



CCM students, faculty divided on regulating internet info

BY GARRET JAMISON
Staff Writer

The internet is a relatively new technology, roughly 30 years old. However, some County College of Morris students have had the opportunity to use the internet their whole lives. With most people having access to the various articles and forums that spread information, the risk of misinformation spreading is extremely high, and that spread happens now more than ever.

CCM students and faculty are divided on the issue of regulations to help stop the spread of misinformation. Some believe that regulation is needed by the government or major tech companies. Others believe that their privacy already gets invaded too excessively.

According to the Pew Re-

search Center, U.S. adults are split almost down the middle, with 48% believing that the government should regulate information on the internet and 50% thinking that freedom of information should be protected, even if it means false information being published. Almost 60% of U.S. adults believe that tech companies should be regulating information, and 39% believe they shouldn't.

Logan Barinder, a student in the information technology department at CCM, claims that many articles on the internet make false claims. One example was an article about a solar-powered car that excited him. "It hasn't left prototyping phase; they haven't even made a physical model yet," Barinder said. "Someone said this is going to redefine cars, but it doesn't even exist yet."

Barinder was passionately

against a government agency, such as the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), regulating information on the internet, going so far as to use an obscenity to show his vehemence. "Just no," Barinder said. "There's already enough invasion of privacy."

Barinder said he's also against tech companies running the regulations and added that they already have code in place that invades our privacy and obtains our usage information to present targeted ads. "We already know Google is notorious for skimming and pushing stuff down," Barinder said. "That's why the links at the top all say 'ad' because you can pay Google to boost your link."

Lenny Camacho is a business administration major at CCM. "A lot of articles, yeah," Camacho said about his experience with

false information on the internet. "There's a lot of information out there that definitely deceives one's thoughts and processes and when you find out what really is the truth, it's shocking at first. The contradictions that we see online every single day make you think, well, what is real and what is not; what is real news and what is fake news? ... There are people who try to hide the truth for their own selfish reasons."

Camacho said he'd prefer tech companies instill the regulations, if there are to be regulations, because they would let users be freer in their choice of words. "They can change how you get it out there, but it's still your word," Camacho said.

Patricia Galardi is a Mathematics department administrative assistant at CCM. Galardi said that she uses the internet for

information daily and doesn't believe she has ever been led to believe anything false. "I would not feel comfortable with that," Galardi said about hypothetically learning she had been deceived on the internet. Galardi said that she doesn't like government having control over everything, and is against a government agency, such as the FCC, implanting regulations on information. "I don't think they should arbitrarily do that," Galardi said. Galardi said if the FCC were to instill such regulations, they would need to prove the information is false first. "Overall, if there's false information being circulated out there, that's not OK. ... It just creates confusion for everybody," Galardi said. "False information should not be put on the internet. If it's proven to be false, it should not be out there."

