

## INFLATED INFLATION

By Spencer Pokrant '24

### A Different Perspective on America's Inflation Crisis

The American public has been panicking regarding the dramatic rise in inflation over the past 18 months. Almost every major news source has run some story about inflation in the United States and what it will mean for workers. However, the media's constant discussion of inflation and why it is concerning is exaggerated. While the United States experienced a period of high inflation in 2021, it should be of relatively little concern to the American public considering the near apocalyptic global conditions and the Federal Reserve's ability to stabilize the inflation rate.

One of the main issues surrounding the overreaction to the rapid rise in prices is the general public's lack of understanding regarding inflation. The central bank of the United States, the Federal Reserve, defines inflation as "the increase in the prices of goods and services over time." However, the general public understands it more simply as a rise in prices, which is true yet that is an oversimplification. There are always many different factors affecting inflation such as monetary policy, economic growth, and global affairs. The public and mainstream often

fail to take these factors into account and are left with an incomplete picture of what inflation is and how it affects them.

The public's disdain for inflation can be largely attributed to its visibility compared to other economic indicators. It is much easier to notice a rise in the price of gas or eggs compared to a change in GDP or unemployment. A Gallup poll taken in January 2022 revealed that inflation was the third most frequented response when asked what the biggest issue facing America is today. Inflation was a more common response than the wage gap, race relations, unemployment, and many other important issues. Not to say inflation isn't important, but rather that the mainstream media have magnified the issue and distorted Americans' perceptions of the state of the economy.

Widespread media coverage on inflation has actually failed to highlight one of the main issues regarding inflation: inflation inequality. This is still a relatively new area of study for economists, but much has been discovered in the past few years. A study conducted by Xavier Jaravel of the London School of Economics has shown that household income in the United States is inversely related to inflation rates. Over an



eleven-year period, he calculated that the average annual inflation difference for US earners was 0.346% higher for the bottom quintile compared to the top quintile. Moreover, he discovered that adjusting for inflation inequality between 2004 and 2018 would place an estimated 3.2 million more people in poverty than originally classified. This has a tremendous impact on welfare and food stamp eligibility requirements for millions of impoverished citizens, yet this is the side of inflation that is going unnoticed. The wage gap in the United States has already reached a concerning [\(Continued on page 7\)](#)

