begins with sensations in the eye and brain working together to translate color into light. Light receptors within the eye transmit messages to the brain, which produces the familiar sensations of color. When light shines on an object, some colors either bounce off of it, or are absorbed. Our eyes can only see the colors that are bounced off or reflected. thanks to the the rods and cones in the retina of our eyes. There are a variety of wavelengths that light can be categorized, producing different types of light.

Visible wavelengths fall approximately in the 390 to 750 nanometre range, is known as the visible spectrum. Other wavelengths and frequencies are associated with non-visible light such as x-rays and ultraviolet rays. The visible spectrum is the portion of the electromagnetic spectrum that is visible to the human eye. Electromagnetic radiation in this range of wavelengths is called visible light or simply light. Which means that in order to view color, a light source is necessary. Although the colors that we see on the visible spectrum are provided by light, which colors we perceive becomes highly subjective depending on the person.

Color has the ability to evoke feelings in association to them, which may make them more favorable or less favorable, depending on the observer. The function of the left and right side of the brain is crucial to understanding and perceiving color, as the left side is tied to language and the right more to visual perception, imagery, and emotion. Colors have the power to manipulate the observer and in turn, affect how they feel emotionally. Color can trigger a memory; it can even trick the olfactory senses to associate it with either a sense of smell or taste. Certain colors can cause a person to feel anxious, nervous, or even sad, while others promote more energy, making us

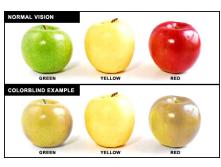
Color and Cultural Symbolism





feel alert and optimistic when looking at them. While some colors and the emotional association with them may vary, there are some studies that suggest that certain colors provoke certain emotional responses.

Because of the effect color has on emotional responses, it can also be used to as a tool for therapy. Color therapy and healing (also known as chromotherapy or light therapy) is a type of holistic healing that uses the visible spectrum of light and color to affect a person's mood and physical or mental health. Each color falls into a specific frequency and vibration, which many believe contribute to specific properties that can be used





to affect the energy and frequencies within our bodies. Color therapy is used to treat people with certain emotional disorders such as depression and anxiety, by using cooler colors to induce a calming effect. Some of the methods employed in color therapy for example, include painting a room different colors in hopes of treating different symptoms, improving the colors of patient environments, and utilizing healing rooms with crystals that disperse sunlight through the room.

In advertising, marketers use color to their advantage when promoting a product, or when attempting to promote their brand or logo. Banks

green because it invokes thoughts of growth, safety and finances. Green is a color that helps alleviate anxiety, depression, and nervousness. Some advertisers, such as fast-food or those that promote food, might use a warmer color, such as orange, as orange can evoke feelings of hunger, or increased appetite, as well as stimulate brain activity and aids in decision making and understanding. Yellow is used similarly to that effect, only it's an attention getting color and might be geared more towards children. Too much yellow however, can have an adverse effect, as it can

might be more in favor of using

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Graphic Design: Communication Through Graphics

by Michelle De Jesus

The way we view the world today **■** is greatly influenced by what we see. A majority of what we see can be attributed to messages conveyed in graphics or pictures, which often include type but are not limited to just words alone. Graphic design, also known as visual communication design, is the art of conveying a message through images and textual content. It involves image-based designs using photos, illustrations, logos, symbols, and type-based designs, by using one or several of these elements. Graphics comes from the Greek word 'graphikos' meaning something written, which usually entails a visual image or design on a type of surface.

The earliest known form of Visual communication, predates history in the form of cave paintings and markings on boulders, bone, ivory and antlers. As far back as 40,000–10,000 B.C., possibly even earlier, primitive images of animals, events, mysterious shapes and patterns, even people, were found throughout different parts of the world. Some of the events depicted were of recorded astronomical events, seasons, or chronological details. Writing in the form of pictographs, (symbols resembling what they signify) and ideograms (symbols which represent ideas), were one of the very first forms of written communication.

