# Candid

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# History of
# Fashion
# Trends

**Written by
Zoey Scates**

Every year, hundreds if not thousands of fashion trends come to life and take over our closets and maybe even our social media accounts. Fashion trends aren't new, though. For decades, people have been just as trendy and fashion-forward as they are today. We may not wear top hats and bustles these days, but we do wear bucket hats and bike shorts. The pace at which fashion and fashion trends change is what makes it unique. It's a form of art we get to change up and show off every day. But where will these trends take us next?

To understand where these trends come from, we look to a sector of the fashion industry known as fashion forecasting. Fashion forecasting relies on past sales and data surrounding the garment and fashion industry to predict what will be the new trendy colors, fabrics, styling techniques, and more. Companies like Pantone even select a color that they find will be represented in the fashion trends of the year, through trend analysis. Recently, they announced the 2022 Pantone Color of the Year: "Very Peri." This take on the color periwinkle could very well become a major trendsetter for the year 2022, but only time will tell.

Fashion trends have somewhat of a trickle-down effect. The styles and colors that become popular within upper-class society or in the high fashion industry eventually trickle down into mainstream fashion and retail stores across the world. In other words, what we see on the runway and in the streets of New York City or Paris, will eventually end up—in some form or another—in the stores we shop at every day.

As for 2022, fashion forecasters have analyzed an abundance of trends they feel will make a splash in the fashion industry this year. From oversized coats to bustier tops, these upcoming trends are bound to make an appearance. Statement pieces like bold colored oversized coats and even neon styles are expected to make a breakthrough this year as well. New York Fashion Week presented a bright and sparkly affair for viewers and fashion lovers alike. Fashion houses like Altuzarra blinded the front row with their medieval-esque sequin collection while collections from designers houses like Raf Simons and Gucci presented us with bright, bold colors. NYFW also provided an insight on some of what's to come for fall accessories in 2022. For example, after the emergence of the balaclavas this past fall, designers at NYFW expect to see a variety of headscarves during the more brisk months of the year.

When it comes to styles that are bound to burst onto the fashion scene, forecasters are predicting that blazers will become a prominent staple piece to have. They can be dressed up or dressed down when it comes to the blazer looks of 2022. Blazers over slip dresses could easily become the new quick look. But for a more sophisticated or gender-neutral look, a blazer and matching pants over a bralette are a must for 2022.

2022 is the year of experimentation when it comes to the masculine side of fashion. While it is known as "menswear" in the fashion industry, truthfully, it doesn't matter how you identify because fashion is about expression and experimentation. That being said, some trends that are predicted to appear in 2022 include velvet, flared trousers, vests, and even some knitwear. 2022 is also predicted to be the comeback year for 2000s fashion. One major 2000s moment that is likely to come about this year is silk scarves. So, for a bit of an elevated Chuck Bass moment, silk scarves are here for you.

So for the Carrie Bradshaw's and even the Maddy Perez's of the world, the trends of 2022 will suit you well. If forecasters are correct, this year will be exceptionally bright and bold when it comes to fashion. From sequins and neon, to 2000's throwbacks and eye-catching accessories, this year will be new and exciting for the fashion industry. It's a chance for people to play with and experiment with their style. A push out of one's comfort zone, if you will.

# JUICE

Photographer: Ethan Douglass

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# WEB3:
## Yes, There Are Worse Systems Than Our Current One
### Written by Ereena Moore

If you have followed technology recently, you may have heard some new terms flying around. NFTs, blockchain, Web3, cryptocurrency, and many more terms have surfaced all with vague, convoluted, and downright confusing definitions. Those people championing the technologies are saying that it is the new future, the next iteration of the Internet and that it will completely revolutionize our experiences online. However, the more I research these topics and the more others present their findings, I sure hope that what is proposed is not the future.

Web3 is talked about as being the next version of the Internet. Web 1.0 was originally static web pages, meaning just text. Interactivity was not possible, and sites were read-only. Web 2.0 is the Internet as we know it today, with users being able to generate interactive content on platforms like Instagram, YouTube, Facebook, etc. Web3 proponents say that users do not own the content that they produce and upload, and they want to change that. They want users to be able to reclaim ownership of their information, which in truth does not sound all that bad. Think back to Meta, formerly Facebook, and the trouble they got into with Cambridge Analytica where they were selling their users' information. Web3 proposes to fix this by doing everything on the blockchain, saying that your data is yours and that you can get value, monetary or otherwise, from it. Data privacy and protection is a big issue. How companies use and manage our data is important to look at and think about as well. However, Web3's proposed solution to this of doing everything on the blockchain causes many more issues than it fixes.

Financial information has a reputation for being more confusing than it needs to be. This is done intentionally, and it is done with harmful intentions. Making it confusing pushes the everyday person to go to a financial advisor, and that advisor could give you terrible advice, and you would not know the difference. Another example is cars: if you do not know anything about how cars work, a mechanic may recommend something that does not exist, like blinker fluid, and charge for it, or maybe do faulty work to get you to continue to come in to get things 'fixed'.

Blockchain in essence is an online ledger, a record of all the transactions that have occurred. It is decentralized which means that many computers hold copies of it and can update it. Different than a ledger that is held by a bank, in theory, anyone can access it, participate in it, and update it. It is "operated by users collectively, rather than a corporation" as a "kind of bookkeeping where many computers at once host data that's searchable by anyone."

Blocks in blockchain contain three things, the data, hash, and the previous block's hash. Hashes are essentially the block's ID number with the block containing the ID of the block before it to point out where in line, or in the chain, it is. This makes it so that blocks can only be added on the end, and the blocks that are in the chain cannot be changed. Blocks are added to the end of the chain in different ways based on the different chain, but most often use proof of work as its verification method.

