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Reframing Intelligence in Leanne Betasamosake Simpson's *Noopiming: The Cure for White Ladies*

Hatice Bay

Abstract: Examining *Noopiming: The Cure for White Ladies*, by Leanne Betasamosake Simpson (Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg), as a powerful intervention in dominant discourses on intelligence, Hatice Bay argues that the novel constructs and enacts an Anishinaabe model of intelligence grounded in the land, relationality, embodiment, and interdependence—concepts boldly challenging and transcending conventional Western frameworks that focus solely on individual cognition, logic, and academic achievement. Drawing on Indigenous thinkers such as Jim Dumont, Gregory Cajete, Leroy Little Bear, and Simpson herself, Bay contextualizes *Noopiming* within a broader intellectual tradition that emphasizes ethical values, spiritual insight, and community accountability. Through its characters, structure, and collaborative artistic projects, *Noopiming* presents intelligence as a generative and life-affirming force. This analysis also highlights how Simpson's work reflects Anishinaabe scholar Lawrence W. Gross's "accretive thinking," a mode of knowledge creation that adds new layers of meaning through cyclical and networked processes and explores how visual and musical collaborations inspired by the novel extend its epistemological impact beyond literature. Ultimately, *Noopiming* offers a compelling model for decolonizing intellectual practices. It fosters more inclusive, respectful approaches to knowledge, thus contributing to the ongoing resurgence of Indigenous—in particular, Anishinaabe—presence, self-determination, and cultural vitality.

Keywords: Leanne Betasamosake Simpson, Noopiming: The Cure for White Ladies, Anishinaabe epistemology, Indigenous intelligence, land-based learning, Indigenous resurgence

Emotional Intelligence at Work (at Work): Enacting Emotional Labor During the First Year of a University-Wide QEP Writing Initiative

Jenise Hudson

Abstract: Writing Program Administrators (WPAs) have not always had the support of their English-department colleagues, at least partly due to given faculty members' tendency to set their own teaching and research apart as if it were implicitly superior to the work of rhetoric and composition experts (Costello and Navickas 99; Micciche 29–39, 74; Payne 280–281; Sicari 110). Yet, the growing corporatization of universities over the last twenty years has squeezed the resources

of humanities dramatically, making these divisions, aside from other matters, budgetarily untenable (see discussions in Alemán 108; McCrary and Holmes; Payne 281). Often it is the case now that literature and creative-writing faculty teach general education writing courses alongside their peers in composition studies; consequently, the rhetoric and composition specialists' once siloed accounts of invisible labor in the service of university assessment projects resonate—particularly in more financially constrained institutions where no WPA is in place—as departmentally shared experiences. In this constellation of tightening humanities budgets (Franke 13; Micciche 72), heightened oversight in the name of accountability (Colson et al. 93), and ever-expanding assessment metrics (Colson et al. 93), all members of the departmental unit bear the brunt of labor and costs involved in the execution of such mandates. To the degree that the labor exacted is emotionally and physically taxing, it raises the specter of burnout risk for already-stretched faculty members. These conditions help set the backdrop for my account of my efforts, as a Quality Enhancement Plan liaison, to exercise applied emotional intelligence and preventative interventions to reduce burnout risk for myself and my colleagues.

Keywords: burnout, emotional intelligence, emotional work, QEP, women and gender studies

Early Machine Learning and Artificial Animal Intelligences

James E. Dobson

Abstract: With compelling exploration of the technology's genealogy, James E. Dobson argues that early machine learning and neural network foundations might be best thought of as artificial animal intelligence, rather than artificial human intelligence. Drawing on insights from empirical and theoretical research on frogs and cats, engineers and scientists of the 1950s and 1960s developed early neural networks as simulations of these animals' visual systems. As capabilities continued to evolve, these networks were then reevaluated in light of modern metrics and contemporary studies of early childhood education. Dobson reconstructs and critiques the relays that were created, in this key moment in the history of artificial intelligence, highlighting the empirical research that linked together animal, child, and machine performance and produced a more nuanced understanding of the evaluation metrics used to assess these artificial neural networks. These early designs continue to exert their influence on the neural network architectures of today, and the biological models that inspired them maintain a lingering, spectral presence in contemporary artificial intelligence.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, machine learning, media, neural networks, technology