Methods of conveying these messages ranged from pictographs on rock walls, to further evolved cuneiform wedges on clay tablets. Ancient

Sumerian, Egyptian, and Chinese civilizations began to adapt such forms to represent concepts, and developed their own writing systems accordingly. Petroglyphs, carved onto a rock surface, were also another method of visual communication among the ancient peoples. While the Ancient Sumerians and Babylonian cultures carved messages in cuneiform on clay, Ancient Egyptians created a type of paper made from the pith of the papyrus plant, and used it to document, as well as draw out plans for building their pyramids. The need to convey messages to other people in visual form, helped to advance their civilization further through graphic communication.

Graphic design evolved as an art orm, and had been closely tied to the revolution of technology as well as the needs of society, given wings due n part to the concepts born of those engaged in that profession. History has proven that graphic design has examples dating as far back as ancient 20th century China, and the invention of paper in 105 AD. Manuscripts have also been discovered in ancient Egypt and Greece as well

Although printing from movable type was credited with the Gutenberg press, created by Johann Gutenberg in 1448 by using a new type of metal alloy, wood blocks were cut to print on textiles long before the invention of the printing press. As far back as the 7th and 9th century AD, Bud-

that is color changing label, it might be much more favorable to either purchase one that has a much fresher looking label, or forgo the indicator altogether so that the indicator does not trick the brain into thinking that the food is either about to expire or that it is somehow less appetizing as a result. Two sweaters might be the same style and similar in color, but a person might favor the more vibrant. or less faded of the two. Same applies to the color scheme in packaging. For example, a cereal box that has more vibrant graphics, text and colors, might make the consumer more inclined to buy it, rather than a package that contains the same item, but is instead displayed in either neutral or bland colors, with very simple text. Price may or may not be a factor in the ultimate decision, but color definitely plays a part.

The interpretation and symbolism of color can vary from different cultures, as people from around the world in different countries, perceive colors differently and associate different meanings to them. What might mean one thing in Western culture, might not necessarily mean the same

dhist texts and scriptures were printed on longer scrolls and books, a book found in 868 AD being credited as the earliest known printed book. In the West, the main techniques have been woodcut, engraving and etching, but there were many others.

Because of the new technologies

that became available by the late 19th

century, and because of the specialized process that was in part brought on by the Industrial Revolution, graphic design the way it was known back then, became famed as a profession that was prominent in the West. With new productions available, the design of a communication medium deviated from the way it was actually produced. The first official publication of a printed design was released in the late 19th-century in Europe, and it drew the line between graphic design and fine art. The elements of Graphic design, which incorporated Lines, Shapes, Color, Type and Texture, were studied and taken into been practiced in varying forms, with account as it advanced on toward the

> ic Design" did not exist. A typographer by the name of William A. Dwiggins, coined the term to identify the emerging field. Throughout the 20th century, graphic design continued to expand, as the technology available to designers continued to greatly advance. With it, so did the possibilities for artistic and commercial design They were no longer limited to books and newspapers, but were able to

Up until 1922, the phrase "Graph-

expand and create other things, such as magazines, book jackets, posters, and postage stamps. With the help of other technologies invented over time, such as the portable camera, motion pictures, television sets, and eventually computers, graphic design could only continue to move further as it approached the 21st century.

With the creation of computer software and tools that aid in the field of graphic design, the graphic designer was now able to create anything within the limitations of imagination. Whereas once it was experimental, graphic design has evolved into a global profession as technology continues to advance, and the industry is spread throughout the world. With the need to communicate reaching far greater heights than anyone could have ever dared to believe possible, visual graphic communications can only continue to expand and grow, as new ideas are brought to the design table, and technology remains ever changing. No longer are visual graphic communications restricted to just paper; even the sky is not the limit when it comes to trying to get a message across. As long as technology continues to rise, one can only believe that the need for graphic design will rise along with it.