OPINION: A breakthrough in the animal rights movement

BY ROY BERKOWITZ
Editor-in-Chief

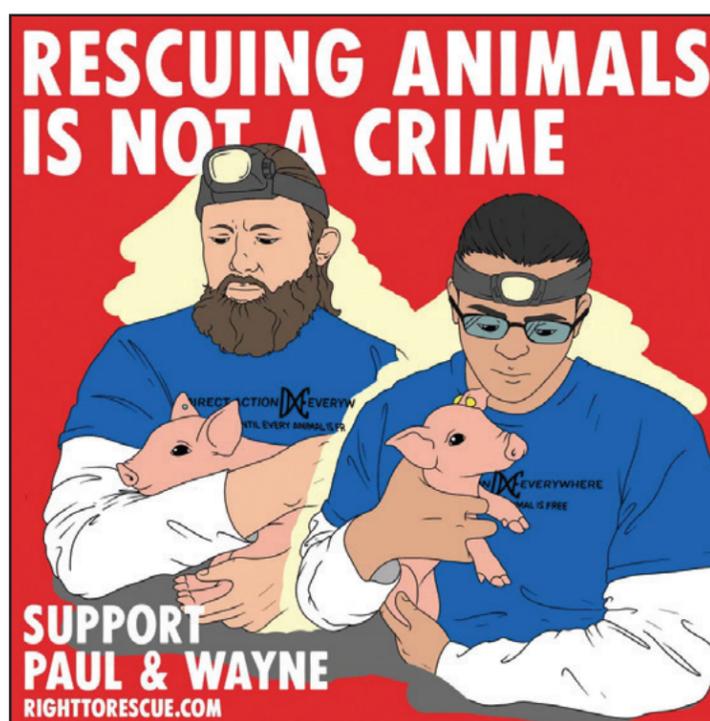
In 2017, animal rights activists Wayne Hsiung and Paul Darwin Picklesmier rescued two sick, starving piglets from Circle Four Farms, a factory farm in Utah owned by Smithfield Foods. The men belong to Direct Action Everywhere, an organization that promotes nonviolent measures against the oppression of animals. As a result of their actions, Hsiung and Picklesmier were charged with felony burglary and theft. Fast forward five years later, the rescuers faced their verdict. On Saturday, October 8th, 2022, the Washington County jury acquitted both defendants of all charges, an astonishing verdict given the political and financial pull of the animal agricultural industry.

Make no mistake—this is a landmark victory in the fight for animal rights. The rescued piglets, Lily and Lizzie, now live

out their years in a Utah animal sanctuary, liberated from the immense suffering of their life on a factory farm. That said, let's not forget that these two are an exception to a spine-chilling rule. Hundreds of millions of pigs—and all farmed animals, for that matter—go without the luck of Lily and Lizzie, doomed to an existence of agony before their lives are cut short so we can dine on their flesh.

In response to the verdict, Jim Monroe, the Smithfield vice president of corporate affairs, issued an official statement, reading, "those involved in this incident claim to be animal care advocates. They risked the lives of these animals living on our farms by trespassing and violating our strict biosecurity policy that prevents the spread of disease."

The irony here cannot be overstated. How can an industry built on murdering animals claim to care about their victims'



lives? What's more, Smithfield Foods pledged to phase out their use of gestation crates, tiny metal cages used to confine pregnant

animals, in 2017—a promise that hasn't been fulfilled, according to Hsiung. Speaking of the night of rescue, the activist recalled, "the

agonizing screams of pigs confined to these cages were so loud [Paul and I] couldn't hear each other talk."

Let Smithfield Foods' official statement serve as a reminder of the meat industry's propaganda. These pigs were priced each at \$42.20. The breadth of their life experiences—their emotions, desires, and autonomy—is worth less than the average pair of shoes to these people. And their lies don't end here. Underneath the facade of smiling cows and frolicking pigs strewn across grocery store products lies suffering beyond our comprehension. Behind every promise of "cage-free," "free-range," and "humane" animal farming is a loophole that enables the industry to continue abusing innocent beings. In the words of Picklesmier, "[These two pigs] got the right to be rescued today. There are billions of animals who don't have that right yet, and we're going to keep working for them."

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The United States and the Holocaust: A documentary by Ken Burns, Lynn Novick, and Sarah Botstein

**BY PROFESSOR
KENNETH A. SHOULER**
Moderator of the Youngtown Edition

The inimitable, searing lines of Emma Lazarus' sonnet "The New Colossus" are familiar to many of us. She penned this piercing collection of words in 1883 to raise money for the construction of a pedestal for the Statue of Liberty, but died of Hodgkin's lymphoma four years later. Nevertheless, her singularly stirring sentiments are immortal, as they were cast onto a bronze plaque and mounted inside the pedestal's lower level.

The New Colossus

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,

With conquering limbs astride from land to land;

Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand

A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame

Is the imprisoned lightning, and he name

Mother of Exiles, From her beacon-hand

Glowes world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command

The air-bridges harbor that twin cities frame.

"Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she

With silent lips, "Give me your tired, your poor,

Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,

The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.

Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,

I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

But has the golden door always been wide open to immigrants?

"The United States and the Holocaust," a luminously bright documentary told in three parts over six hours, answers that query with an emphatic "no."



**PROFESSOR
KENNETH
SHOULER**

Ken Burns' film challenges America's self-perception as a "nation of immigrants." For as the tragedy of the Holocaust unfolded in Europe, the United States open its doors to only a fraction of the hundreds of thousands seeking refuge from Hitler.

Within weeks of taking power, the SS (German for Schutzstaffel or "protection echelon") had rounded up some 100,000 socialists in Dachau. They beat up people who they thought even looked like Jews. American newspapers described some 3,000 incidents of antisemitism in the first 100 days of Nazi rule. President Franklin Roosevelt had read Mein Kampf in the original German and privately viewed Hitler as a mad man. He had appointed more Jews to his administration than any leader before him and sided with those who urged caution. He didn't want to endanger Jews in Germany.

Pitted against the sentiments of Roosevelt was Charles Lindbergh, a spokesman for the America First Committee. An American aviator who in 1927 made the first nonstop flight from New York to Paris, traveling 3,600 miles in his plane "the Spirit of St. Louis," Lindbergh was a hero to many. Yet he held controversial views on Hitler and race. Lindbergh and his wife thought Hitler a great man who was maligned by Jewish propaganda. He was chief spokesman for the "America First Committee," a pro-isolationist group urging America to stay out of World War II. "France has now been defeated," Lindbergh said to a live audience who greeted his words with cheering. "And despite the



propaganda and confusion of recent months, it is now obvious that England is losing the war, and I have been forced to the conclusion that we cannot win this war for England no matter how much assistance we send."

Many condemned Lindbergh's views as pro-fascist and antisemitic. "I am absolutely certain Lindbergh is pro-Nazi," journalist Dorothy Thompson wrote for the New York Herald. The American First Committee dissolved on December 11, 1941, four days after the attack on Pearl Harbor brought the United States into the war.

The odds against democracy grew greater, as Germany was allied with fascist Italy and imperial Japan in Asia, forming the Axis. Eleanor Roosevelt worried that we were abandoning our tradition of civil liberties. Even Republican opponent Wendell Wilke shared FDR's belief that Britain must be helped. So did three-fourths of the American people. Roosevelt provided Britain with 50 old destroyers.

A surprising number of Americans had agreed with Lindbergh. Gone were the days of pre-Civil War immigrants hailing from Northern Europe, who were predominantly white and protestant. Among the new arrivals from Eastern Europe were two million Jews, fleeing antisemitism. Americans such as Henry Ford blamed Jews for the assassination of Lincoln. He bought the Dearborn newspaper, and the antisemitic propaganda filling its pages didn't prevent it from becoming the second highest circulation in the country.

In addition, The Great Depression caused 15 million wage earners to lose their jobs. People had mouths to feed in the United States and they weren't too concerned over 650,000 Jews in Germany. Meanwhile, the Nazis' answer to the persecution of the Jews was Mississippi. With the treatment of Black people as inferior in the US, how dare you criticize us for our persecution of the Jews?

The year 1932 would be the first time in history that more Americans left America than were allowed in. In Germany, more than a third of the adult population was without work. The Christian Century wrote that letting in more Jews would exacerbate America's Jewish problem.

Other voices were sympathetic. "The Nazi savagery against the Jews is the straw that broke the camel's back," said Bishop Fulton Sheen. "We have a quota system," Roosevelt said. He lacked the power to change it.

No group was more adamantly opposed to admitting Jews than the German American Bund, a pro-Nazi organization founded in Buffalo in 1936. They filled Madison Square Garden with 22,000 men and women on Washington's Birthday in 1939. The rabid audience hung on every word of Fritz Kuhn, a German immigrant who dressed in Nazi garb and fancied himself the American Fuhrer. "What we are fighting for is a white, gentile-ruled United States," Kuhn said. "Second, a gentile-ruled labor union, free from Jewish Moscow-directed domination. We only call upon our leaders to awaken to

the fact that the Jew is as alien in body, mind and soul as any other non-Aryan and that he is a thousand times more dangerous to us than all the others, by reason of his parasitic nature." Thunderous applause and Hitler salutes ensued. Other speakers mocked President Franklin "Rosenfeld" and his "Jew Deal."