Proof of work is complicated, however, it just requires that the person who is adding the block

do some work to deter malicious users. This was initially used to deter spam emails, requiring some computing of a math problem to be done before the email was sent. This computing does not matter for people sending a regular amount of emails; however, when massive amounts of spam emails are being sent, there is a significant amount of work that needs to be processed for the emails to go through, crippling systems that cannot handle the workload. Proof of work systems, like Bitcoin, allow anyone to do the work needed to validate the block with the incentive of receiving coins if you are the first to complete the work. This is where the term mining comes from.

Additionally, you may have heard that cryptocurrencies are impacting the environment. This claim comes from the redundant work needed in proof of work systems. Different miners are all in competition to validate the node first, and if you are not the first one, then all the work you have done has gone to waste. This is an issue as the systems that miners use to perform the work use a lot of power. The average Bitcoin transaction consumes enough energy to "power the typical American home for six weeks." A block is added to Bitcoin's chain on an average of six minutes, so the energy adds up quickly.

Blockchain is slow and expensive. While a new block is added to the chain every six minutes, there is a long queue before your transaction can be processed. This is not practical for everyday usage as credit card companies can process transactions in under a minute. Ethereum, another cryptocurrency, uses gas which basically is a fee for a timeslot to be processed into a chain. Miners set the gas price which has led to gas wars when popular tokens are dropped.

Blockchain is good at preventing man-in-the-middle security attacks—attacks where

information is intercepted, changed mid-transaction, and passed on to be processed. This is not the only attack that can occur. Fraud can occur when incorrect information is put in and written onto the blockchain. An example of this is that some digital asset is stolen, but since the blockchain cannot be changed, there is no way to recover the asset unless the thief offers to ransom it back. Additionally, if a user has another's wallet ID, a wallet being a place where a user's information and assets are stored, like a bank account, the user can transfer assets with malicious programs into wallets. Interacting with the asset, such as deleting or moving it, will trigger the malicious program. There are no confirmations required by either party for transactions, and once something is added to the blockchain, it is nearly impossible to remove or change it.

Blockchain is hailed as being public to everyone, and Web3 supporters want everything to be on the blockchain. This is a massive issue as privacy does not exist on the blockchain. If someone knows how to look, the transaction details and data are readily available to read. This is a major concern with credit card information or nearly any other private document. The idealized Web3 system not only puts users' information back into their hands, but it also offloads the cybersecurity while actively shooting users in the foot by providing trails for malicious users to follow. Having your wallet contain all your information, your assets, and more, as cryptocurrency supporters want, gives hackers an unbelievably easy way to steal every part of a person's identity. When this happens, and the data is added to the blockchain, changing, or removing the data is nearly impossible. This prime feature of blockchain is nothing more than a glorified bug that scammers have and will continue to exploit.

What is metaverse? It has gotten a lot of buzz recently with Facebook rebranding to Meta and declaring that the metaverse is a priority for the company. The metaverse is something that science fiction has thought about a lot, with books like Ready Player One and shows like Sword Art Online fixating on the idea of a fully immersive virtual experience. Metaverse is championed
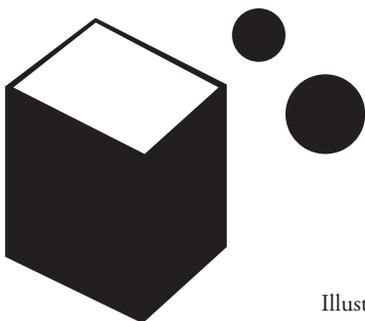
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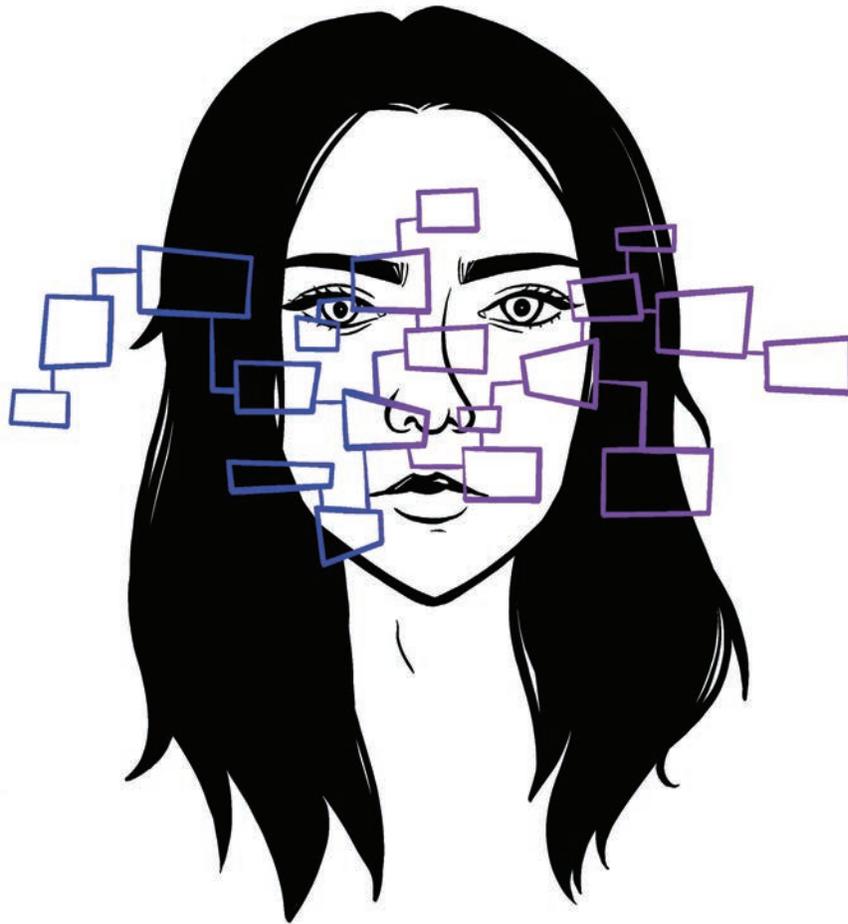
with Web3, cryptocurrency, and the works citing the necessity of those infrastructures to be able to fully integrate different virtual realities. The idea is that there will be many platforms for virtual reality, and the user would fully own their avatars and digital goods while also being able to seamlessly transfer and use them in different spaces. Additionally, their data (avatars, digital items, assets, etc.) would be stored and tokenized on a blockchain and would accrue value based on the platform's success.