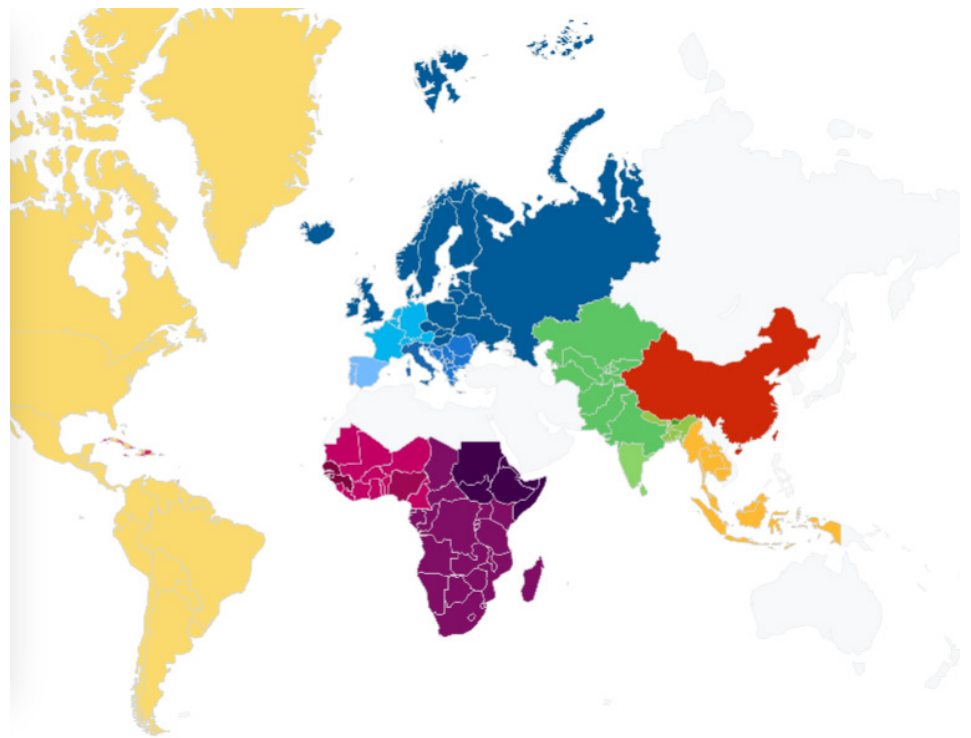
# BUILDING A BETTER LIFE

By Kerisse Seepersad '22

## Migration and Shaping a Society

This map shows who I am by color, courtesy of modern-day DNA testing kits. Blue = European like the likely blue eyes of Northern European ancestors before me. Green = South Asia like the thick forests of West Bengal where my forefathers fled for hopes of a better life. Purple = Sub-Saharan Africa, the color almost as deep as the pain forced on to those brought to the Caribbean by those seeking to exploit them. Red = China like the vibrancy of a culture that is foreign to me. Yellow = All the extra pieces of me scattered throughout the world. Despite coming from a notoriously diverse country, these results always surprise me. This visual evidence of the movement of people across the world coming to Trinidad and Tobago that somehow resulted in me writing this article is awe-inspiring. Indians and Africans, Chinese and Europeans would have had to survive tumultuous trips in the dangers of the oceans, warring tribes and famines in their home countries, and undoubtable other challenges to find refuge in the Caribbean. Slavery, colonization, and indentured servitude have molded the country that I call home and the people that I call mine own. And yet the history of all those who came before me is completely foreign to me.

This loss and otherness are a story that can be echoed by millions of people who are the result of those displaced from their home countries. The United States as it exists in the 21st century is proof of that. Americans proudly identify as Irish, Chinese, or Mexican despite never having been to those countries and not knowing the experiences of their fore parents who had left to



achieve the “American Dream” in the “Land of Opportunity.” This country as we know it was built by the swaths of migrants (forced and otherwise) from Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America. Their blood, dreams and hope are deeply interwoven into modern American culture, but we forget what brought them here. We forget who they were and why they came.

Migrants leave their countries for many reasons: education, job opportunities, safety, food, and a longing for a better life. Migrants are like Venezuelans seeking a new home in my country, where their newfound sanctuary is resulting in new generations of Trinidadians that are further enriching the complex global DNA of my people. Many of these refugees lost their homes and identities when they came to Trinidad, just like thousands of slaves and indentured servants before them. That pain and loss cannot be ignored but are often forgotten. Migrants can also be students at Bentley who do not call the United States of America their homeland. There is no average international student. No Chinese student is the same as another just as I am not the same as any other Trinidadian on campus. Our experiences, faiths, financial

backgrounds, and strengths are as varied as the places we come from. Judgment, generalization, and criticism of our accents, (in)ability to pronounce words as domestic students do, food preferences, religious practices and cultural heritages disregard the essence of the “American Dream” that built the United States as we see it. The past is foreign, but have we really forgotten those that came before us?

People have moved from country to country for centuries, a process which has shaped contemporary globalized societies. Migrants and the cultures they bring with them live in every crevice of our lives even within our Bentley community. Who sits next to you in class, serves you your food, prepares your lectures, and cleans your facilities? We exist everywhere. And so, when our identities are used as targets for discrimination by leaders and esteemed persons with our society, we must band together to fight the toxicity that threatens the diversity that has made this country what it is. Especially in a tight-knit community like Bentley, faculty and staff must join students in actively protesting the discrimination against migrants like international students for their religion and features outside of their control. Academic [\(Continued on page 8\)](#)

# IS TESLA'S MARKETING MISLEADING CONSUMERS?

By Hailey Jennato '24

Tesla brands their autonomous vehicle software as Autopilot and Full Self-Driving (FSD). However, it turns out the capabilities of these features are currently incredibly limited, leading misinformed consumers to underestimate just how much they need to pay attention when driving.

