MDMC Speaker Offers Insights Into Future of Technology

KAY RIDDLE
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

SOME days it seems like the future is hurrying toward people faster than they can adapt. Peering into that future can be frightening, but it may also be the best way to cope with what is to come.

The future was on full display this past week at the Midwest Digital Marketing Conference (MDMC), produced by the University of Missouri–St. Louis College of Business and presented by Charter Spectrum at Union Station on April 12 and 13. It brought together over 1,300 social and digital marketing wizards from a host of industries and startups to learn and connect with the latest trends, innovations, and ideas.

Among the many notable presenters and keynote speakers was James Whitaker, Ph.D., the self-described “technical evangelist” at Microsoft. His presentation was entitled simply, “A Brief Introduction to the Future” and the vision he shared was of a world to come that is profoundly different than the one people know now.

Whitaker laid out for the packed audience three great disruptions of the past 30 years. It began with the mainframe computers that revolutionized mankind’s ability to stretch their own minds. He said that mainframes “ruled the world,” which is, “until they didn’t.”

Like Prometheus stealing fire from the Greek gods and giving it to man, PCs took the power of those mainframes and gave it to the homes and offices of everyone. That was the second disruption.

The third was the creation of the world wide web, connecting people around the globe. Suddenly, one did not have to go to a brick-and-mortar store to buy software, movies, or music, eBay, Facebook, YouTube, Amazon, and even dating sites emerged. Another presenter noted that the first clickable advertisement appeared on computers on October 27, 1994, from AT&T.

Whitaker said people are currently in a fourth disruption: the advent of smart phones and mobile devices. Just as it is hard for people to imagine what it was like for their parents to have grown up in a time before cell phones, it will also be difficult to remember a time before smartphones and tablets. Maps suddenly went the way of the dinosaurs with the advent of electronic driving directions and users had new distractions like Pokémon Go. There continued on page 6

What’s Inside:

Service Academy, pg. 3
DACA Students, pg. 4
Italian Film Festival, pg. 5
MDMC Photos, pg. 8

PRIZM Builds Bridge of Understanding Across UMSL

LEAH JONES
FEATURES EDITOR

FOR the last 6,000 years, humans have been making bricks for their architectural endeavors. While the Great Wall was built as a defense system to keep invaders out of the country, today people also build metaphorical walls of bricks to separate themselves from other people.

PRIZM, the queer-trans-straight alliance at the University of Missouri–St. Louis demonstrated these metaphorical bricks and walls on the Millennium Student Center bridge this past week with their Walls of Intolerance event. Students wrote instances of discrimination on red blocks of construction paper, which were meant to simulate bricks. PRIZM members then taped these blocks onto the windows of the bridge, effectively building a wall built of discrimination and intolerance.

Jessie Kehle, graduate, English, and president of PRIZM described the annual project. “This is a program where students are supposed to write instances of discrimination, bias, or judgment that either they have witnessed, experienced, or seen someone else experience,” Kehle said. “The idea is we cover the bridge this past week with their ‘Walls of Intolerance.’”

Continued on page 5

John Butterly: Racism Begets World Hunger

LEAH JONES
FEATURES EDITOR

T HE United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that over 795 million people, suffered from chronic undernourishment from 2014 to 2016. 21.5% of these children under five years old were estimated to have stunted growth because of malnutrition. According to UNICEF, half of all of these children lived in Asia, and over one-third lived in Africa.

Dr. John R. Butterly, M.D., a fellow of the American College of Physicians, as well as a fellow of the American College of Cardiology, who teaches and conducts research as an professor of medicine at the Dartmouth Institute, spoke to University of Missouri–St. Louis faculty, staff, and students about this intersection of global hunger and race throughout the week. Butterly’s work as both a practicing physician and as an administrator in healthcare delivery programs has led him to the intersection of health, politics, and social injustice, which he addresses in his book “Hunger: The Biology and Politics of Starvation,” as well as in his upcoming book “Global Health and Society.”