This sort of virtual reality somewhat already exists with VR chatrooms, however, proponents of the metaverse want it to be the main way we interact with the world. There, of course, is the issue with practicality—many of us still know people who struggle to use YouTube, so the likelihood of them using full VR for their meetings is nearly nonexistent. The issue of copyright laws also exists with this. Intellectual property theft will run rampant on the metaverse as it already has with NFTs. There is also a depressing reality to some of this though, as demonstrated by Meta's own 2022 Superbowl ad, that your life might suck but you can be happy in the virtual world.

It is absolutely dystopian. Since metaverse is also supposed to be run on a blockchain, all of the issues with that also apply here.

The whole of Web3 and metaverse is tied in with cryptocurrencies and the blockchain. What confused me most while researching these topics is that nearly every site is related to finance. The movement for Web3 is not just reclamation of users' data, but that big tech corporations monetize our data, so why can't we? The whole movement is driven by greed, by wanting to buy in while something is cheap and reap the rewards when it goes 'to the moon.' Folding Idea's video, "Line Goes Up – The Problem With NFTs," goes in and fully articulates the issues with NFTs, blockchains, and more. The point is also brought up that you cannot talk about Web3 without NFTs, and that as NFTs are unregulated and riddled with fraud, so will Web3. The buzzwords are just tactics used by the rich to get richer, to bait the middle class into believing and unsuspecting of the scam that it all is. Web3 proponents are not championing a new system, they are just wanting the system to repeat so that they have assets to reap when the new Google, Facebook, etc., rises.

# LEGAL GUARDIANSHIP:
## AT YOUR DISCRETION

**Written by Christian Ruth**

So what do you know about legal guardianship? Like plenty of others, probably not much. The definition is—a person who has been appointed by a court or otherwise has the legal authority to care for the personal and property interests of another person. Guardians are used for incapacitated seniors, guardianship of a minor, developmentally disabled adults, and adults found to be incompetent. On paper, it sounds like a good thing that no one should have to worry about; however, it's more complicated than that.

The factors that make someone eligible for needing a guardian are at the discretion of others, leaving the person whose life is soon to be uprooted with no say in the matter. The process of deciding if someone is unfit to take care of themselves is made almost entirely in secret, without giving the person in question any information. By the time it has been decided that someone needs a guardian, it's often too late for a lawyer to be hired to fight it. This system is based on the transfer of wealth and property. Those attempting to resist conservatorship frequently go bankrupt in their pursuits. Every–penny, asset, holding, and account goes to the new guardian.

Because guardians are not supervised or monitored, assets are freely at their disposal after the conservatorship is established. The abuse of this system is only recently getting more attention with the widespread Free Britney movement and the film "I Care a Lot" rising in popularity on Netflix. You may find this dynamic a bit implausible and be inclined to think about how it has never happened to you or anyone you know personally, but it is much more common than you may think.

Appallingly, an estimated 1.3 million adults are under care from a court-appointed guardian. This industry is valued at about $50 billion. Even crazier still, is just how easy it is to fill out forms to be a guardian and thus Joann Boashinsky, CEO of Golden Flake foods, and a woman worth a couple hundred million, who ran multiple charities, and was a well-loved human being, lost her legal battle of conservatorship. She didn't find out that her life would be in someone else's hands until 3 days after a petition had been filed by two ex-employees. They stated that she had worsening dementia and loaned excess money to her grandson. Essentially, everything she owned belonged to someone else in the blink of an

eye. She could not even send her beloved son, her only blood relative, a Christmas present without asking for the money. Additionally, this woman was fully capable to function independently, and neither of her personal doctors found anything wrong with her or anything that indicated dementia. Though no one at the hearings would have ever known this since they were not permitted to be witnesses for whatever reason. Furthermore, the money she was loaning to her only grandson that was so problematic was for his growing business. She felt, and rightfully so, that she had the money to support his endeavors. She also stated how she wanted to see her grandson enjoy the money while she was still alive and wanted it to all be willed to him before she died. Guess who decided they each get a 4% chunk of the will? That's right, the backstabbing employees—who had signed themselves as executives over it, without her knowledge. Those same employees further filed for more control on this woman's funeral, eight minutes into the service, the gathering family abruptly received a notification on their phones as they attempted to mourn. The legal battle is still ongoing.

Even if you think you're safe from this, it could be one of your own family members trying to mess with your life for money further down the line. This was the case for Mary Sykes, who woke up to find several thousand dollars missing from her bank account. After seeking protection from her daughter, the daughter filed to be appointed her mother's guardian. Soon Sykes was under her daughter's thumb. The attention of her neighbors was caught and they helped her contact a retired attorney that had worked with her in the past, Kenneth Ditkowsky. After he got involved and looked into the case, he discovered the daughter had taken around $1 million in valuables and found that Mary's physician absolutely refused to claim Sykes was incompetent. However, the court system found someone who would contradict the diagnosis. While opening up the case, Ditkowsky received threats and spoke out against the courts. For doing so, several involved in the case filed complaints that passed and got Mr. Ditkowsky's license revoked for 4 years. As a result, he could no longer defend Sykes, which left the case to fall through.