Over the past few years, there have been numerous accidents and fatal collisions involving Tesla and its Autopilot feature. In most cases, drivers relied on the software to fully operate their vehicles (Schmelzer, 2019). In January 2016, just three months after Tesla's Autopilot feature was released in China, a Tesla Model S, supposedly in Autopilot mode, crashed into the back of a cleaning vehicle. No attempt at braking was made, resulting in the death of the driver, Gao Yaning (Chang and Dormehl, 2019). The first U.S. death related to a semi-autonomous car occurred on May 7, 2016, when a Tesla Model S on Autopilot crashed into a white tractor-trailer on the highway. The Autopilot sensors failed to distinguish the 18-wheeler, driving into it at full speed and killing the driver, Joshua Brown (Kopestinsky, 2021). Unfortunately, the tragedies didn't stop there. In 2018, a Tesla Model X on Autopilot collided with a road divider in Mountain View California, killing the driver, Walter Huang. According to Tesla, "the driver's hands were not detected on the wheel for six seconds prior to the collision" (Chang and Dormehl, 2019). In 2019, a Tesla Model S on Autopilot "ran a red light and hit another car, killing two people" (Knoblauch 2022). Recently, two counts of vehicular manslaughter were filed against the driver. The victims' families also sued Tesla. In the spring of 2021, two men were killed in Texas after their Tesla crashed and caught



fire. Mark Herman, the Harris County Precinct 4 constable who investigated the scene, said officials believed "no one was driving the vehicle at the time of the crash" (Pietsch, 2021). As these accidents show, Tesla drivers can't rely on Autopilot features to safely maneuver their cars in most road situations.

While consumer negligence plays a major role in crashes and accidents, Tesla's flamboyant language and misleading advertisements cannot be overlooked. The capabilities of autonomous vehicles range from Level 0 to Level 5. Tesla's Autopilot and FSD features are Level 2 systems, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. While these systems can assist the driver with tasks like parking, steering, and braking, drivers must "continue to pay full attention at all times" in case they need to perform driving tasks (Knoblauch, 2022). For Level 0-2 vehicles, the driver "is always responsible for piloting the car" (Carney, 2021). It is important to note that no fully autonomous, Level 5 vehicles are currently available on commercial markets.

Is Tesla marketing its Level 2 technologies as more capable than

they actually are? In 2018, U.S. consumer advocacy groups Consumer Watchdog and the Center for Auto Safety asked the Federal Trade Commission to investigate Tesla for potentially deceptive marketing practices. The groups argued that Autopilot was "misleading," as the feature is actually an "assisted-driving technology" (Dent, 2018). The terms "Autopilot" and "Full Self-Driving" do not reveal Tesla's Level 2 status, nor do they suggest that drivers must pay full attention to the road at all times. Given Tesla's perception as a futuristic and technologically advanced company, it is easy to see how consumers may misinterpret Tesla's autonomous features, thinking the car can safely drive itself without user input. While the driver's manual may state that drivers need to always keep their hands on the wheel, how many people actually read their manuals?

The California Department of Motor Vehicles is currently reviewing (as of January 2022) Tesla's use of "full self-driving," citing concerns about "the potential for driver inattention, misunderstanding, or misuses" (Reuters, 2022). Jennifer Homendy, chair of the National Transportation Safety Board, also criticized the [\(Continued on page 8\)](#)



# TIME, RISKS, AND RETURNS

By Sunny Zhang '25

As an actuarial-science student, I have always found my family and friends puzzled by my major. While they often associate business with accounting, finance, or marketing, they lack a basic sense of the important role actuarial-science plays in everyday financial decision-making. Therefore, with a hope to raise more awareness for my major, I want to talk about the origin of my interest in actuarial science and what benefits it really brings me.