Eleanor Roosevelt worried that the country was abandoning its tradition of civil liberties. "What has happened to us in this country? We have always been ready to receive the unfortunate from other countries. "And though this may seem a generous gesture on our part, we have profited a thousand fold by what they have brought us," she wrote. Yet, she was swimming against a tide of public sentiment. A Fortune magazine poll said that only one in ten respondents favored increasing quotas or making exemptions for refugees. And four of ten believed that Jews had too much power in the United States. It further found that 85 percent of American Protestants, and 84 percent of Catholics opposed offering sanctuary to European refugees. So did more than a quarter of Jewish Americans.

During hearings on the bill to admit some refugee children, a witness said it should be passed because it was true to the American tradition of providing sanctuary for religious and political refugees. New York Congressman Samuel Dickstein gently corrected him. "This is the form of our government, but as a matter of fact, we have never done the things we preached. We talked about it."

Let Eleanor Roosevelt have the summary statement. "I have the feeling that we let our consciences realize too late the need of standing up against something that we knew was wrong. We have therefore had to avenge it, but we did nothing to prevent it. I hope that in the future we are going to remember that there can be no compromise at any point with the things that we know are wrong."

THE YOUNGTOWN EDITION

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All students are welcome to contribute articles to The Youngtown Edition either in person or via e-mail. However, students cannot receive a byline if they belong to the organization on which they are reporting. The deadline for articles is the Monday prior to a production.

The Asian Student Association is back after a 4 year hiatus!

by Keyur Patel

The Asian Student Association is a club here at CCM. The last time the club was running was 4 four years ago, back in 2018. This year the Asian Student association will be doing a theme called "Asian Village". The association focuses on Asian Culture through guest speakers, trips with food, and educational opportunities and events throughout this year. All students interested in our club can attend club meetings every other Tuesday from 12:30-1:30pm. All club officers must attend club and executive board meetings.

To join or keep up with the club, follow us on Instagram at @asa_ccm or email us at asa@student.ccm.edu. Everyone is welcome, as the club is open to all students enrolled at CCM.

Now is the time to Rebuild ASA and have this club on campus for many years to come.

Our goal as a club is to open more opportunities and events to students at CCM to learn more about Asian Culture and try some food and learn. Dr. Kaifa, Professor of Economics here at CCM, is the club advisor for the Asian Student Association. I believe the ASA is very important because we want to open the door to new opportunities for this first year. If you have any questions contact Keyur Patel, ASA President at patel.keyur138@student.ccm.edu. More information will come in the future.

Major League Baseball makes four rule changes for the 2023 season

**BY PROFESSOR
KENNETH A. SHOULER**
Moderator of the Youngtown Edition

The major league baseball competition committee voted last month to make four rule changes for 2023, which will quicken the pace of games. Most important among the changes will be a 15-second clock for pitchers with the bases empty and 20 seconds with runners on base. Though tried for several years in the minor leagues, this would be the first time that major league baseball made use of a clock. Other changes include the elimination of the shift, bigger bases, and a limit on how many times a pitcher can get off the mound.

The rules confront the complaint that baseball has too many three and four-hour contests. Aside from the 15-second clock, allowing pitchers just two disengagements from the rubber per plate appearance will surely have

ten play on the field. Batters must cooperate, too. With eight seconds to go on the clock, they are required to be “alert.” In addition, batters will be allowed just one time out per plate appearance.

Regarding defensive alignment, just two infielders are allowed on each side of second base. Also, all four infielders are required to play on the infield dirt, or inner grass. Thus, infielders cannot stand on the outfield grass before a pitch is thrown. Bases will also be enlarged from 15-inch squares to 18.