While it may not be common or talked about often, these events do occur, and everyone should be made aware of this abuse of power. A greater balance should be applied to the power of an appointed guardian. There's no reason these people should be scammed out of their money and rights, especially by those who  to exploit what should have been a helpful system.

**Illustrations by Al Sheets**
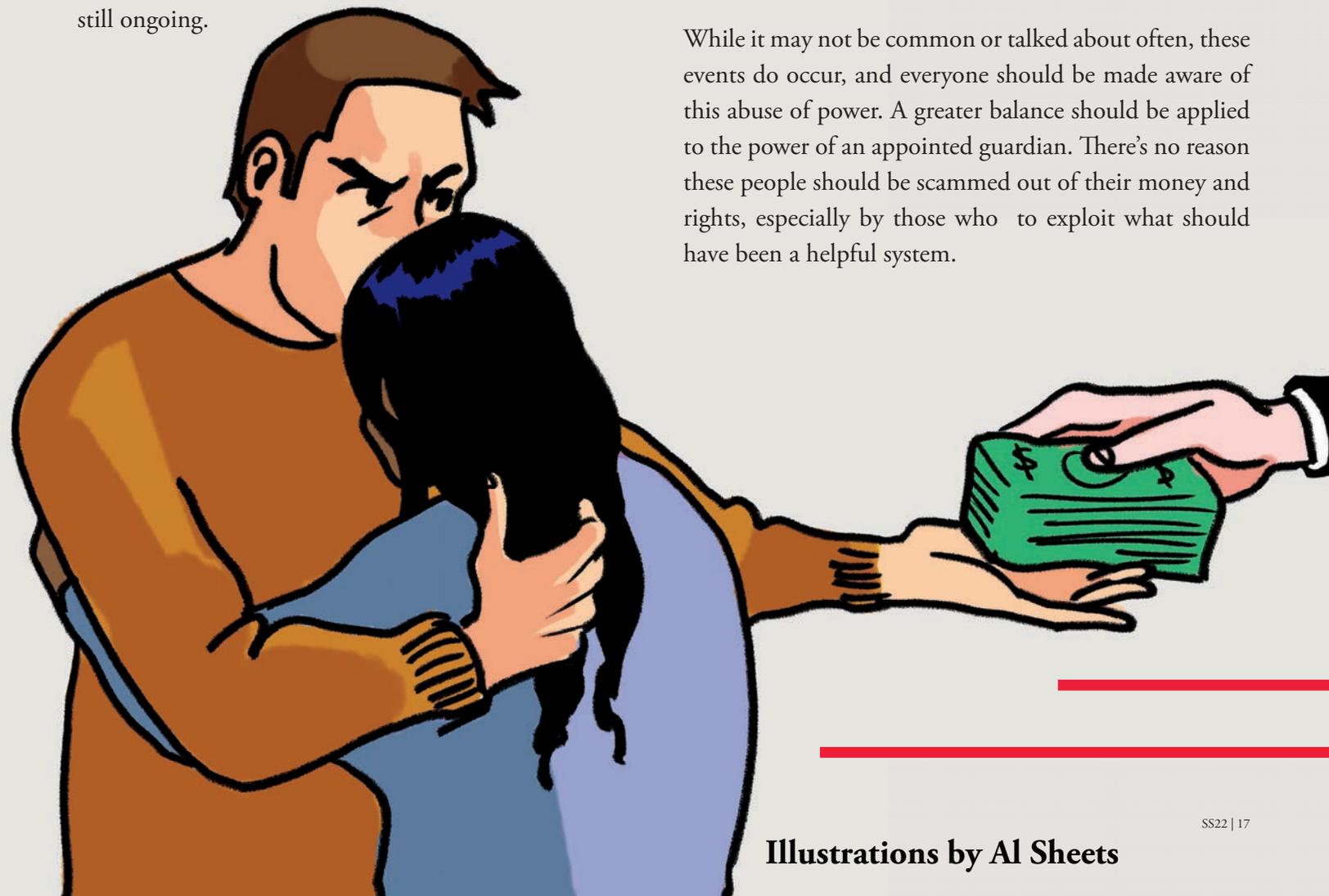
# FLASHBULB

*A flashbulb memory is a vivid, long-lasting memory for the circumstances surrounding the reception of news about a surprising or shocking event.*

The following editorial represents the current state of our society through the eyes of a generation. A generation that is living through changes that will create many flashbulb memories.