I first became interested in business when I was eight and my parents bought me a game of Monopoly. I was captivated by earning the game money, buying land, and building constructions to earn rent through luck and trading strategy. Because of my initial curiosity, my parents began to teach me about the economy by encouraging me to see whether economic change affects daily life and letting me observe how the economy affects my father's business and the shares he bought. I was fascinated by the changing numbers in the stock market and what factors affected the health of my father's business. Whenever my parents speculated in stocks, I found that they would think for a long time about evaluating them to consider market volatility. I felt incredibly excited watching the changes in stock prices displayed by images like a ladder. The value of most things can be measured by money, but I wanted to know how time affects the money in my pocket.

I first came to Bentley with the idea of majoring in finance. However, after a few general business classes, I found finance and accounting to be overly concept-based so I wanted to pursue something more tangible and practical. When I started to solve problems that required a lot of logic, like calculating how much money individuals and banks can earn when different amounts are deposited into accounts with different

compounded interest rates at different times, I found I was totally intrigued. These problems required a strong understanding of mathematical analysis. This was the first time I encountered the definition of actuarial science which is the field of study relating to the quantification of risk using calculus, probability and mathematical theory of interest. Actuarial science majors solve countless problems involving different scenarios about pension, annuity, insurance, etc. After we get that knowledge base and practice over and over again, we will be able to take the professional actuarial exams offered by the Society of Actuaries (SOA). Over the future of our internships and careers, we will have the opportunity to participate in the company's development plan and provide effective data support and professional suggestions for the company's future economic decisions. Instead of discussing problems which assume the cash flow should be increased or decreased by the required rate, we will spend most of our time dealing with practical issues related to changing interest rates. For me, the charm of actuarial is being able to construct an economic model with mathematics, not just accumulate theoretical knowledge. Therefore, I gave into curiosity and settled on actuarial science.

Now, after I started to explore the field of actuarial, I finally figured out what exactly aroused the curiosity of my younger self to stare at the stock market for hours; it was the perpetually fluctuating numbers in the continuous flow of time. This relationship between time and the varying value of money started to become quantifiable and visualizable as I dived deeper and deeper into actuarial. People care about fluctuating interest rates because they want to see how much they can receive or how much they need to pay back based on the interest rate.



Now that I am becoming an expert at calculating and forecasting values and time, I could help people improve their investment decisions. I want more people to know and understand the actuarial profession. When it comes to business subjects, people think of entrepreneurship or finance, but in fact, relatively unpopular majors such as actuarial science also play a great role in daily investment life. Although it is hard to study due to the requirements of mathematical skills, the specific calculation methods learned from actuarial science could lead to a greater and wider perspective when we consider and evaluate the risks of purchasing stock with changing interest rates.

In a nutshell, actuaries deal with uncertainty about the future. I will always believe that recognizing the knowledge covered by actuarial science and effectively distinguishing actuarial science from other business majors based on theory is lacking in the social mainstream. Many people have strong mathematical potential, but they miss the opportunity of becoming an actuarial professional, as many just simply assume that business students only need basic mathematical skills. In order to bring actuarial science into the public's vision, there needs to be more business students having the courage to embrace this challenging voyage of risks, interest, and time.

# EUROPEAN COMMON DEFENSE, A FUTILE DREAM?

By Samson Shen '24

If you look up “immateriality” in the dictionary, it will say “European Common Defense”. For those who are familiar with the European Union, it is a popular concept. Yet, for the rest of the world, the topic is rarely brought up. In fact, European Defense is not anything new. In the 1950s, the proposal almost got unanimous approval in the European Community. Jean Monnet, who created the European Steel and Coal Community, envisioned a six-division army, led by the NATO yet managed by the European States, with René Pleven as its figurehead and Germany as one of the most important participants. However, this project was ephemeral. The French National Assembly blocked the treaty in the summer of 1954. The treaty was rejected later on.