Sources: www.designhistory.org/index. html; www.aiga.org/guide-whatisgraphicdesign; www.treefrog.ca/what-isgraphic-design; www.britannica.com/art/ graphic-design; //en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Graphic design

thing in places like the Middle East, Europe, and other eastern cultures. For example, white (although it isn't technically a color) is often recognized as a color that promotes purity and innocence, something clean and untouched, often the symbol of brides and weddings. In some Eastern countries however, such as in India, the color white can represent mourning and loss, funerals and death, as well as sadness, the complete opposite of what is traditionally viewed in Western civilization.

Unfortunately, for those with a color vision deficiency, or color blindness, the inability to perceive color can greatly affect their quality of life. Being unable to distinguish certain colors can make some activities difficult, such as buying fruit, picking clothing, as well as affect comprehension and reaction time. Those with colorblindness are unable to see and experience the world as others see it. Due to the inability to view color normally, they might become anxious about putting together an outfit, for fear that it might not match. Not only would the individual be anxious, but might become self-conscious of it as

a result as well. Not all colorblindness is the same however, as some people who experience total color blindness, or Monochromatism, can only see shades of grey, while others that have a deficiency are perhaps able to see one or more primary colors. Color blindness affects more men than it does women and it is usually hereditary, although those that are affected by tritanopia, can acquire it within their lifetime.

Whether it's a subconscious, or conscious thought, color impacts us more than we realize. Ranging from spiritual, to atmospheric, to what we wear and what we eat, color helps us to function, and the lack of color, or the intensity of it, can either make us feel a varied amount of emotions from sadness and aggression, to comfort, hope and love.

Sources: www.crayola.com/for-educators/resources-landing/articles/colorwhat-is-color.aspx; www.arttherapyblog. com/online/color-psychology-psychologica-effects-of-colors/; www.pantone.com/ how-do-we-see-color; www.shutterstock. com/blog/color-symbolism-and-meanings-around-the-world; nei.nih.gov/ health/color blindness/facts about

<<< Color, cont'd from page 4

become highly distracting instead. Blue tends to inspire feelings of trust and wisdom, reliability, as well as stability, strength and authority, which is why some companies will use blue as a means to display power. Red is a far more powerful color that is usually used for things of great importance, such as an ambulance or a fire truck and things that require someone's immediate attention. As red is an intense color, it is also associated with feelings of excitement or danger. Too much red however, can cause agitation and might be overbearing for some.

Color plays a major role in consumer products. It influences whether or not we buy a certain brand, purchase certain foods, or feel more inclined toward a particular article of clothing over another. For example, a shiny, unbruised, crisp looking red apple, might seem more appealing and more appetizing than let's say an apple that has had time to discolor. A bright yellow banana might be more aesthetically satisfying than one that is spotted or brown (depending on the viewer of course). If a certain product has a freshness indicator, usually one

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Good Grief! Singing the Spring Semester Blues

by Amanda Lambert

h, spring semester. The weather Ais getting warmer, flowers are blooming, trees are budding, and the smell of desperation is in the air. We're all exasperated, students and professors alike, ready for the semester to end. Teachers are on their last straw, being constantly bombarded with extensions, extra credit, and excuses. Most students have waited till the last week to complete assignments, out of pure stress, cluelessness, and procrastination, and are searching for leniency. These feelings cause us to go through the phases of end-of-semester-itis, more commonly known as the five stages of grief.

The first stage of grief is denial and shock. We are shocked that the semester has gone by so fast, even though we've been counting down

the weeks, like a four-year-old anticipating Christmas. We are also in denial about how much effort the assignment takes, and think we can complete it over the weekend.

Then comes the second stage anger. Students are angry that the assignment was worded oddly, that no one has a slightest clue how to help, and how many other assignments are due the same day. Also, we feel a little self-loathing because we've waited this long.