Photographer: Amanda Meuth
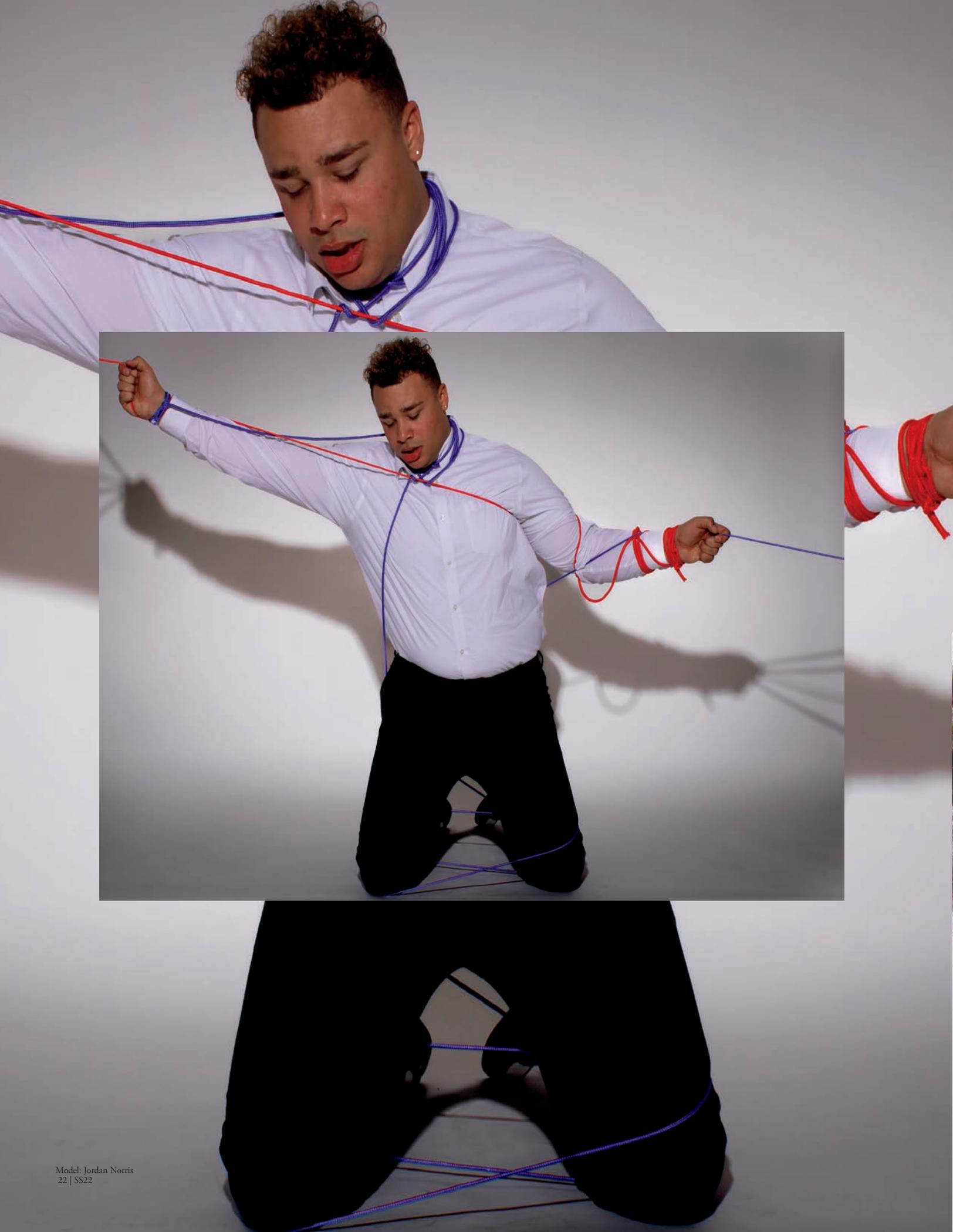
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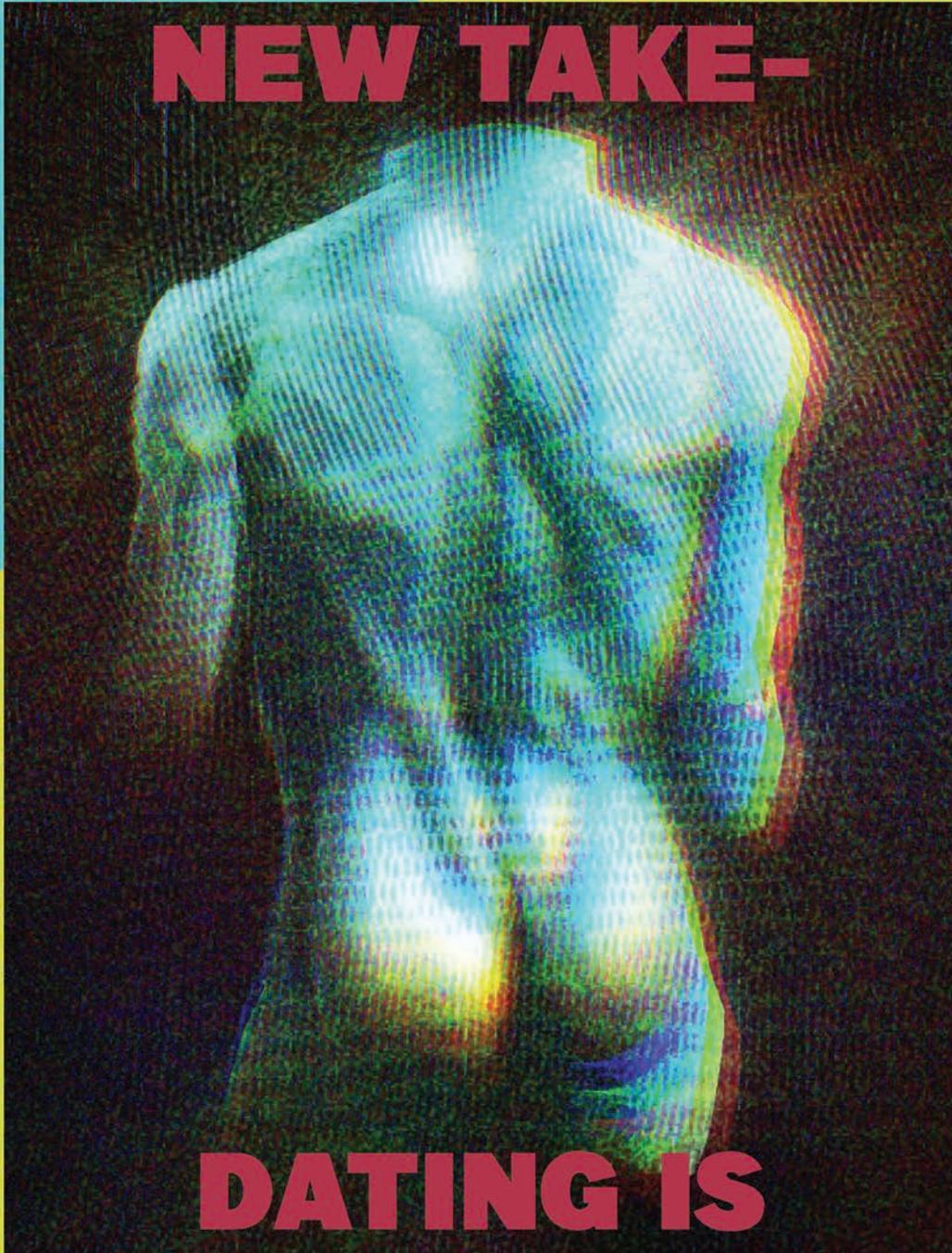
# DATING IS HARD!