For the next half-century, politicians were debating whether an EU army is needed. The debate reached its climax in light of the current conflicts in the world. One big issue is how the United States conducts its foreign policies. One of the reasons that the EDC failed is because European member states see the United States as the cornerstone of their defense mechanism. As a result, European politicians think the US could provide Europe with more than enough firepower. However, that was the last century. Right now, even under the Biden Administration, the US adopts an “America first” ideology when it comes to foreign relations. Because of this, the United States is in a dominant position to influence European affairs. For example, during the bilateral talk between the West and the East, it was Joe Biden who met with Vladimir Putin. Charles Michel,

the president of the European Council, and Ursula Von de Leyen, president of the European Commission, were not invited at all. Additionally, in light of the recent Ukrainian conflict, the US is not willing to back down an inch, but there are deep divisions in Europe. Western European countries want to avoid conflict with the Kremlin as much as possible, while their Eastern counterparts are not willing to concede any territories. Given the current situation, European and American interests will collide, and Europe cannot rely only on US intervention to protect the European frontier.

Europe itself also faces a new era. The rise of China in the past 30 years shifted the center of world commerce to Asia. At the same time, Russia is also building up its world presence and military power. Emerging economies, such as India and Malaysia, also pose a potential interest threat to Europe. Half a millennium of conquest and glory where Europe can maintain their interest over the rest of the world has gone. For European politicians, it is now important more than ever to have a reliable and sustainable measure to deal with global threats.

The hardship of having a European army can be categorized into two major problems: political and practical. In terms of political barriers, NATO imposes strict regulations on the military autonomy of its member states. Washington, not Berlin or Paris, is the one who makes the decision of these regulations. Furthermore, article 42.7 of the Lisbon Treaty stated that European military policy must be consistent with that of NATO. Moreover, Western



European countries (with the exception of France) are generally reluctant to form an EU army, while eastern member states have to worry about national security every year. The difference in political interest makes it difficult for European Member states to organize collective actions.

The practical problems are easy to spot. First, some EU members (Ireland, Finland, Cyprus, Austria, and Sweden) are not NATO members. On the other hand, Norway and Iceland are in the NATO but not the EU. Second, the willingness to spend of every government is different. Finland spent around 10 billion dollars ordering 60 F-35 fighter jets from US firm Lockheed Martin. Other countries, like Italy and Germany, tend to stick with the Eurofighter by Airbus, which is a cheaper option. Finally, the most detrimental problem is that the EU lacks mobilizing ability. The EU 27 can convocate around 1.2 million soldiers and more than 1000 fighter jets. However, it is extremely difficult to get them to work. This is what the US is so good at. Air tankers and long-range transport planes can bring necessary [\(Continued on page 9\)](#)

# ANIME: BREAKING EXPECTATIONS

By Jaden Hecht '25

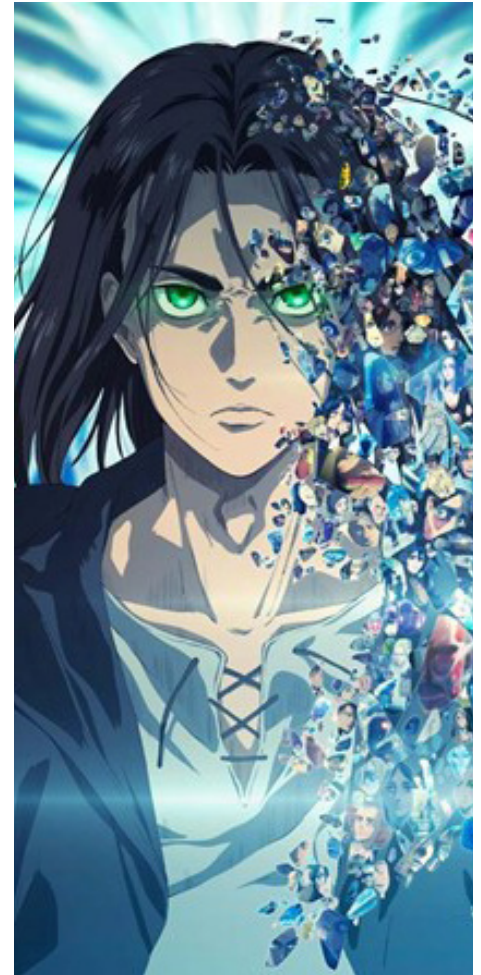
Every time someone used to tell me they watched anime, I thought it was ridiculous. I never took it seriously and refused to watch it. It just seemed too different from what I was used to watching. Nothing people told me would convince me to watch any anime. However, as time passed, I would see all my friends wearing these shirts and clothes with anime characters on them. I knew about *Dragon Ball Z* and *Naruto* because those were just too popular to ignore.