Butterly will lead the charge to address this intersection with his work at UMSL. In addition, he also led a seminar on narrative medicine for a gerontology class on Friday. Between all of these classes, Butterly found the time to give an open lecture in the SGA Chambers from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. on April 11, during which he spoke to the audience about how racism influences world-wide health. His visit was funded by a Visiting Scholar’s grant awarded by the College of Arts and Sciences.

Aaron Jones, junior, pre-social work, attended the evening’s lecture after hearing Butterly’s earlier lecture in one of Dr. Susan Brownell’s sociology, gerontology, and gender studies courses. The topic was very interesting... and I have always been interested in the environment and people. That’s why I am [studying] social work. So, I really don’t know what to expect, but I heard that I was in for a treat,” he said before the event.

Dr. Kathleen Butterfly Ngo, associate teaching professor in sociology, gerontology, and gender studies, and director of the gender studies programs at UMSL, intro-
Math Problem of the Week

Suppose you have a fair coin (equally likely to land on either side) and call one side “heads” and the other side “tails.” What is the probability that you flip as many “heads” as “tails?”

Email solutions to covertdj@umsl.edu.

There were no correct guesses for this puzzle.
The Cloud replaced the web. It is not as noticeable since the cloud kept up the www addresses, but there is no longer a web of connected servers as there was in the beginning. Massive data collection is now possible. Some estimates claim that 90 percent of the more moved data and content ever created has been done in the last two years (source: Science Daily).

Whitaker observed that the world we know is being reduced to data, data that machines will be able to use to radically change our world. The image of everyone looking down at his or her smart phone and scrolling will become passé. In the future, according to Whitaker, one will not need to do all that work of scrolling; the machines will simply sort out what you want or perhaps need to know. There will no longer be screens because the images will simply be beamed into your visual cortex. Virtual reality may become the new reality for gaming and entertainment.

He also cited self-driving cars and speculated that, as machines would be able to drive cars much more safely than humans, one day the operating of a vehicle by a human may be outlawed. Machines would be able to drive cars much more safely than humans, one day the operating of a vehicle by a human might be outlawed. Machines will begin to anticipate our needs, and the interactive voice assistants like Amazon Echo and Google Home will simply know what to do. It will be the age of autonomous machines. We already have refrigerators that can scan their own contents and order what you need.

Autonomous machines will, according to Whitaker, replace most blue collar and service jobs. He warned, however, that many traditional white-collar jobs would not be spared. He cited that investment consultants are just there to make you feel good and that computers are doing all investments in the stock market and commodities. He said that some apps would soon be doing a better job of finding loopholes in the law and handling parking and speeding tickets than traditional lawyers.

Each of the previous disruptions Whitaker spoke of took about 10 years to catch hold and replace our previous view of the world—which means the future is already upon us.

Students can be nominated for more than one academy. Admission requirements differ for each academy, and nominees compete with each other for the position. The process opens May 15 the year before the student will graduate from high school. The academies then met with applicants in October or November. Academies notified applicants of their admission status in February.

The class of 2017 nominees are Caleb Berry, Caron Berry, Alana Chandler, Dylan Crawford, David Le, Robert Shields, Jr., Katherine Stujsenske, Jennifer Thomas, Bren dan Farmer, Josiah Goosen, Laryn Grant, Austin LaRue, and Darric Woodley.


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PRIZM Deconstructs Walls of Hatred and Discrimination

continued from page 1
whole bridge with them so that people
know that this kind of stuff does
not go away and we are not going to go away
in your lifetime, or your lifetime, or probably anybody’s lifetime [...] and you’ve got to pay attention to it.”

Sammi Risius, sophomore, media
studies is a general member of
PRIZM. Risius said that the Walls
of Intolerance was a perfect chance to
highlight her favorite PRIZM events. “I don’t like people making fun of other people. I don’t like people bringing criticism
down, so this is something that we
do to make people aware. People
can read these events and think, ‘Oh, I didn’t know that was such a big deal.’ Or [people] writing down
[instances of discrimination] lets them vent it out,” she said.