This leads into our third stage, bargaining. Students bargain with teachers for extensions, asking for mercy. We also bargain with ourselves, promising next semester will be different, and say by some miracle if we get through this week we will be better boys and girls. But it's not the teacher's problem nor responsibility that students have taken this long on assignments; therefore, mercy is not always permitted.

This leads into the fourth stage of grief - depression. The hopelessness sinks into our core, causing us to lose the small motivation we had, and self medicate by binge-watching Netflix shows we've seen multiple times. Avoiding the already due assignment, we go out with friends and our work on time. procrastinate even further.

Finally, the fifth stage of grief comes-acceptance. We accept the predicament we got ourselves into and get a second wind. With the notion of getting a good grade on the last assignment lost, we finish assignments with a chip on our shoulder. This cynical behavior is not focused

on the teacher but on ourselves. The concept of "things are what they are" comes to mind as the course ends and is used as a buffer between ourselves and disappointment. Sadly, when the fifth phase of grief is reached, the only thing we can do is brace for impact and hope we don't get the worst grade possible. Or we contemplate not looking both ways in cross walks, hoping for a *real* excuse for not doing

Inconsolably, we can not remedy the problem this semester but next term we can help this process by not taking hard courses all at once, doing assignments slightly earlier and getting a tutor. The only cure for spring-semester-itis is a big bowl of ice cream to sweeten intensions for a better fall semester to come. #

A Goodbye Letter to STCC

by Alyssa Lewis

To be honest with you, STCC ■ wasn't my first choice of a college. When I graduated high school, I wasn't sure what I wanted to do with my life. I debated for a long time and finally I decided to go to a college in Vermont for computer science. I thought that was what I wanted, and I thought I was sure of myself. So I loaded myself up with a full time class schedule, I got a job, and I joined the ROTC. Long story short, I burned myself out. I missed my family, I had a hard time making friends, I didn't enjoy the classes I was taking, and between a job and ROTC I didn't have enough time for doing my schoolwork.

At the end of the semester, my family's home burnt down. So I decided to move back home, be with my family, and start over. With no clue what to do next and \$15,000 in debt, I decided it would be wisest to just go to community college and try to find something I enjoyed doing there. So for the next year and a half I worked my ass off, taking classes throughout the year in order to catch up on missed time. I took summer, fall, winter, and spring classes to get to where I am now. Now, I'm back on track to get my associates degree this May.

My time at STCC has provided me with many opportunities to find myself. I have had good professors and bad, taken fun classes and boring ones. I've learned lots, and nothing at all. I've had easy A classes, and classes that were not so easy. I've also had a plethora of opportunities to show my talents, start a business, earn money, and so much more. I've met some important people and made some great connections in the business world. From business owners, to professional photographers, STCC is a wonderful place to get connections and do some personal growth.

great importance and have taught me a lot. There is a free finance class, books included, that teaches about just that; finances! It taught me about credit, mortgages, investing, loans, and so much more. For those who need some help in the finance area, I definitely suggest taking that class, especially because it's free! Another class I suggest taking is an environmental science class. Many people don't know or care enough about the planet that we live on, but its the only one we have and we need to take care of it. The environmental science class teaches you how to not only appreciate this planet, but also how to help contribute to its clean up and up-keep I also suggest taking a music class; I took piano, had fun and learned a lot. I had a great time learning a new instrument and would like to urge others to take a class where can as well

By the time you read this, it will be likely that I will have already received my degree and left STCC forever. After I leave STCC, I'm still not 100% sure what I want to do, though I know that the last thing that I want to do is continue going to school in Massachusetts. I want to travel, I want to leave everyone and everything behind for a grand new adventure! Unfortunately, due to a variety of reasons, it seems I am stuck in MA for a few more years. It simply can't

Now, I could simply be a victim of circumstance, or I could embrace what happens and make the best of