Written by Ereena Moore

Dating is difficult, that's for sure. If it wasn't, so much of media wouldn't exist. Many books, movies, shows, etc. are depicting the woes of dating. And yet in the face of all these tribulations, our hero triumphs and gets the girl. For those of us in the real world though, its feeling increasingly more difficult to think there's a light at the end of the tunnel.

Dating has gotten increasingly more difficult for young men seeking heterosexual relationships. One reason for this has been the complete shift in the dating economy. A report from Stanford University helps illustrate how this shift has happened—In 1995 only 2% of couples met online compared to 39% in 2017. In just over two decades, online dating rose by 37% becoming the way to meet people. Other ways to meet people, through friends, coworkers, family, and college have decreased from 5% to 13%.

Meeting online has its own set of problems. The average monthly users for dating sites tend to mostly be men with an estimate finding "70% of active American Tinder users were male, and the ratio of male-to-female users among our data was similar." This is already an issue as there are not enough women to go around, but this compounds with another issue—women are stingier with their likes. An article from Brayden Gerrard lists a chart where 95% of women's swipes are passes. This is compared to a more even 53% like to 47% pass for men. When women view a profile, they are much less likely to give a like. It is so bad that on Hinge, the top 10% percent of men receive 60% of the likes. To help visualize this, take a group of ten men and divide up ten likes. Six of those likes would go to just one of the men, while the other nine are distributed the other four likes. The bottom 80% of men, based on attractiveness, on Tinder are competing for the bottom 22% of women based on likes. Essentially, if you

are in the top ranks of dating services, you aren't doing bad; however, there is an enormous gap between doing well and being average.

Is there really an issue with these numbers? Is it an actual issue for people—is it truly doing any harm? Incels, short for involuntarily celibate, are a group of people, mostly young men, who are frustrated and angry with their experiences with relationships, usually with women. They are found on forums and message boards "pushing the idea that they have lost the genetic lottery, and there's almost nothing they can do about it." Any self-help or posting about positive interactions are met with negativity and mentions of suicide are egged on by other commenters. Misogyny and other radical views are spread rampantly, such as "the idea that all women are money-grabbing, promiscuous and manipulative." These communities are described as an echo chamber where "You think one small [thing]… then you get other people thinking far more radical things. So, you then think the small things are acceptable." Openly misogynistic behavior is not an attractive quality, so these men are essentially shooting themselves in the foot, being trapped in a community that does not permit personal growth. These communities are dangerous as well, with the mass shooting perpetrated by Elliot Rodger, somewhat of a hero to incels. "Rodger complained that women did not want to have sex with him," and because of that he killed six people and himself. These groups are very accessible, and it is worrying that if the trends continue, that more men will fall prey to these extremist views.

Gerrard wrote an article explaining how he thinks the problem can be solved. The issue is somewhat of a supply and demand issue where, the supply of likes from women is low. Gerrard proposes to increase the supply
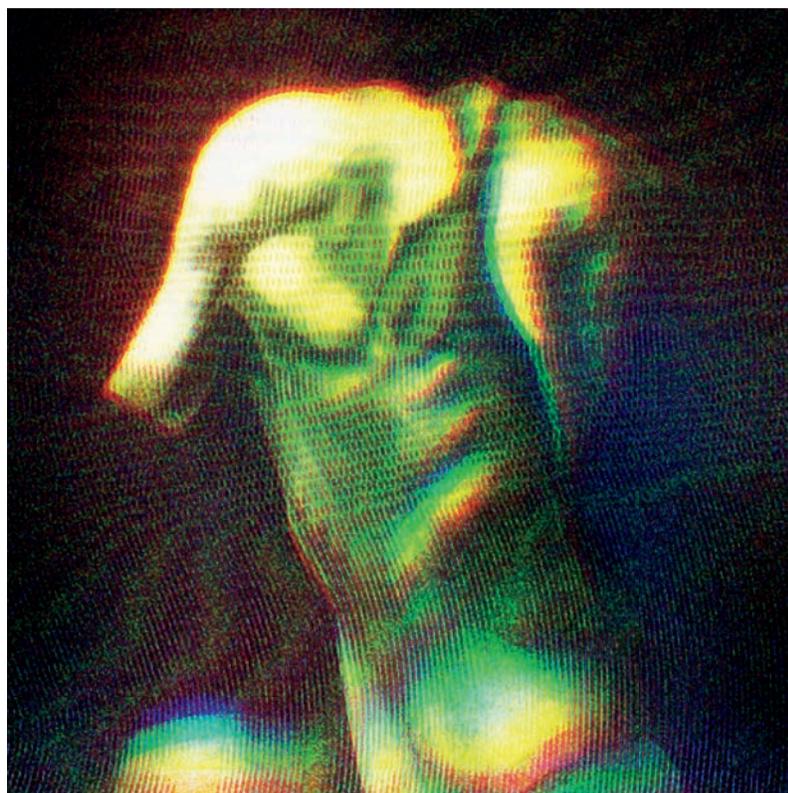
of marketable men by means of college. He shares that 71% of women say that financial support is important in a partner. This line of thinking is still somewhat old fashioned; however, it is still pervasive in the scope of dating. Women entering education has led to the domination of women—as Gerrard points out 70% of valedictorians are women. Additionally, men are not only not enrolling in college as much but dropping out at a much faster rate as well. A college degree is linked to higher earnings, and as men are less likely to receive one, women are less likely to find them suitable.