Queer Machine Reading and Close Reading in Literary Studies in the Age of AI

Heejoung Shin

Abstract: How, in this age of artificial intelligence, do we imagine a queer machine reading where cultural specificities are (re)discovered, reclaimed, and reattributed through queer theory, close reading, and calculative practice? Heejoung Shin sets forth the groundwork to explore this recalibrated framework, paying special attention to the word embedding model both as a calculative machine learning methodology and queering strategy loaded with subversive power, a technique that tends to highlight the single and particular over the general. Shin discusses how static and contextual word embeddings can be utilized for queering projects through close reading, explaining their conceptual and empirical foundations, and providing examples demonstrated through close reading. While contextual word embeddings are known for better addressing polysemy and highlighting the functionality of key non-normative language, Shin asserts that static word embeddings might be a more satisfactory approach for close reading, in their capacity to discover related concepts. Lastly, building upon digital literary studies on the topic of distant reading, Shin stretches the disciplinary definition of close reading, situating it in the broader context of quantification, in alignment with distant reading.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, close reading, distant reading, literary studies, machine learning, marginality, natural language processing, queer theory, underrepresentation, word embeddings

Generative AI and Professional Writing: Collaborating with Students on Classroom Policy

Tara Moore

Abstract: As generative AI reshapes academic practices and professional writing expectations, instructors face growing pressure to determine how—and how much—AI integration belongs in the classroom. This study looks at a collaborative approach in which students provided input during both the planning and implementation of AI guidelines for course projects. The findings suggest a framework for integrating AI into writing instruction. Key outcomes include the importance of teaching students composition fundamentals before expecting them to evaluate AI outputs, the value of instructor-led training on ethical AI use, and the relevance of establishing clear boundaries around AI practices in academic and professional roles.

Keywords: generative AI, AI policies, writing instruction, web writing, academic integrity, AI-assisted writing

Confident Confabulations: Gerard Manley Hopkins in London—AI + Cambridge University Press Publication

Jude V. Nixon

Abstract: Jude V. Nixon's "Confident Confabulations: Gerard Manley Hopkins in London—AI + Cambridge University Press" compares two forms of text: his chapter "London," for Cambridge University Press, against two sets of AI-produced essays exploring the roles London played in Hopkins's life. Analyzing the responses to series of prompts on confluence between city and poet, Nixon examines the AI-generated texts to locate instabilities, "hallucinations" (factual errors), useful and authentic information, sourcing, and attribution, seeking to determine what information the LLMs got right, what they got wrong, and what they ignored, omitted, or simply did not know. While LLMs do make choices, they do not exercise judgment in the process by which ideas originate, evolve, and grow. Other questions persist: What are the ethical, pedagogical, and scholarly value to these productions? How might they impact the ways students learn and scholars write? How can the output be evaluated? Perhaps the most fundamental question with AI-generated texts is one of agency, not the *deus ex machina* but the *homo ex machina*—what cumulative effects might these have on the dis- or re-placement of the human?

Keywords: ChatGPT, Omniscience, LLMs, knowledge, hallucinations, datasets, scholarship, the classroom

Machine Brains or Human Hearts: AI, Reading, and Detective Fiction

Sunggyung Jo

Abstract: To examine the evolving act and meaning of reading long novels in the age of artificial intelligence, Sunggyung Jo focuses on the interplay between human and machine-aided reading practices through the lens of detective fiction. Recent computational literary criticism, such as distant reading, has renewed interest in detective fiction's structural formulas, highlighting its suitability for data-driven analysis while also exposing the genre's self-reflexive adaptations to changing cultural and technological contexts. Jo contends that detective fiction's paradigm shift—away from cold logic to a more human-centered focus that embraces empathy, imperfection, and social complexity—offers critical insights for reimagining AI culture. By tracing the genre's genealogy and its ongoing negotiations between scale, speed, and effect, Jo further suggests that literary criticism can play a vital role in shaping a more nuanced, human-centric discourse on the future of AI, advocating for the integration of literary and humanities perspectives into technological development and cultural imagination.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Critical AI, Detective Fiction, Genre, Literary Criticism