Some classes offered are of

at STCC back in the summer of 2014. My intent was to finish a was overcome by a severe medical which forced me to withdraw from two semesters as I dealt with those regained the strength needed to rereflect on some of my experiences

> First, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to Dr. Cook, STCC President, who took time out of his busy schedule to grant me an interview for a story I wrote for Tech Times. He was very warm and made me feel comfortable during the interview, which was the first time I ever conducted one. I have to admit I was very nervous prior to the interview, and both he and his assistant, Michael Suzor, helped to put me at ease with their welcoming personalities which made the experience a success. Thank you, Dr. Cook, I will never forget my first interview.

I took sixteen credits this se->>> continued on page 8 mester; a combination of one online

Farewell, STCC!

by Michael Levesque

With the Spring 2018 semester coming to a close, I must sadly say farewell to STCC. It has been a long journey filled with hard work, a little sadness, and a sense of accomplishment. I began my academic endeavor

degree in the shortest amount of time that I could. However, as life goes, I condition, and the death of my father issues. These resulted in a two year hiatus from STCC while I healed and enroll and become a full time student. At the start of the semester in January of this year, I was ready to finish my degree in earnest. Now, as I prepare myself for completion of my courses and subsequent graduation, I want to and give a "shout out" to those who helped me achieve success during my final semester here.

course and the rest in the classroom. My classes were held on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The first class on my schedule was with Professor Leonard Groeneveld for Statistics. Math has always been my weakest link but Professor Groeneveld did a fine job of teaching this course in a manner that I was able to grasp and do fairly well. Thank you, Professor Groeneveld for all you did.

Next up was Environmental Biology taught by Professor Nancy Rich. This was a wonderful class and I enjoyed each and every session. We took three field trips in this class and they were very enjoyable and dovetailed into the curriculum nicely. This class was challenging and it made us think about the problems we face on this planet. I walk away from it with a new-found respect for our world. Thank you, Professor Rich, I truly enjoyed the time spent in your class.

Following Environmental Biology was the class which is responsible for the article you are reading now Intro to Journalism. Professor F. Davis Johnson teaches this class and it was a fantastic experience. Professor Johnson is extremely knowledgeable in the field of journalism and I did my best to pick his mind every class. The result was some great lessons in how to write stories for publication. Thank you, Professor Johnson, I will sorely miss your professionalism, wit, and sense of humor.

Finishing my week of classes on Saturday, was an honors class titled Picturing Atrocity. Professor Sondra Peron is the very talented mastermind behind this class which was the most thought-provoking class I ever

>>> continued on page 7

THE (JOMPY RE

by Michelle De Jesus

Throughout history, mankind has ■ been fascinated by the occult and superstition, immortality and life after death. Few of these mystical beliefs however, have captivated us like the Vampire. What is it about this mysterious creature of the night that holds such allure, and fuels the darkest parts of our imagination? How has this obsession for the undead managed to endure even in modern times? What is a Vampire?

A vampire is believed to be a revenant, a corpse that is reanimated by unnatural means and feeds off of the living by biting into them and consuming their blood. They are often portraved with sharp fangs or teeth, pale skin and blood red eyes. However, this is not always the case. Many different cultures, some dating as far back as 2000 BC, have had numerous interpretations of what a creature like the vampire was supposed to be.

Vampires of folklore have been referred to as demons or evil spirits, oftentimes as loved ones back from the grave to return to those they knew in life; creatures that stalked the night. More often than not, these stories of vampires emerged due to unexplainable events in their culture as a means to provide an answer for the things they did not understand. "The vampire was seen as the cause of certain unexplainable evils, accounted for the appearance of some extraordinary occurrences within the society, and was often cited as the end product of immoral behavior."