When COVID hit, I had so much free time on my hands that I started looking for new things to watch. One day, something was trending over social media. *Attack on Titan* became the most popular show at the time, and everyone kept talking about it. Curious, I watched the first episode. To my surprise, I was horrified and shocked at what I just watched, yet I was also intrigued. I wanted to know what would happen in the next episode. And then the next, and the next, and the next, until a month later, I was all caught up on *Attack on Titan*. It was an emotional rollercoaster. It was a story that was so unique and I loved it. Everything in the show was so well thought out and the animation was just mesmerizing. I had never seen anything like it.

I thought maybe I should keep going. I should keep watching more anime to see what else there is that I am missing out on. I turned towards Netflix which offered me tons of suggestions for anime. The one that caught my eye was *Death Note*. This was another popular anime alongside *Dragon Ball Z* and *Naruto*. A brilliant high school student writes names in a notebook and when they are written, the person will die. It sounded so ridiculous that I thought there was no way it was

going to be a good story. Turns out that it exceeded my expectations. After watching it, I learned why anime was so popular. Each show has such unique animation and stories that are wonderfully thought out and masterfully executed. Even the most ridiculous ideas become incredible stories that cover so many genres such as action, adventure, romance, etc. Whenever I used to think about anime, I thought it had a very narrow fan base and I didn't think it was something I would like. After watching many different types of anime, it opened my eyes to incredible storytelling over ideas that sound so crazy that it is comical on the surface.

I wanted to look at what else was out there. I started watching more anime such as *Demon Slayer*, *Jujutsu Kaisen*, *Black Clover*, *One Piece*, etc. Each one was so different from the others but each one left a lasting impression on me. I think that while many people may view anime as something that is childish and nerdy, it is phenomenal art that is becoming more and more popular by the minute. Even if you are reluctant to watch it, I highly encourage it. Anime shows that you shouldn't judge something based off of its cover and that it is good to go outside of your comfort zone. Take it from someone who was in the same shoes and who laughed at the idea of it. I think you should give it a try!





## INFLATED INFLATION *(Continued from page 1)*

level and inflation inequality could exacerbate that issue. Yet, even with these concerns in mind, inflation overall should not be perceived as the most important issue facing America today.

The inflation that occurred in 2021, a rate of 7.5%, was an abnormal phenomenon. Inflation has not been a concern in the United States for decades and it took a global pandemic and the shutdown of the economy to bring it back into the conversation. The economic conditions of 2021 were not normal and will likely not be replicated again this century. Unemployment jumped over 10% in a single month to over 14% in April 2020, a number not even reached during the Great Recession.

To combat this the American government took drastic actions to stimulate the economy and ensure most Americans were able to pay their bills. Overall, the United States ended up spending over \$4 trillion on Coronavirus stimulus packages, which is more than double the value of all stimulus bills signed during the Great Recession. It is improbable that this type of government spending will be replicated anytime soon, so the Fed will find it much more manageable to control inflation in the coming years. By implementing contractionary monetary policy such as decreasing the money supply through raised interest rates or increased taxes, the US will be able to manage the rate of inflation and prevent further destruction of Americans' purchasing power. While these contractionary measures could put pressure on businesses and citizens in the short run, it will allow them to maintain prosperity in the long run due to a more stable US dollar, and a healthier US economy as a whole.

For some perspective, inflation has not been a major concern in the US since the Soviet Union was still around, yet people don't often consider why we haven't seen it at this level for so long. It's not like the US hasn't experienced recessions, political instability, or foreign

threats in that time, so why has inflation been so consistent? The short answer is the Federal Reserve.