“I hope it is going to be success-
ful. I hope we are going to fill every
single window,” Kehe said.

After a week of building the
Walls of Intolerance with bricks of
discrimination on the MSC bridge
all week, from 4 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.,
PRIZM held their Day of Silence,
followed by the Breaking the Sil-
ence event, which featured a band
and open-mic for those who wished
to speak. “We are going to break
down the wall silently as a community [...] on the Day of Silence,” Kehe said.

Then we will wake up to the
Fireside Lounge, and that is where
we will do an open mic night to
break the silence of the day for those
prisoners to share their stories.”

“We [will] tear it down, like
tearing down discrimination,” Risi-
us said on their TritonSync page.
PRIZM’s stated goal is “to create
and maintain an inclusive, safe, and
accepting environment on our cam-
pus for people of all sexual orien-
tations and gender identities;” as well as to undermine negative stig-
mata and educate students on
discrimination. While this event aimed to fulfill these goals, Kehe and Risius hoped that students would take away more than just the knowledge that discrimination exists.

Risius said that she hoped that
students would take up a call to ac-
tion from the event. “These kinds of
hurtful things happen, and we need to
do something. So, the first step, of
course, is to notice it. The sec-
dard is to act on it. We need people
to join the fight against these kinds
of things. It’s very important that
we do that,” Kehe said. “I have a lot of
marginalized identities, so I get it a lot. People will make fun of me be-
cause I am gay. They will make fun of me because my wife is transgender.
People may make fun of me because
I am on the autism spectrum. It gets to you. It really does.”

[“Students should] watch what they say and not talk about others. They might not know that they are
being rude [...] Be mindful of others,”

Risius continued. While humans
have used brick historically to build walls to separate and isolate themselves, they have also used bricks to build bridges to connect them to oth-
er people. People may build walls of intolerance with bricks of dis-
comfort, but they can also take action to build bridges and try to un-
derstand each other with bricks of understanding.

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Candice Murdock
Staff Writer

On April 10, the Hispanic Lati-
nos in St. Louis (HISLA) held
a forum on Deferred Action for
Childhood Arrivals (DACA), which
explained the realities of being an undocumented student in the Unit-
ed States to students, faculty, and
staff at the University of Missouri–
St. Louis. Virginia Braxs, a Wash-
ington University professor of Spanish,
vice president of the Hispanic Arts
Council of St. Louis and a graduate
of the University of California–Ber-
keley, and Butterly’s graduate mentor,
developed a method to measure evolu-
tionary rates through mitochondrial
DNA. Through his groundbreaking
work, Wilson posited the African
Eve Hypothesis, which claims that
all humans descended from a single
racial characteristic, justified this otherness and these racist
classifications. According to
Butterly, it is therefore important
to understand whether or not
people are of the same original or not. If they are of the same origin, then the logic behind the otherness be-
comes null and void.

The earliest Homo erectus re-
mains, which dated back to 1.7 mil-
lion years ago, were discovered in
Africa. Homo erectus dispersed
from Africa throughout the world
sometime after this. However, moder-
ately modern humans evolved into
Homo sapiens. The question
as to whether or not one believes
that humans could be subdivided
into subspecies. Once you say that,
you begin that ‘us versus them’ dichoto-
my,” Butterly explained. “And if you are going on being racist, then you (justify) eugenics, which is selective breeding, that actually started in the
United States prior to Nazism. You can justify oppression and segre-
gation, and eventually ... genocide, because if those are different races, then they are not human and then we are able to oppress them.”