Let’s examine each rule change with greater precision.

The Pitch Clock

The clock starts the instant the pitcher gets the ball from the toss of the catcher or umpire. Usually that will follow every pitch, but could also follow a toss after a runner gets back to a base or a ball girl or boy clearing the playing field. Umpires will carry

a buzzer that indicates time has expired, leading to a ball being called on the pitcher. By the same token, if hitters aren’t ready with both feet in the batter’s box with eight seconds remaining on the clock, a strike is called. Visits to the mound are capped at 30 seconds unless due to injury. If teams have used up their five allotted mound visits, they will be granted an extra one in the ninth inning. However, if a team has a visit remaining, it doesn’t receive an extra one.

The pitch clock has been especially successful in the minor leagues, where games finished in under two hours and 30 minutes. Over the minor league season ending in late September, a 14-second clock for the pitcher, and 19 seconds with a man on base shaved 25 minutes off the average game, reducing the average game to two hours and 38 minutes. By contrast, major league games average three hours

and four minutes a contest.

Mound disengagements

Penalties for stepping off the rubber apply when a pitcher steps off for the third time. If the third step off results in a pickoff, there will be no penalty. But if a pitcher throws to first base three times, an out must be recorded on the third attempt or a balk is called and the runner advances one base. The disengagement rule resets when a runner gets to a new base. With no runners, a third step-off would result in a mound visit.

The Shift

Umpires will need to monitor infielders to ensure they are properly aligned before a pitcher throws. Similar to football receivers, infielders can ask umpires if they are positioned correctly. Two infielders must be on each side of second base and no one positioned on the outfield grass. If a pitch is thrown while the de-

fense is violating the shift rules, the hitting team can choose either the outcome of the ensuing play or a ball for the hitter. Infielders cannot switch positions within an inning unless one of them is replaced.

Bigger Bases

Many baseball enthusiasts wonder about the efficacy of enlarging bases from 15 to 18 inches square. When the minor leagues used the bigger bases, there were less injuries around the bags, since infielders now had more distance between themselves and the runners, thereby reducing collisions. Stolen base tries also increased. Not everyone agreed with the changes. Players, who made up 4 of the 11 members of the competition committee—with 6 front office personnel and an umpire comprising the remaining 7—voted unanimously, but unsuccessfully, against the pitch clock and banning the shift.

Short Story: The Cabbie

BY JOHN RONCA
Staff Writer

The cab goes the same speed every single night. It never changes and rarely stops unless its driver decides he must sleep. It is not one of those nights. The cab is hungry for passengers and the cabbie is not yet ready to seek respite from his horrid conditions. This is the status in which he meets the jester. There he sat, stony faced and contemplative, hands glued to his chin in a balled fist, lay a jester covered in make-up, faking a blush. This look never quite fit his true emotions, even more apparent tonight, as his inner turmoil shone through his performance yet again. The theater would not be taking him on the coming Halloween for the autumnal cabaret. This was the state in which the Cabbie surveyed him, and decided to pounce on the Jesters’ indecision.

“The cab isn’t expensive, and you look red as a beet. You

must be frozen on a night like this.” The Jester almost yelped back, his embarrassment locked in his throat.

“It’s just make-up, but I could use a cab. I need to get home tonight.”

The cabbie nodded in a controlled manner. Yet this control brought a strange, unhinged belligerence to his offer. As the wind grew more bitter and the Jester grew more tired of the burden he placed on the driver, he moved without his previous hesitation into the passenger seat. The car’s tires pounded at the pavement, quickly blowing past the theater and lacing through the city’s multiple confusing and contradicting intersections. The cab seemed to drive by itself. Although the driver held the wheel, the Jester noted how little he would shift when making each turn. The Cabbie rarely pulled his cold gaze away from the many street lamps and red lights, adding on to the surreal, eerie nature of the drive. But

the Jester simply sank deeper into his own thoughts. He thought of the harsh, uncaring cold outside, the cold which burned at his skin, and killed the leaves. He returned to his fears of losing the cabaret, his one chance to not only perform, create his art, but gain the money necessary to escape these ugly conditions.