Another benefit for going to college is being able to meet more people. Expanding one's circle allows for more people to potentially date. The number of couples who met in college decreased by 5% from 1995 to 2017. Not enrolling in college continues to narrow an already very narrow dating pool.

While I believe college can help men with dating, I do not believe that this is the end all solution. There are a lot of problems with the college system, and with justified fears of taking out student loans. My suggestion for men who are serious about dating is to rethink how you approach it. All the men who turn to extremist thinking are in essence bothered that they don't have something that they want, something that is to some degree important to them. Many people, I especially, have this perception that dating is something that just happens, something that falls into your lap. This is the case for some, but not often. The entire process of dating requires work.

Many times, I have seen men's dating profiles and passed on them because their photos were bad. In reverse, I have also tried matching with men because their photos were not just high quality but showed some thought was put into them. I have also joked on occasion to provide community service by taking photos for men for the specific purpose of using them for dating profiles. By no means do dating profiles give a full and accurate picture of who a person is, however, I cannot bring myself to try to care when profiles are bad. Being yourself is not a bad thing, but we can sometimes use help to frame things in a way that other people can find intriguing.
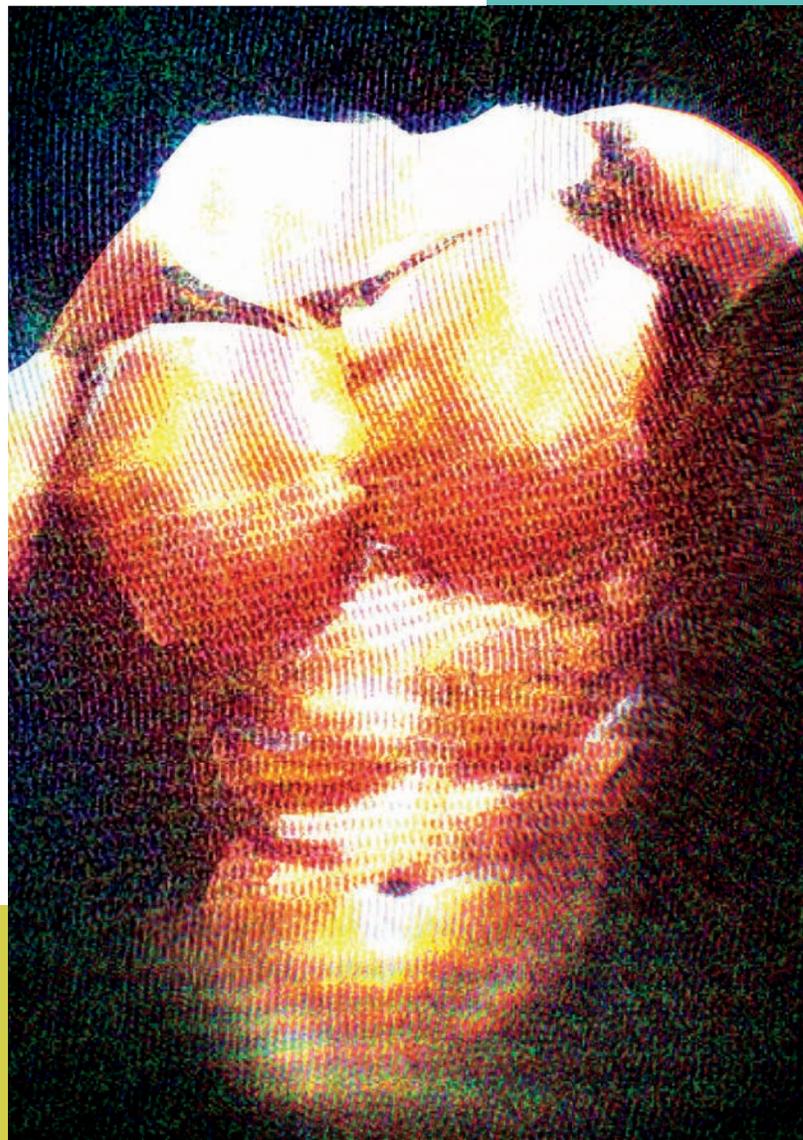


**Illustrations by Spence Farmer**

# Accessible Education: ADHD

Writen by Kaos Sylla

Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is one of the most commonly diagnosed mental disorders, with over 6.1 million children (9.4%) diagnosed according to a national parent survey taken by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in 2016. As of 2020, 139.84 million (2.58%) adults experienced persistent ADHD, and 366.33 million (6.76%) experienced symptomatic ADHD globally (Song et al.). The lack of awareness about ADHD has spread the idea that students with the disorder do not care about their education because they may get easily distracted, interject in classes, or remain hyper and fidgety. In reality, it is a very complex disorder that affects every area of a person's life, be it social, financial, and especially academic. As the name implies, the core of many most noticeable and active symptoms of ADHD are related to hyperactivity and inability to pay attention to certain topics. While it seems like said students are misbehaved and not focused on their academic status, it is often the opposite: the student's success is made more of a struggle due to their disorder.