He then went on to give a histor-
ical example of this theory of poly-
genesis at work. Carolos Linnaeus,
who developed the biological sys-
tem of classification still used today,
and his followers further divided
the species of homo sapiens into four subspecies: americana, asiat-
ica, africana, and europaea. He de-
defined these subspecies not only by
their phenotypical presentation but
also where the science in…” Butterly
explained.

though his argument was based in
scientific research, true to inter-
disciplinary form, Butterly began
his line of logic in Western theologi-
cal traditions, which he said informs thought and discourse around topics

A large part of global hunger has to do
with racism, says Dr. Butterly.

such as race in the Western world,
whether or not one believes that the
religious tradition has any basis in
reality. He began by explaining the
difference between genetics, the the-
ory that all humans evolved from
a common ancestor, and polygenesis,
the theory that modern-day humans evolved from many different ancient
people. If humans evolved from dif-
dent ancestors, Butterly said, then
humans could be subdivided into
subspecies. “Once you say that, you
begin that ‘us versus them’ dichoto-
my,” Butterly explained. “And if you are going on being racist, then you
(justify) eugenics, which is selective breeding, that actually started in the
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explained.
I f you were offered enough money, would you post a video on the internet of you and your partner having sex? This question forms the basis of Italian director Edoardo Leo’s latest comedy, “Che Vuoi Che Sia” (“What’s the Big Deal”). The film, which premiered in Italy on November 9, was shown for the first time in St. Louis at Washington University’s Jerzewiak Family Auditorium on April 14. The screening was part of the ongoing Italian Film Festival of St. Louis, an annual, month-long celebration of Italian culture, continued on page 8.

The video begins attracting attention, and donations come pouring in. By the next morning, Claudio’s crowdfunding campaign has already raised €4,000, compared to the paltry €80 that it had raised in a month. Quickly, Claudio and Anna have become the subject of a virally spreading clickbait article.

The development of a website is not an ideal or even logical crowdfunding project because it incurs minimal start up costs and provides no tangible incentive for investors.

Help the Pierre Laclede Honors College begin its summer countdown on April 20 at 8 p.m. “Get Crunk!” will have ‘kickin’ music, strobe lights, a nacho bar, a photo booth, volleyball, music, glow sticks, root beer pong, beach balls, mocktails, dancing, prize, and much more,” according to PLHCSA’s Facebook event page. All UMSL students, faculty, staff, and alumni of all mediums and levels are encouraged to participate!

Contact KateVotaw@umsl.edu for more information
Pierre Laclede Honors College

Celebrating The Arts
The 15th annual art exhibit showcasing UMSL community drawings, paintings, photography, sculptures and more!
April 24-27 In Province House (South Campus)
Reception April 27, 2:30-4:00
Submit art to: Pierre Laclede Honors College, Provincial House Main Office, Room 109, by 4:00, April 21.
Up to three original works per artist, and if possible art should be marked or able to stand on an easel.
Students, Faculty, Staff, & Alumni of all mediums and levels are encouraged to participate!
Contact KateVotaw@umsl.edu for more information
Pierre Laclede Honors College

The Italian Film Festival of St. Louis, an annual, month-long film festival celebrating the language and culture of Italy through modern cinema, continues this week with a second screening of the lauded 2016 Italian comedy “La Piazza Gioia” (“Like Crazy”). Directed by Paolino Virzì, the film tells the story of an unlikely friendship that forms between two psychiatric patients. The screening will be held at 8 p.m., in Lab Sciences 300 on Washington University’s Danforth campus.

ARTS CALENDAR

This weekend, the Blanche M. Touhill Performing Arts Center will host the annual Greater St. Louis Jazz Festival. The festival will take place Friday, April 21 and Saturday, April 22.

April 20: 8 p.m. A Tribute to Louis Armstrong will feature guest musician Wycliffe Gordon, trombone; Terell Stafford, trumpet; Chris Vadala, saxophone. The April 22 performance is titled “Celebrating the 100th Birthday of Dizzy Gillespie” and will feature guest musician Jon Faddis, a renowned trumpet player who studied under Gillespie in his (Fad- dios) youth. Both performances begin at 8 p.m. A weekend pass is available for $60; otherwise, each performance costs $35 to attend. Student tickets are available for $15.