The Fed has done an impeccable job at maintaining inflation in recent decades and seems to know just what lever to pull to get inflation back on target. Between 1983 and 2020 inflation had a max difference of just over 4% between any two consecutive years, which occurred during the Great Recession and no other two consecutive years posted a difference greater than 2%. Safe to say the Fed has a tight grip on inflation so long as a global pandemic doesn't shut down the economy and change the way everyday life is lived. In fact, when discussing the Fed's ability to control inflation, Fed Chairman Jerome Powell stated on March 3, 2022, "We're going to use our tools, and we're going to get this done." Powell has been vocal throughout the pandemic about the possibility for inflationary pressures to arise, and that through monetary policy such as raising interest rates or selling government securities, the Fed would be able to endure the spike in inflation and quickly return it to a sustainable level.

Predictions for future inflation rates appear to support Powell's confidence. Vanguard projects that inflation in the US to be between 2.4% and 3.2% in 2022 depending on how aggressive the Fed is with its monetary policy. Inflation at this level is what the public generally expects and is a lot closer to the Fed's target rate of 2%, demonstrating the degree of control the Fed is able to exercise over the inflation rate.

There is no doubt that the inflation experienced in 2021 is concerning. However, it has been so widely covered and talked about in mainstream media that Americans' understanding of the issue has been distorted. In reality, the inflation that the US experienced in 2021 was expected due to aggressive legislation combating the COVID pandemic, and the Federal Reserve still maintains a firm grip on the rate of inflation.

## Works Cited

- Borrillo, F., Buesa, A., & Parraga, S. (2021). Inflation in the United States: Recent Developments and Outlook. *Economic Bulletin*. [https://doi.org/https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=3935712](https://doi.org/https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3935712)
- Dai, M. (2021). Short-term inflation and long-term inflation of US economy since 2021. *2021 2nd International Conference on Internet and E-Business*. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3471988.3473095>
- Jaravel, X. (2021). Inflation inequality: Measurement, causes, and policy implications. *Annual Review of Economics*, 13(1), 599–629. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-economics-091520-082042>
- Smialek, J. (2022). The Fed chair pledges to bring inflation under control and signals wariness on wages. *New York Times*, <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/12/15/upshot/jerome-powell-inflation-pivot.html>
- Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2022). Consumer Price Index. *Bureau of Labor Statistics*, <https://www.bls.gov/cpi/>

## BUILDING A BETTER LIFE *(Continued from page 2)*

appointment and social status do not matter when migrants are attacked for being different. Many of our ancestors, including my own, were forced across the world and sacrificed everything for a better life. Embracing the breadth of their differences makes each of our experiences different. The United States

is a beautiful and richly diverse country that I am happy to call my temporary home. But we must recognize that it was shaped by the millions of people who overcame their differences to build our contemporary society and learn from it. We need to be better.

## IS TESLA'S MARKETING MISLEADING CONSUMERS? *(Continued from page 3)*

term for being “misleading and irresponsible” (Knoblauch, 2022). For example, Tesla’s Autopilot web page opens with an above-the-fold statement saying that “Tesla cars come standard with advanced hardware capable of providing Autopilot features, and full self-driving capabilities—through software updates designed to improve functionality over time” (“Autopilot,” 2022). This statement clearly suggests that Tesla cars can drive themselves, which is not the case. Only halfway down the page does it state that “Autopilot features require active driver supervision and do not make the vehicle autonomous,” which seems to directly contradict the opening statement (“Autopilot,” 2022).

Tesla is currently testing a beta version of FSD in California. However, despite the use of the term “full self-driving,” Tesla claims the software requires human intervention and therefore does not make the vehicles autonomous. This allows the company to “avoid state regulatory oversight” during testing, like reporting “crashes and traffic tickets specific to the FSD” and performing driver background checks on all drivers testing the new technology (Reuters, 2022). The concerning contradiction here is clear: Tesla markets its technology as self-driving to consumers yet tells authorities its vehicles aren’t actually autonomous.