According to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5), some symptoms related to hyperactivity include impulsivity, restlessness, and excessive talking or interrupting others. Socially, these behaviors are often seen as a sign of rudeness or disrespect, especially in conversation. "Stimming," a term some members of the neurodivergent community coined to refer to movements or sounds made for self-stimulation or regulation, is used as a way to expend the energy or urges a person does not otherwise have a way to satisfy. Some of the most common occurrences of stimming are bouncing, shaking legs or arms, or using 'fidget' items such as spinners, cubes, or poppers to occupy the hands. However, most, if not all, fidget items are regarded by neurotypical people as childish, distracting toys, as they may make noise or draw others' attention away from the topic at hand. Fidget spinners and cubes became so popular, many institutions outright banned the items in the building, with some leaving exceptions if a student has a diagnosis and/or letter from a mental health professional.

Symptoms relating more to the "Attention-Deficit" facet include less attention to details or making "careless" mistakes, difficulty sustaining attention, struggling to organize or follow instruction (DSM-5). Because of the focus required to stay focused rather than take in the information, students with ADHD may seem like they are not paying attention at all, losing items, or completely forgetting important instructions. This back-and-forth stress to both focus on a speaker or event and remember what they are saying can cause people to avoid or dislike tasks requiring sustained mental effort.

To get a better understanding of the academic and personal experiences of a college student with ADHD, I interviewed students from various classes and areas of study. I asked them to discuss their symptoms, how they affect their academics, and how they manage them in class and out.

*Interviews:*
Interviewee 1 transferred to USI in Fall of 2021 majoring in Management, and she struggles most with heightened stress, lack of motivation, lethargy, and a loss of appetite. Her symptoms make it difficult to enjoy her hobbies and engage with friends and in class especially.

She puts most of her focus onto her classes as a result, which only aids her stress and inability to relax. She prefers working alone in the classroom, as she finds class discussions very draining. After reaching out to the Disability Resource office, she is allowed to record lectures and sit in specific areas to lessen the strain on her mental health. Her previous school had a similar program, but it was not advertised well, which led to her struggling for much of her time there. As far as professors, she says they've been very understanding of her situation and allow her to use her accommodations to better her chances of success.

Interviewee 2 is an art major with an emphasis in Illustration and a Studio Art minor. His most prominent ADHD symptom is executive dysfunction, which manifests most notably as procrastination. Because of this, he finds in-class discussions easiest to engage with, and in turn self-learning and readings most difficult. Overall, he says most of his classes rely on individual work, but communication during class makes up for it. He claims the general core classes gave him the most trouble, excluding one where the professor asked students what they needed to succeed and structured their class accordingly.

Interviewee 3 is an alumnus with a Bachelor of Computer Science, and he struggles most with maintaining focus, hyperactivity, executive dysfunction, anxiety, depression, hyperfocusing on specific interests, unusual organization, object permanence, and impulsivity. If there was any possible distraction or alternate task in the area, he would get distracted and begin to work on those other, more accessible things. His hyperactivity and issues focusing also led to a need to excuse himself from lectures to remove the energy that would otherwise feel like "a sneeze building up." He says semi-frequent breaks, especially through long classes, are a very useful way to help

students with ADHD process information and get energy out. His struggles with remembering items that were not visible led to his unusual organization, but as he says, it looks messy but he can locate anything he needs immediately. When it came to his education, he struggled most in lecture classes with no presentation or activity to go along with it. Some professors were more accommodating than others, but his favorite professor would send him the slideshows ahead of class so he could begin his intensive note-taking process, where he would even record a professor's stutters so as not to break the flow of his focus.

*Accessibility:*

To improve our student's quality of learning, all interviewees mutually agree that communication and understanding between professors and students is necessary. First and foremost, they advise students to communicate their needs to their professors. Your professor won't know you're struggling or confused if you do not reach out to them, and they may be willing to provide limited accommodations without requiring verification. On that note, if you do have documentation and need accommodations, contact the Disability Resource office if possible. This office works with both students and professors to provide a multitude of accommodations on a case-by-case basis. This applies for more than just ADHD diagnoses, so it may help more than you realize to schedule an appointment to discuss your options.

They also ask professors to work with their students, use interactive lectures and physical copies of assignments, and print lecture notes when possible. These methods can be more engaging and easier to remember, and students will be able to highlight important information for more memorable note-taking.
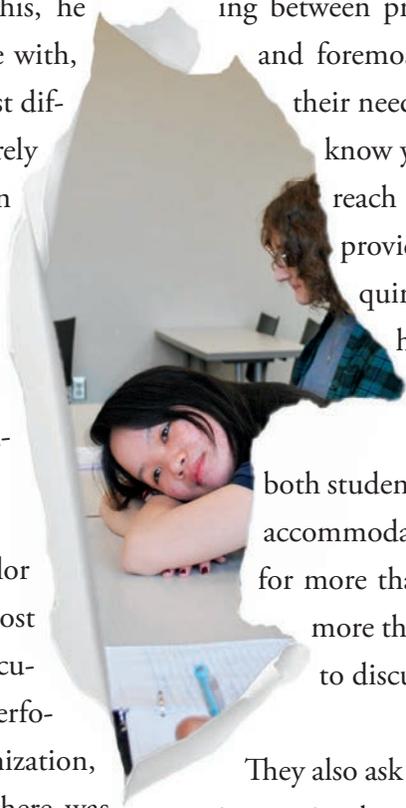
Photographer: Breanna Bailey

With this in mind, it would be best if said handouts were organized in a bullet-point or another similar fashion, as large paragraphs and blocks of text are difficult to focus on. It is also important to provide students with a break in class, especially between large topics to digest their notes and prepare for the next portion.

Just as every student learns differently, every person with ADHD has varied needs based on their personal learning habits and symptoms. With this in mind, students should not be afraid to do their work their own way to ensure it gets finished. There is no wrong way to organize or complete an assignment as long as it gets finished with the least stress possible, so find what works and do that.

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