“I can understand your concerns, clown” the driver mumbled to his passenger, seemingly reading his thoughts through quick glances given while lurching the car into left hand turns. “But the city has nothing but love for you. It’s a sad clown they want to see, Jester. They laugh when he jokes and jeers. But they’re in awe when the fool sobs for them.”

The Jester grew anxious at the Cabbies increasingly antagonistic jeers. He was simply down on his luck tonight, stuck in a rut of missing punchlines. He just needed to find the right hook, the proper joke, and the cabaret would be his.

But the seat grew tighter, it began to constrict him, and his breathing became too arduous to continue. The deeper he thought of the punchline, the more the cab pulled him in, not allowing him to escape. The Jester realized the turns were repeating in perfect loops, the same stop signs impeding his journey home. The street lamps blended together in a contiguous line, eating the car whole in a flurry of flashing lights. The roads became a fantastical centrifuge, fusing both the verklempt clown and his captor with their machine. Finally, the joke came to the Jester as his body and mind sank deeper, and deeper into the seat, and into the dark.

“You ever heard the one about the bartender and the car?”

“Never before,” the Cabbie sneered back.

“The car walks into this local bar and the bartender is already trying to kick him out. He’s been belligerent and crass far too many times, ruined the environment for

everyone, the works.” He rants as his last bits of strength are taken from him, and he begins to feel his feet grind painfully against the pavement of the frozen city. “So the bartender just kicks him right out, but before he does, the car says ‘but what else will I do?’ Ya know what the Bartender says?”

The Cabbie stares off uncaringly into the nova surrounding the cursed contraption. “What?”

“Hit the road again why don’t ya!” with a cackle and a devious smile, the Jester melds into the car, feeling the freezing cold pavement grind against his feet, the dizzying speed of each lurching turn across the same city blocks. Again and again for what feels like eternity, until once again the driver needs respite from his Sisyphean task, and stops outside of the theater, waiting for the wistful dancer. The dancer enters the cab to escape the chill, and the car wears a sorrowful grin.

Student Government Association and Photo Club to host a Halloween Dance Party

The Student Government Association has teamed up with the Photo Club to host a Halloween Dance Party. All students are invited to this event on October 31 from 6-8pm in the Davidson Rooms of the Student Community Center. For an entrance fee of just \$5, you can participate in a costume contest with gift card prizes, a candy bar, and lots of dancing! A photo booth for pictures of you and your friends will be run by the Photo Club. Come out and enjoy a fun and safe night with all your friends!

by Samantha Golub, SGA Member

For any questions, please contact sga@student.ccm.edu.

- * Abigail Rodriguez - President
- * Zuleyka Obando - Vice President
- * Julie Decker - Treasurer
- * Sebastian Lubas - ICC Chairperson
- * Emily Porter - Secretary

Share your Titan Spirit at the CCM Open House

October 22, 2022

8:00 a.m.- 1:30 p.m.

(the program will begin at 9:00 a.m. for guests)
In front of the Student Community Center

Volunteer – Sign up to help the Admissions Office,
Open House Volunteer Sign-Up Form

Contact Don Phelps, dphelps@ccm.edu, to reserve a table and for any resources or funding for the fair.

“Coronavirus Pandemic: A Tale of Two Washingtons”

BY PROFESSOR
KENNETH A. SHOULER
Moderator of the Youngtown Edition

“Documentaries for Free” is the third in a series of articles for the Youngtown Edition about the more than 1,200 streaming PBS documentaries that can be seen online by everyone at the college, whether on-campus or off. Accessing the videos is simple. Those interested in reviewing the collection and picking a video to stream can go to www.ccm.edu/library. From there, you can click on “Articles and Databases.” Then, scroll down and click on PBS videos. Enter your CCM login credentials when prompted (if off-campus). Once in the database, click on “Filter Your Results.” Under the “Subject” listing, click on the topic that you are interested in.