Due to the lack of medical knowledge, superstition was widespread among the various cultures. Accounts of the dead returning and attacking loved ones, of women with bloodied lips feeding off of children, of people wasting away due to an unexplainable sickness, soon became synonymous with a vampirelike creature. The folkloric vampire was often thought to be the result of an unnatural, unexpected or violent death, suicide listed among the causes. It was believed that irregularities in burial practices, were also the cause for vampirism. Vampirism was considered highly contagious and as a result, various burial rites were devised in order to deal with suspected vampires.

These ideas were prevalent throughout the early 1700's when "Vampire Hysteria" began to sweep across parts of Eastern Europe. Accounts of people dying of a wasting sickness or some similar epidemic, of bodies being exhumed and found to be flush with blood as if they were alive, furthered the evolution of the vampire.





Despite the fact that the belief in vampires predates history, the Christian church deemed vampires to be imaginary. It held similar attitudes towards paganism and witchcraft, having denounced any beliefs or deities pertaining to pagans, claiming that they did not exist. They even deemed a law condemning anyone taking action against someone believed to be a vampire/ witch, as well as those that propagated these ideas. Vampires and magic, paganistic beliefs, all were declared "illusions" by the Christian church, yet it wasn't long before there was a correlation between Satan and vampires. "It is impossible that a dead man should become a vrykolakas (vampire) unless it be by the power of the Devil who, wishing to mock and delude some that they may incur the wrath of heaven, causes these dark wonders..." Fascination for things considered

taboo by the Christian church, and the idea that one might be able to live after death on earth, could be the inspiration behind the literary vampire. The literary vampire first emerged in 1748, in a short poem titled "Der Vampir" by Heinrich August Ossenfelder. While Germany was the birthplace for the literary vampire, the romanticization of the vampire became a sensation and as the century progressed more and more vampire themed works emerged, from poems and short stories, to novels and plays, all written in many different languages. Curiously enough, Christianity did not play a role in early vampire literature. It wasn't until Bram Stoker's Dracula (1897), that Christianity became once again, a part of vampire culture. Modern vampire literature however, like the works written by Anne Rice, deviate from the tradition of using religious relics. Writers who





did not favor any particular religion, also began to challenge Christianity in regards to vampires.

With its introduction, the vampire theme soon became well established in the gothic romance genre and by the twentieth century, it had practically taken on a life of its own. While vampire-themed novels continued to captivate audiences, it was through motion pictures and later on television dramas, that propelled the idea of the vampire forward. As the Gothic subculture gained popularity in the 1980's, most notably for their affinity to all things dark and their morbid fascination with death, the vampire gained a foothold in the gothic world as fans strove to emulate the styles of dress from their favorite novels.

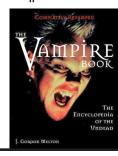
From novels, music and fashion, to role playing games, the vampire had inspired a way of life for many who believe that they are unlike the rest of humanity-that they are instead a vampire themselves. These selfidentified vampires live in society while maintaining a low-profile, having built communities based on a system of beliefs. Although a derivative of the Gothic subculture, the vampire lifestyle caters to those that have an attraction to the modern vampire lore, those that are a part of society, but are apart from society. Vampyres, as they are often called, branch into several archetypes within the vampire

Sanguinarians consume blood, and rely on donors to provide them with the sustenance they require. However, not all within the vampire community drink blood. Psychic vampires believe that they can attain healing and nourishment through psychic means, relying on spiritual energy from others to make up for their own energy deficiency, often receiving it through touch. Living vampires are those that are more spiritualistic and ritualistic in nature. They do not rely on blood or psychic energy, but maintain a strict standard of virtues that they expect their clans to follow. Many within the vampire subculture inspired by the game Vampire: The Masquerade, participate in the lifestyle by dressing up and going to gatherings or nightclubs, and have close-knit communities of their own based on the rules within the roleplaying game.

The vampire subculture is vast and evolving as more interpretations of vampires emerge in the present day, inspiring a whole new set of beliefs for the fandom to refer to.

