

TIME

PLUS
NEXT
GENERATION
LEADERS

WHAT'S
IT WORTH
TO BE
YOURSELF
ONLINE?
**THE
GENIUS
OF
SNAPCHAT**
BY JOEL STEIN

*Evan Spiegel, 26,
co-founder and CEO*





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▲ A NASA illustration of what it would be like to stand on the surface of a Trappist-1 planet

NASA/Getty Images

ON THE COVER: TIME photo-illustration using Snapchat filters; Photograph by Andrew Eccles—August

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AMERICAN CRIME STORY



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In defense of an open, fair and free press

VETERAN WHITE HOUSE REPORTERS WILL BE THE first to say that access is overrated. Covering an ecosystem as complex as the West Wing requires all sorts of sources and skills, and the regular daily briefings, while useful as theater, are sometimes optional as substance. Many correspondents attend only occasionally. But that is by their choice—not the President’s.

On Feb. 24, when White House press secretary Sean Spicer excluded reporters from CNN, the *New York Times*, Politico and others from the day’s scheduled on-the-record briefing, he violated a long-standing principle that those in power don’t get to decide who holds them accountable. TIME correspondent Zeke J. Miller sits on the board of the White House Correspondents’ Association; he and fellow board member Julie Pace of the Associated Press had been negotiating issues of access with Spicer, and when some of their colleagues were blocked from the briefing, Miller and Pace refused to attend it in protest.

This latest breach occurred after the President denounced the press as “an enemy of the people” and enlisted his own anonymous sources to dispute stories that the White House decries for being leaked by anonymous sources. TIME will not attend regular daily briefings if the White House is excluding some reporters, a stance shared by other news outlets, including the *Wall Street Journal* and Bloomberg News. We will continue to cover the Trump Administration by all the means available to us, and believe that everyone’s interests are best served by a free and muscular exchange of ideas and information.

The White House appears to be responding; on the day of the President’s joint address, the press team scheduled another off-camera briefing. This time, all reporters were invited to attend.

Nancy Gibbs, EDITOR



The Next Generation Leaders to watch

For four years, TIME and Rolex have partnered to present a list of Next Generation Leaders, profiled both in feature stories and in a series of videos. The rising stars run the gamut from innovative artists and impressive athletes to risk-taking activists and groundbreaking entrepreneurs—including Glossier founder Emily Weiss (*above*) and software engineer Oscar Ekponimo (*page 47*), who is also a Rolex Awards for Enterprise laureate for his work to end global hunger. To see the full list and watch the videos, visit time.com/nextgenleaders



Subscribe to TIME’s free history newsletter and **get the stories behind the news**, plus a curated selection of highlights from our archives. For more, visit time.com/email

TIME SHOP

The TIME Shop’s selection of prints from LIFE magazine’s archives has grown, with six pictures of history-making women—like the pilot in this 1943 Peter Stackpole photo—added for Women’s History Month. See them all at shop.time.com



SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT ▶ In For the Record (Feb. 20), we incorrectly described the value of Snapchat’s parent company, Snap Inc. In that same issue, because of an editing error, “The Face of the Opposition” gave an incorrect date for Mitch McConnell’s statement that Republicans’ top priority was to make Barack Obama a one-term President. It was in 2010. A map in “The Trouble With Russia” (Feb. 27/March 6) failed to include the disputed border between Serbia and Kosovo.

