

SOURCE A

Now that the state has legalized marijuana for medical therapy, it is important for residents to grasp how it acts and what its effects are, before examining the unusual difficulties it presents as a therapeutic agent. The active compound in marijuana, called tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), acts on endocannabinoid (CB1 and CB2) receptors in a range of structures in the brain, causing stimulation of appetite, calming, and analgesic effects (McCarburg 475). It is an effective agent to counteract the nausea, headaches, insomnia, loss of appetite and general pain associated with chemotherapy. There is also data supporting its palliative effects for many symptoms of HIV, multiple sclerosis and a variety of other neurological disorders (Atkinson 19). With a firmer understanding of its attractiveness as a medicinal therapy, it is necessary to become familiar with the difficulties of producing, administering, standardizing and taxing marijuana.

SAMPLE B

I am concerned that this ballot question does not prevent a patient from ending their life early because of factors other than pain. I would like the next death with dignity act to prevent terminally ill people from ending their lives early as much as it can. Many people say that there are parts of this proposed law that assure no one would end their life for reasons other than pain, yet the only safeguard that I can find in the law is that the request of the patient must be "voluntary" (Galvin). But we can never know what truly motivates someone to die because we cannot read their mind. There are "subtle forces" such as "that certain look of exhaustion in a loved one's eyes" that can persuade a sick person to end their life as argued by Ben Mattlin (Mattlin). Ben Mattlin is not terminally ill, but he struggles with an illness that makes him need assistance in his everyday tasks (Mattlin). He provides the perspective of an ill person and explains how easily they can be persuaded to end their life because of their fragile state (Mattlin). This persuasion does not have to be verbal; it can be the guilt a sick person feels over the sadness in their family member's eyes or their family's financial struggles because of this person's illness (Mattlin). These arguments lead me to believe that many terminally ill people may not even be in pain at all. In fact, information gathered from doctors in Oregon proved that only twenty two percent of terminally ill people who decided to end their life claimed that they were in pain (Emanuel). If I am going to put my religious beliefs aside and vote for this kind of law, I want to be assured that the right people are getting what they need. I propose that doctors note any pain the patient is in when they first get the illness and any pain they feel as their illness progresses so that we may be assured that terminally ill people are not motivated by another factor. I do not want people to end their lives because of their emotions or financial issues. As I think about those people who suffer from pain, I come to another concern that I must address before I can support this kind of law and that concern is the end of someone's life.

KUSPER

Misspecification

Scholars tend to define privacy as understood within the confines of their specific research. As a result, their notions of privacy are inherently limited, and they remain unable to capture its broader meaning. Regarding modern business technology, for instance, Marcella and Stucki state that "privacy ... typically applies to the information-handling practices of an organization and the processing of personal information through all stages of its (the information's) life cycle" (2003:xii). Though some feminists offer qualified defenses of privacy, the feminist critique of the liberal ideal of the private as the realm within which people (historically women) have suffered

and also in which others (generally men) have not been held accountable, is well established. This privacy, Catherine MacKinnon says, "is personal, intimate, autonomous, particular, individual, the original source and final outpost of the self ... in short, defined by everything that feminism reveals women have never been allowed to be or to have" (MacKinnon, 1987:99). Privacy as a legal concept, as we have seen, is difficult to contend with and ends in strictly delimited categories. For instance, privacy law expert, Glenn, claims that two categories of privacy exist: *tort privacy*, "a private or civil injury to a person, property, or reputation," and *constitutional privacy*, "the right of the individual to be free from unwanted and unwarranted governmental intrusion in matters affecting fundamental rights" (2003:5-6). Such narrowly constructed conceptions of privacy are representative and are, in obvious ways, restricted in their utility.

Field/Multiple Sources

1. What is the topic of Kasper's paragraph? Find and underline the sentence in the text and then paraphrase below.
2. Which sources does Kasper draw on in this paragraph?
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
3. How do these sources work within the paragraph? What function do they serve? Does each source serve the same function as the others, or do they do the same thing?
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
4. Which of these sources is most important to proving the point the author is trying to make in this paragraph? Which is most useful in your opinion?
5. How would this paragraph function (or would this paragraph function) without the multiple source discussion?