Whether they are the creatures of ancient lore, romanticized literature, or popular films and shows, vampires are likely to continue to intrigue, remaining immortalized for many generations to come. ‡

Source: The Vampire Book-The Encyclopedia of the Undead, by J. Gordon Melton; Visible Ink Press, 2011



<<<Farewell, cont'd from page 6

sat in. This class forced me to think about the selected photographs, most of which I have seen many times over the course of my life, in ways I never thought possible. The class also included two field trips to New York City which produced memories that will last my entire lifetime. I am truly grateful to you, Professor Peron, for enriching my life in ways I didn't think possible.

I would be remiss if I didn't send a special thank you to a subject of one of my stories about our campus police. Officer Jason (Jay) Lariviere was tasked to enlighten me about the daily business of the campus police. I don't know for sure if he was

"volun-told" to escort me that day, but I certainly could not tell from the way he took pride in showing me around campus and explaining what the STCC police do for us every day. I had a great time hanging out with Jay and like all of my experiences at STCC, I will forever remember that day. Thank you, Officer Lariviere; you are a credit to this institution and to police officers everywhere.

So as I close this chapter of my life, I want to thank everyone at STCC from my fellow students, to my professors, and to all of the employees and staff at STCC. You all helped to make my educational experience one that I will always cherish. 非

<<< Rift, cont'd from page 1

toxic relationships first-hand and they didn't end well. When leaders and the people who work for them have such a dysfunctional relationship, their mission and day-to-day business suffers. In this case, the ones who may see the fallout from the dysfunction are us, the students. Conflict between upper management and employees has a "trickle-down" effect and we might expect to see issues that were not foreseen such as the loss of skilled professors, a degradation of services, or drop in enrollment due to distrust of the institution as a whole. This cannot happen as it could be the start of dark times at our school. This situation must be resolved and the leaders STCC need to find a way to resolve the problems so that we can continue to flourish here.

In the course of my quest to determine how STCC will move forward, I could not find a conclusive

<<<Letter to STCC, cont'd from page 6

it. That is something that being at STCC has reinforced for me. You can either play the victim or the hero in your own story. Many choose to be the victim. I choose to be the hero. I will make my own destiny, and I will make the most of the time I have here on earth. Because you know what? Life has a funny way of working out how it is supposed to. And now, I bid you farewell, and good luck.

'I came all this way and now is the day to bid everyone a very fond farewell'.

answer. At both interviews, I asked the same question: "How does the college move forward and put this behind them?" Dr. Cook answered "We have hired a vice president of academic affairs... I think is one of those ways that we continue to move forward. The second thing is, I think, with the start of a academic year and what fall will mean, and that sort of renewal and rejuvenation from people always at the start of the year...but I think the third one is the Learning Commons, the Building 19 project... when we move in there, I think it will absolutely change this campus." Professors Camerota and Rodgers declined to say what the next step will be for the unions in regards to the vote of no confidence. It appears that this issue will not be resolved any time soon.

Professional relationships, like personal ones, experience conflict from time to time. Differences in opinions, failure to agree on goals and aspirations, and personality clashes are par for the course in any relationship and they are to be expected at some point. As much as we may wish or strive for perfection, the fact remains that there are no perfect relationships. What separates failed relationships from successful ones is how people deal with the inevitable conflicts and move past them in an amicable manner. At this point in time, both parties need to find a way to negotiate through this problem and form a resolution before it becomes an issue that affects we, the students. #

Tech Times wants YOU to get more involved in our college newspaper! We are looking for submissions of poems, photography, recipes, short stories, etc., to be considered for publication. Submit early and often to diohnson @stcc.edu for possible inclusion in the next issue! Tech Times WANTS YOU!