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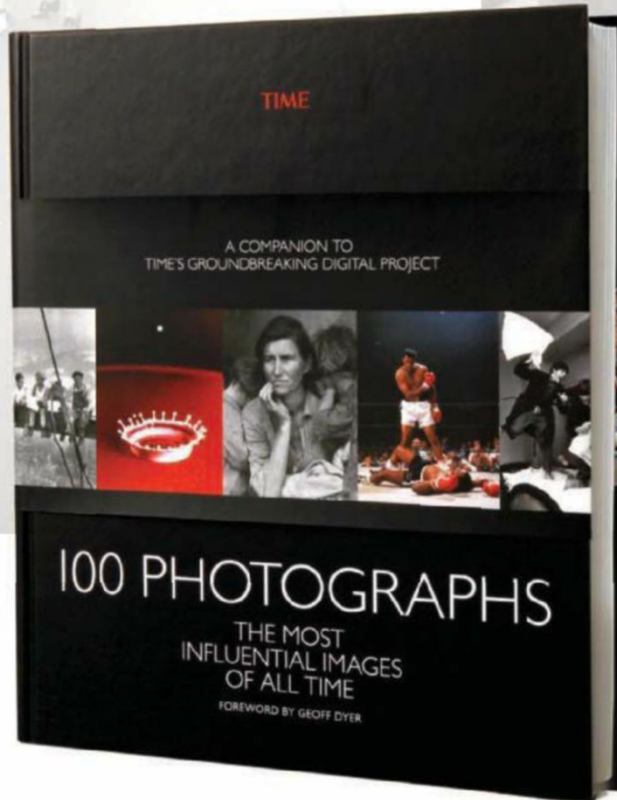
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Take action at [HeForShe.org](https://www.HeForShe.org)



UN Women is the United Nations organization dedicated to gender equality & the empowerment of women.

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‘To hell with dreams! I am done with [them], because this is true.’

BARRY JENKINS, director of *Moonlight*, accepting the Academy Award for Best Picture on Feb. 26; it is the first film centered on LGBTQ characters to win the honor

1 billion

Hours per day that YouTube viewers worldwide **spend watching videos**—a tenfold increase since 2012, according to company figures



70

Pounds that 83-year-old Supreme Court Justice **Ruth Bader Ginsburg** can normally **bench-press**, according to her personal trainer

‘We are providing a voice to those who have been ignored by our media and silenced by special interests.’

PRESIDENT TRUMP, announcing a new Department of Homeland Security division called Victims of Immigration Crime Engagement (VOICE) in a Joint Address to Congress on Feb. 28

60

Minutes municipal employees in Overtonea, Sweden, would have each workday to go home and have sex, if a councilman’s proposal designed to spur birthrates passes



Jay Z

The rapper will produce a movie version of Lin-Manuel Miranda’s musical *In the Heights*

GOOD WEEK
BAD WEEK

J.C. Penney

The retail chain plans to close approximately 130 stores

‘WE CAN TAKE ACTION AND TURN THE TIDE—OR LOSE THE DRUGS WE HAVE.’

JEAN PATEL, Centers for Disease Control specialist, responding to the World Health Organization’s Feb. 27 warning about the rise of deadly superbug bacteria and their resistance to antibiotics

‘Fly me to the moon ... O.K.’

ELON MUSK, after his company SpaceX announced that it will send a privately crewed spacecraft around the moon in 2018; the mission would be the first time private citizens have gone beyond low-Earth orbit

‘IT IS TOTALLY INAPPROPRIATE.’

VLADIMIR PUTIN, Russian President, criticizing a U.N. Security Council motion to impose sanctions on the Syrian government for allegedly using chemical weapons, a war crime; Russia and China blocked the bid on Feb. 28

The Brief

'THE EPISODES HAVE INTENSIFIED CONCERNS THAT TRUMP'S ELECTION HAS EMBOLDENED ANTI-SEMITISM.' —PAGE 13



Trump arrives in the House of Representatives Feb. 28 to deliver his speech to a joint session of Congress

POLITICS

A GOP revolt threatens President Trump's agenda

By Philip Elliott

ON HIS 40TH DAY AS PRESIDENT, Donald Trump stepped up to the biggest megaphone his office provides—the prime-time joint address to Congress, a speech usually chock-full of real-life stories, uplifting rhetoric and promises of change. Trump followed the pattern too, pleading for new infrastructure projects, vastly more military spending and broad tax and trade overhauls. And he vowed to roll back the biggest leftover from the Obama era: “I am also calling on this Congress,” Trump said, “to repeal and replace Obamacare with reforms that expand choice, increase access, lower costs and, at the same time, provide better health care.”