The poster for Edoardo Leo’s film, “Che Vuoi Che Sia.” Its St. Louis debut was last week. COURTESY OF THE TOHILL PERFORMING ARTS CENTER

The situation continues to spiral out of control, and soon enough, Claudio and Anna become Khadashian-esque internet celebrities with sponsors and daytime TV appearances. The couple finds themselves at the center of a public debate, with one side maintaining that such wanton exhibitionism is shamef ul and disgusting and the other side asking, “What’s the big deal?”

In the end, Claudio and Anna must decide whether their conjugal intimacy is indeed priceless or just another commodity to be bought and sold.

“Che Vuoi Che Sia” is not a bad movie. The acting and cinematography are both superb, and the comedy is varied and rarely falls flat. Furthermore, Edoardo Leo’s interrogation of internet and tech culture is commendable. The protest topic is seldom addressed so directly and with such earnestness. But the film is certainly less than perfect.

One of the film’s major faults is its ill-conceived premise, namely, the notion of crowdfunding the development of a website. Crowdfunding is a strategy employed by people who want to create a tangible product—for example, a watch, a personal 3D printer, or a movie. The creation of such products usually incurs a large initial start up cost, which would be insurmountable without the money of outside investors. Crowdfunding is essentially an informal and somewhat altruistic form of investment. In return for their money, crowdfunders usually receive the finished product before it is released to the public, plus they can feel good about helping other people realize their entrepreneur- ial dreams. The development of a website is not an ideal or even logical crowdfunding project because it incurs minimal start up costs and provides no tangible incentive for investors.

In “Che Vuoi Che Sia,” it is never clear exactly why Claudio feels he needs €20,000 in order to develop his website. He has a degree in computer engineering, so we can assume that he will manage the coding himself.

STL Italian Film Festival Shows “Che Vuoi Che Sia”
RWC to Host Second Bouldering Competition This Thursday

The University of Missouri-St. Louis Recreation and Wellness Center (RWC) is hosting its second bouldering competition on April 20. The first bouldering competition required students to register for the free event. This year, the bouldering competition will require no registration, and encourages students to drop in and participate. The event will be held between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. on April 20.

"Last year, we didn't have as many participants as I would've liked, but the people who did come had a lot of fun," said Sherman Brawner, senior, criminology and criminal justice, and climbing wall attendant at the RWC.

In the lower level of the RWC, the climbing center is located next to the equipment room, and to the right of the stairwell. The bouldering wall, which is color-coded with different routes, has no ropes or harnesses, which could be intimidating to some, but the bouldering wall area is equipped with padded flooring. The area is also staffed with attendants for competitors' protection, making this a fun, safe, and free climbing experience.

The competition will be altered slightly from last year, in which a few competitors dominated the competition, to all the wall attendants' surprise. "We had three guys that came. Only one of them climbed often. They all climbed frequently at other places like Upper Limits, and Climb So Ill. They knocked our socks off with how good they were. We need to make some hard stuff if they come back," Brawner said. Competitors will be divided based on ability and will compete in their respective divisions, to avoid a beginner feeling discouraged when competing against a more advanced climber. Being an athlete in another sport does not necessarily translate into success at climbing either, as Brawner has noticed.

"There are some very good athletes. Swim, basketball, baseball, football, whatever it is, they come down here try to do it and go. "Wow, I didn't know it was that hard," Brawner said. Brawner explained, "The better you get and the farther along you go, you realize the less you want to use your upper body, and the more you want to use your legs."

Brawner first started working in the UMSL call center before transferring over to the RWC, wanting a job that was more physically rewarding. During his time as an attendant, he has seen a large number of students come and attempt the climbing wall at least once. "The way that I've seen it, 80–90 percent that have used the wall have used once or twice to see how it was, then they don't come back. But for the 10–20 percent that come back frequently, I think they definitely benefit from it," Brawner said. Last year's winners received free guest passes to Climb So Ill, which is still being considered as a prize for this year.

The first bouldering competition on April 20.