<https://skynet.ccm.edu:2635/watch/coronavirus-pandemic?context=channel:pbs&pass=true>

“Coronavirus Pandemic: A Tale of Two Washingtons” serves up a morality play about the onset of the coronavirus in early 2020. The alarm in Washington State was set in stark contrast to the calm indifference of Washing-

ton, D.C. This PBS investigative report, narrated and produced by Miles O’Brien, looks at the government response to the coronavirus and the human toll on the nation.

The tale begins with patient one, a 35-year old man who had flown from Wuhan, China into Seattle on January 15. He was confirmed as Covid positive and Dr. George Diaz treated him. “The reason Washington State found that first case is that we were ready for it,” said Dr. Scott Lindquist. “The ambulance service was ready. They knew the right personal protective equipment to wear. It was absolute perfect coordination between local health, state health and the CDC. It went perfectly. That’s how we were able to find the first case in the country.”

Ready as they were, Washington State had 32 positives within the first five days. It was a clear and early warning sign that the highly contagious virus could be spreading in the US. Governor Jay Inslee had put Washington under a state of emergency. He was the first governor in the United States to do so. Like others in his state, he was increasingly

concerned that President Trump was continuing to downplay the threat. “It’s going to all work out,” Trump said. “Everybody has to be calm. It’s going to all work out.”

A democrat and former presidential candidate, Inslee tweeted that the administration should stick to science and tell the truth. His bold assertion ignited an escalating war of words. During a visit to the CDC, Trump fired back, albeit with little substance in his remarks. “Because that governor is a snake, Inslee. Let me just tell you that we have a lot of problems with the Governor. The governor of Washington, that’s where we have many of your problems. I said, not matter how nice you are, he’s no good. That’s the way I feel.”

The governor deflected the personal attack. “We never did depend on that leadership coming out of the White House,” Inslee said. “So it’s not something that we were surprised by. We always knew that we would have to lead the charge, given the president’s reluctance to exercise leadership on this. We knew that he had an intent of downplaying what was an emerging problem that could only be explained by someone