Due to Tesla’s marketing, drivers fail to realize they still need to place their full attention on the road. This has led to numerous crashes and fatalities, and will likely continue

to cause consumer confusion and accidents in the future. Misleading marketing isn’t just isolated to Tesla. While Tesla is the most prominent and well-known manufacturer of semi-autonomous vehicles, companies like GM and Nissan also promote their self-driving technologies as more competent than they actually are. As semi-autonomous systems become more common in the automotive industry, government agencies like the Federal Trade Commission should closely scrutinize car manufacturers’ marketing messages and put more strict regulations in place to ensure consumers are clearly aware of their vehicle’s capabilities and limitations.

### Works Cited

*Autopilot*. (2022). Tesla. Retrieved from <https://www.tesla.com/autopilot>.

Carney, Dan. (29 November 2021). *The 6 Terms you Need to Know to Understand Self-Driving*

*Cars*. Popular Science. Retrieved from <https://www.popsci.com/technology/autonomous-vehicles-explained/>.

Chang, Lulu and Dormehl, Luke. (22 June 2018). *6 self-driving car crashes that tapped the brakes on the autonomous revolution*. DigitalTrends. Retrieved from <https://www.digitaltrends.com/cool-tech/most-significant-self-driving-car-crashes/>.

Dent, Cedric. (23 May 2018). *Tesla’s Autopilot Under Fire*. USA Herald. Retrieved from <https://usaherald.com/teslas-autopilot-fire/>.

Knoblauch, Max. (21 January 2022). *Who’s at fault when autonomous cars kill?* Morning Brew. Retrieved from <https://www.morningbrew.com/daily/stories/Tesla-autopilot-crash-liability>.

Kopestinsky, Alex. (29 April 2021). *25 Astonishing Self-Driving Car Statistics for 2021*.

PolicyAdvice. <https://policyadvice.net/insurance/insights/self-driving-car-statistics/>

Pietsch, Bryan. (10 November 2021). *2 Killed in Driverless Tesla Car Crash, Officials Say*. The New York Times. Retrieved from <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/04/18/business/tesla-fatal-crash-texas.html>.

Reuters. (12 January 2022). California reviews whether *Tesla’s self-driving tests require regulatory oversight*. *Automotive News Europe*. Retrieved from <https://europe.autonews.com/automakers/teslas-self-driving-tests-might-require-regulatory-oversight-california>.

Schmelzer, Ron. (26 September 2019). *What Happens When Self-Driving Cars Kill People?* Forbes. Retrieved from <https://www.forbes.com/sites/cognitiveworld/2019/09/26/what-happens-with-self-driving-cars-kill-people/?sh=425805af405c>



---

## EUROPEAN COMMON DEFENSE, A FUTILE DREAM? *(Continued from page 5)*

military power anywhere within striking distance. The French army in the Sahel requested American transportation to complete their mission. So long as the EU is dependent on military support, an EU army would only be a pipe dream.

More than half a century after its conception, European Common Defense is forging in a time of political and military unrest. The long-term over-

reliance on NATO partners and divided interests prevent Europe from having its own military force at the will of its command. Of course, politicians should be aiming for peaceful resolutions, like peaceful corporation and détente. However, this is a decision for the European member states to make. They can either let the chance go or take a step that strives towards a more cohesive union.



**Emily Danielian '23**

*Editor-in-Chief*

Major: Actuarial Science,  
Business Studies

Minor: Data  
Technologies, Law



**Jaden Hecht '25**

Major: Undecided

Minor: Undecided



**Hailey Jennato '24**

Major: Marketing

Minor: LSM in  
Media Arts and Society



**Spencer  
Pokrant '24**

Major: Economics-  
Finance



**Kerisse  
Seepersad '22**

Major: Data Analytics,  
LSM in Political Economy  
and Development

Minor: Actuarial Science,  
Business Studies



**Samson Shen '24**

Major: Quantitative  
Economics

Minor: Sociology, French



**Sunny Zhang '25**

Major: Actuarial Science

Minor: Finance,  
Computer Information  
System

---

**Honors students, keep an eye out for the opportunity to write for the Fall 2022 Issue of *Columnas*.**