**The Current (TC):** How long have you been playing softball?

**Stupek:** I have been playing since I was in about first grade, starting with T-ball, and I started my first year leader in rural, how season when I was in third grade. I have been playing ever since, spending most of my summers traveling around to different states to play, and playing on my high school team in the spring.

**The Current (TC):** Do you have the biggest impact on your softball career?

**Stupek:** Definitely my parents because of all the time they have put into taking me to practices, games, and practicing with me. My dad and I would really practice almost every night together. It was a big time commitment for them as well, and I am really thankful that they were willing to do everything they did for me. Also, my travel ball coach, Dale Shelton, because he was really starting trying to get my name out there to coaches, and building my confidence.

**The Current (TC):** What made you choose UMSL to play softball?

**Stupek:** The big thing that made me decide to come to UMSL was that I could love being part of a team and also go through the nursing program. A lot of sports coaches don't think their athletes are nursing students because of the demanding schedule; across the board, in all the sports, UMSL is open to working with student-athletes. UMSL is not too far from home (about two and a half hours), so I still get to see my family a lot because I am very close with them. Also, I could see that the softball program was starting to really become something, and I wanted to be a part of a good organization.

**The Current (TC):** How did that achievement feel for you?

**Stupek:** It feels good! I am proud that I was able to have some kind of impact here, and grateful for all of the opportunities that I have gotten throughout my four years.

**The Current (TC):** Do you have a favorite game during your career that stands out to you?

**Stupek:** I don't think there is just one game that stands out to me specifically, but any conference championship game we won, and all the games we won in post-season really stand out to me. The atmosphere is fun to be around in such high pressure games, and the feeling of getting that third out in the seventh inning of a big game and winning something, I have been lucky to have played with such fantastic athletes and get to experience a lot of winning in my time here.

**The Current (TC):** What words of encouragement do you have for the Tritons' future in softball?

**Stupek:** I would like for the team and myself to experiencing winning another conference championship, along with playing in another postseason. Personally, I am not sure, I have kind of made it a point this year to not look at my statistics, team statistics, or where I am in relation to any records. I just want to enjoy the rest of my season. I am happy for any honors I have already received and would be very excited to experience them in my time here.

**The Current (TC):** What words of encouragement do you have for the Tritons' future in softball?

**Stupek:** The best thing to do is just to enjoy it. Everyone told me that it flies by, and you never believe them until it happens to you, because as a freshman you can't even imagine the idea of you ever being a senior, but it came fast. It's a bit of your life in your time, so just work out hard, study hard, make some time for friends, family, and enjoy, enjoy, enjoy.
Attack on Shayrat: Who Really Wins From Acts of War?

CHRIS ZUVER
STAFF WRITER

On the night of April 6, at the order of President Trump, the USS Porter launched 59 Tomahawk missiles at the Shayrat Airbase in Syria, opening a new chapter in the war on terror.

The strike was ordered in response to a chemical attack two days prior in the Syrian town of Khan Shykhun, which killed at least 74 people and injured more than 500. The governments of multiple countries—including the United States, Israel, and the United Kingdom—all agreed that the chemical attack must have been ordered by Syrian President Bashar al-Assad.

In a letter that Trump sent to Congress after the attack, he wrote: “I directed this action in order to degrade the Syrian military’s ability to conduct further chemical weapons attacks and to dissuade the Syrian regime from using or proliferating chemical weapons.” Furthermore, he wrote, “I acted in the vital national security and foreign policy interest in the United States.”

Since 2013, the established state of Syria has been in a civil war involving multiple factions including Al-Qaeda, Al-Qaida, and the Islamic State (ISIS). Since the beginning of this civil war, there have been other incidents of chemical attacks, such as the Ghouta attack in 2013, which was also blamed on Assad without proof.

What is unusual about the idea of Assad ordering this recent chemical attack on his own citizens (besides the fact that he could have attacked his own civilians), is that he reportedly turned over all of his chemical weapons to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) for destruction in 2013 after the Ghouta attack, which killed over 280 people. This was done in response to pressure from the possibility of the U.S. taking military action against Syria.