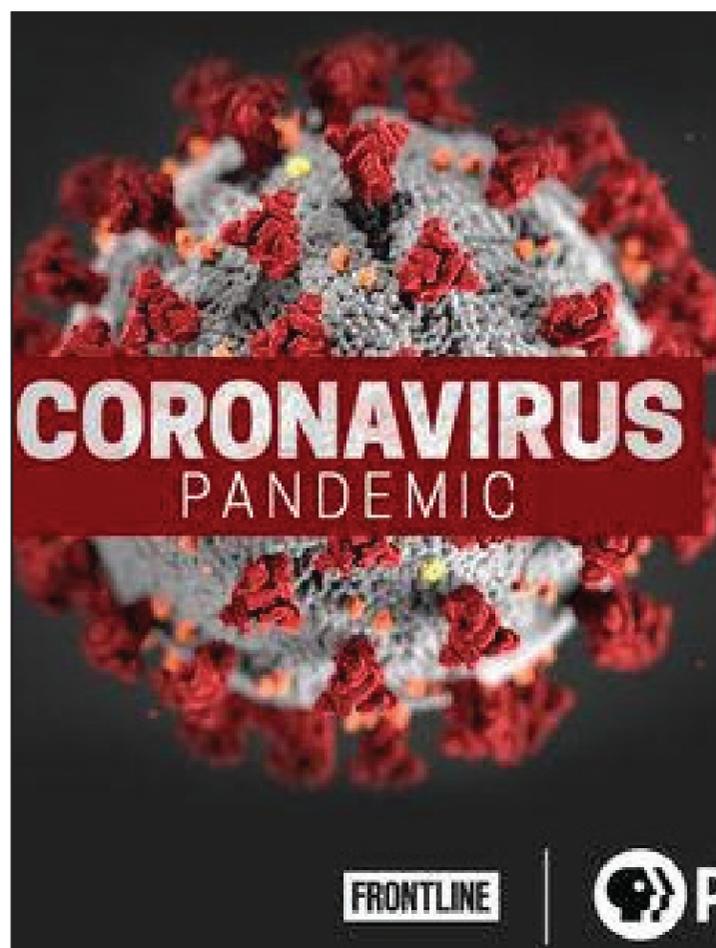


PHOTO COURTESY OF PBS

who had their eye on the Dow Jones rather than their eye on the epidemiological curves.”

Seattle’s Mayor Jenny Durkin echoed those sentiments. “We are not going to be distracted by any rhetoric that the president or anyone else uses. We’ve got to act. We’ve got to act to protect the people. I think those actions are what matters. Facts and science. Got to rely on them. That’s the only thing that’s going to get us through this. Fortunately, we’ve got a really vibrant health and science community here in the state of Washington and Seattle, and we listened to them.”

But vigilance alone was not enough. “If you look at a moment when the United States may have lost its ability to control what’s happening, it begins with the decision early on in 2020 by the CDC not to utilize the test kits and the capabilities that were being shared by the World Health Organization and other nations,” said Juliette Kayyem, former assistant secretary, Dept. of Homeland Security.

The CDC replied that they were taking the swiftest path and using Germany’s tests would have caused worse delays. Former CDC Director Tom Frieden said the decision made sense. “There’s never been a time previously when there was a need to use a test from outside because the CDC system has not failed in the past,” he said. The CDC began shipping its own test kits around the country. But in Seattle and elsewhere, it was obvious that something was wrong. Research and implementation laboratories said, “This doesn’t work. You’ve given us a bogus kit and we’re not going to use it. Fix it fast or give us the right to use our own kits,” said Laurie Garret, author of *The Coming Plague*.

Soon the virus escalated to a global health emergency. The WHO had declared a global emergency and airlines were testing passengers. Trump hadn’t

raised an alarm but was banning travel to China. Those were strong words, but flights from the outbreak zone had been landing at US air airports for weeks. To make matters worse, Dr. Robert Redfield, the director of the CDC, deemphasized the danger. “I want to emphasize that this is a serious health situation in China, but I want to emphasize that the risk to the American public currently is low.” When asked how concerned he was, Trump said again “We’ve pretty much shut it down,” adding that we can’t have “thousands of people coming in from China with the virus.”

That attitude was appalling to Washington’s senior Democratic senator Patty Murphy. “I felt at the time that I lived in two different worlds,” she said. “I lived here in Washington State where people were going ‘Oh my gosh, we have a problem’ and in Washington DC where they’d say, ‘You guys worry too much on the West Coast.’”

“Tale of two Washingtons?” correspondent O’Brien asked. “Yeah,” she replied. “We should have pulled out all the stops and checked everything, but it was more like, ‘You guys quit worrying out there.’”

Meanwhile, in isolation at Providence Hospital, Patient One was deteriorating. He had begun developing shortness of breath. An X-ray showed he looked like he had a developing pneumonia. Oxygen levels in his blood were also decreasing. That worried Dr. Diaz, who had been following the dire medical reports out of Wuhan. “It appeared based on their data that once patients begin developing pneumonia, that many of them end up in the ICU on a ventilator and die.” But the patient gave permission to try an antiviral drug called remdesivir that some experts thought could help. His fevers abated and stayed away.

Patient One got better and went home.



Asian Student Association

Explore, Learn and Feel Asia

Namaste! We present to you the Asian Student Association’s very own

“Asian Village” which is our new phase for this semester where we focus

on the Asian culture with Guest speakers, events, trips with FOOD to

help you learn more about the Asian culture.

To join or keep up with our club, Follow us on Instagram: [asa_ccm](https://www.instagram.com/asa_ccm)

Any questions? - email us at asa@student.ccm.edu