<<<9/11 Museum, cont'd from page 2

features a picture of each of those individuals. It shows the faces of the victims and makes people reflect on the terrible loss of life. For those of us who did not personally know any of the victims, this room serves to form a connection to each individual and gives them the humanity that could not be felt through news coverage and analysis of events before and after they occurred. Looking around this room viewing the pictures, I was overwhelmed with grief for these people who lost their lives and the families they left behind. Of all the items and displays to see in the museum, this room must be seen. It is the one display that captures the

humanity of those who were lost and it is important to see them so that we never forget what happened to them. I hope, if you visit the museum, that you are as moved as I was.

The 9/11 Museum is open daily from 7:30 am–9:00 pm year round. There are many different ticket prices with discounts offered to select categories. Guided tours are available at an additional cost (and worth every penny). The museum has a large gift shop to purchase a variety of mementos. There is also a restaurant on the second floor which is a good place to rest and reenergize. Please visit the 9/11 Museum website for more information @www.911memorial.org/ 1

<<< Hot Start, cont'd from page 3

duo looks to bring fear to opposing pitchers. In addition to the Yankees powerful lineup, they also have a very formidable starting pitching rotation. The Yankees are sure to be a powerful force this year. But, the Red Sox would rise to the challenge.

Game one of the series saw the Red Sox put a licking on their AL East nemesis with a hearty romp that ended with a score of 14-1. Chris Sale pitched a gem allowing only one run in six innings of work with eight strike outs and no walks. The lone run came off a fifth inning solo shot by Aaron Judge. The major damage from the Sox came in a nine run sixth inning off just three hits. It was a colossal beat down and the Sox fans were ecstatic to see the Sox drub the Yankees. Game two would go to the Yankees, but it was filled with excitement that renewed the old rivalry.

In game two, Sox pitcher David Price, who was spectacular in his two previous outings, started the night terribly by giving up four runs in the top of the first inning. The game took an ugly turn when, in the third inning, Yankees designated hitter Tyler Austin spiked Sox shortstop Brock Holt sliding into second base. The two exchanged words as both teams converged on the diamond with what looked like the beginning of a brawl. However, no fists were thrown and

the teams went back to their dugouts. But it was not the end of the tension. Seeking revenge for the nasty slide, Sox relief pitcher Joe Kelly took matters into his own hands in the seventh inning and drilled Austin with a 98 mph fastball to the back. Austin took exception to the beaning and charged the mound which resulted in a benches clearing brawl with multiple punches thrown. After the ugly incident, the umpires ejected Austin, Kelly, and one of the Yankees bench coaches. The Yankees eventually won the game which snapped Boston's nine-game winning streak. The following night, Boston won 6-3, taking two of three in the series. Following the Yankees visit, the Sox hosted the Baltimore Orioles and took the first three games of that series which saw the final game on Patriot's Day postponed due to inclement weather.

As of the 16th of April, the Sox find themselves in sole possession of first place in the American League East with a three and a half game lead over the second place Toronto Blue Jays. Their record is currently 13-2 which is the best start for the Red Sox in their entire history. Keep tuned to the Sox this year as they look to build on the early success and make another run at the World Series pennant.

<<<Rivalry, cont'd from page 3

it turns out to be the biggest win of the season by far.

In another college sport such as football there are hundreds of good rivalries but there can only be one stand-out. If I had to choose, I would choose the Alabama Crimson Tide vs the Auburn Tigers. Both teams are located in Alabama, just like Duke and North Carolina and both teams dislike each other. Also both Alabama and Auburn are in the same division so the games means a lot more. This rivalry isn't one of breaking out into fights like the Yankees and Red Sox,

but it is for bragging rights for the year and is the biggest annual game in the state of Alabama.

So what is the best rivalry in all of sports? We may never know because each rivalry is special in its own way. Some are for bragging rights for your state, like with Alabama and Auburn. Some rivalries are just out pure hate for each other, like the Yankees and Red Sox. Or a rivalry might be based on the legendary history of the two teams, like the Celtics and the Lakers. Without rivalries, some might find sports to be boring. $\frac{1}{11}$