Now, I’m not naive. Just because Assad claimed to have turned over all of his chemical weapons, he could obviously lie about that. But what would he have to gain from ordering an attack on his own people? Also, I would have had to consider that if the last attack that was blamed on him almost drew U.S. intervention, another attack would likely cause the same or similar ramifications. Currently, Assad’s side is winning the civil war—why would he carry out an attack that would damage his reputation and create more enemies right now?

One possibility is that if Syrian warplanes bombed a rebel weapons depot where chemical weapons were being stored, the explosion could have caused the gas containers to rupture and proceed to disperse into the streets. Another scenario is that Al-Qaida jihadis simply staged another attack. This wouldn’t be the first instance in which the rebel group showed disregard for human rights.

Meanwhile, in America, one would think that the mainstream media outlets would have varied opinions on the situation. With the possibility that Assad is not to blame in the recent chemical attack, one would think this would be addressed by the news networks.

However, with few exceptions, this has not been the case.

On April 7, an article was published on media website FAIR titled, “Five Top Papers Run 18 Opinion Pieces Praising Syria Strikes – Zero Are Critical.” In the article, it stated that what five of the major U.S. publications—the New York Times, Washington Post, USA Today, Wall Street Journal, and New York Daily News, gave no room for opposition to Trump’s airstrikes in their editorials. Between the five papers, they ran a total of 18 op-eds that supported the attack.

CNN host Fareed Zakaria, in an on-air commentary, said that in the wake of the Shayrat attack, “Donald Trump became president of the United States,” and that “President Trump recognized that the President of the United States does have to act to enforce international laws.” Additionally, upon discussing the video footage of the Shayrat attack, on-air MSNBC anchor Brian Williams described scenes from the footage as “beautiful pictures,” in a heavily patriotic tone, and he even quoted the late Leonard Cohen, saying “I am guided by the beauty of our weapons.”

So why does the mainstream media have this favoring support when they talk about the attack on Shayrat? Why do they unequivocally support President Trump’s actions?

The answer is simple. As mentioned, “War is big business.” Companies such as Raytheon, who developed the Tomahawk missiles used against the Shayrat airbase, will inevitably make more money from the U.S. military.

It is interesting that President Trump is invested in Raytheon as well, whose stocks rose after the attack.

But when it comes to the media, they need viewers to support them, and war coverage brings a surge of traffic to their networks. So it seems obvious that they want to support these types of actions, as conflict creates stories. And why would they want to create doubt in the narrative by giving doubt to actions of the military? It doesn’t matter if a news outlet is biased toward left-wing ideals or right-wing ideals; both sides profit from coverage of war and conflict. It’s like the old saying: “If it bleeds, it leads.”

Just this month alone, most major stories have either focused on touchy situations with the U.S.’s involvement with Syria, Russia, and, of course, North Korea.

The mainstream media isn’t as much focused on giving fair coverage as it is on gaining an audience. If you ask me, any publication can draw attention by pointing to the absurd or macabre. Such as conflict creates stories. And why would they want to create doubt in the American culture needs to value international travel as an essential means to travel. Of the approximately 320 million people who are released a slightly depressing graph on mandatory paid vacation leave by U.S. workers, it would be a certain degree of self-interest.

Steven Doerhoff
GUEST WRITER

After traveling abroad for the first time in 2014, I wondered why Americans are so reluctant to do the same. In many cases, they don’t even have the ambition to do so. When I broke the news to family and friends about my travels, I went there were Brits, Aussies, and French and U.K. workers receive 76 percent of the population held a lack of free time is surely an other reason more Americans aren’t leavin...
“Che Vuo Che Sia”

Continued from Page 5

sell all the money necessary because he wants to quit his computer repair job in order to focus on developing the website! If so, that is never explicitly stated in the movie. Instead, the importance of the €20,000 is presented as self-evident and never adequately explained. Since the entire plot hinges on Claudio’s pursuit of this all-important pecuniary concern was somewhat funny to me as I sped down a dirt road...