Republicans in the House chamber cheered so earnestly that it all sounded easy. In theory, it should be easy: the

GOP controls the White House and both chambers of Congress. In fact, problems await Trump's agenda at every turn. The Republican tax-reform plan has sparked a backlash from key GOP Senators, big-box retailers and powerful conservative advocacy groups with millions in ads at the ready. The plan to repeal and replace Obamacare faces a two-front revolt in the House, where some Republicans think the working replacement plan is too severe, while others believe it would permanently enshrine a new big-government entitlement. Even the plan to pour billions into the Pentagon is unlikely to happen while Republicans protect cherished programs in law enforcement, diplomacy and education.

As a business mogul, Trump has

typically thrived amid chaos. But now that he's President, the stakes are higher and the players far more difficult to manage. The Republican math for getting things passed remains unforgiving, prompting no less a figure than former House Speaker John Boehner to predict a quick end to GOP "happy talk" about repealing and replacing Obamacare quickly.

One ally of House Speaker Paul Ryan, Representative Mark Walker of North Carolina, who chairs the roughly 170-member Republican Study Committee, has already come out against the draft health care plan because it would create individual tax credits to help pay for health insurance, which conservatives view as yet another costly entitlement program. Representative Mark Meadows, also of North Carolina, who chairs the more conservative, roughly 40-member Freedom Caucus, has joined the rebellion. "We can't vote for the current plan as it is," Meadows says. "That dog doesn't hunt."

On Ryan's left are Republican moderates, many from swing districts, who want to have a safety net in place before Obamacare is repealed. "Now we're in charge and we're firing live rounds," Representative Charlie Dent, a Pennsylvania centrist, tells TIME. "It's incumbent upon us not to only deal with repeal but with replacement." In the House, 23 Republicans won election in November in districts that Hillary Clinton carried. And Republicans can only afford 23 defections if the Democrats remain united.

Ryan's plan to break the standoff is to create a crisis. Congress has been conditioned in recent years to act only when pushed to the edge—whether a real crisis, or one of its own making. At some point this spring, he hopes to force Republicans to make a choice between voting for his blueprint or explaining the failure to pass anything to their constituents back home. "It's probably going to be at the brink a few times before we get there," a top aide to House Republicans tells TIME. "Everything big is."

In that environment, what role does Trump play? "There's only one person out of 320 million Americans who can sign a bill into law, and that's the President," said Senator John Thune, a South Dakota lawmaker and the third-ranking Republican on his side of Capitol Hill. Long averse to the fine print of policy, Trump has so far decided to avoid courting votes one by one, although his team has been ramping up the invites to the White House bowling alley and scheduling frequent visits to Capitol Hill by Vice President Mike Pence, a former House member. In the President's regular phone calls with the Speaker, the most common question is not about the substance, but "When can you do it?" say Capitol Hill aides.

The answer is as soon as Ryan can find the votes,



TRUMP'S CHECKBOOK

President Trump's budget proposal and his address to Congress show he's ready to start doling out tax dollars to favored programs and cutting cash from places he thinks deserve a haircut.



\$1 trillion

Infrastructure plan, funded through public and private dollars

37%

Budget cut to the State Department



\$54 billion

Military spending boost

a refrain that is likely to be repeated again and again. Complicating Republican efforts is the money crunch: repealing Obamacare, depending on the details, could add to the deficit, along with Trump's other legislative priorities, like building a wall with Mexico and a \$1 trillion new infrastructure program. To date, Trump has said he will not seek cuts in either Social Security or Medicare to fund his agenda, although Ryan has said the President might come to alter that view. "This is not rocket science," says Representative Mike Simpson, an Idaho Republican. "You've got to touch entitlements."

THAT'S WHERE THE GOP's other big priority, corporate tax reform, could come into play. House Republicans are pushing a plan to lower corporate tax rates and completely reimagine what kind of earnings and profits the revised taxes target. Their proposal would exempt exports from taxes and levy new taxes on imports, raising more than \$1 trillion over the next decade. It's a complex plan that would place new burdens on importers and ease restrictions on exporters. And that is precisely where its chances of passage get dicey.

Trump has seemed open to the proposal and mentioned the disparity between imports and exports to Congress during his joint address. But as with health care, he has not committed to specifics. Retailers, who depend on imports, have started running millions of dollars in ads opposing the "border adjustment tax," as it's called, arguing the plan would increase prices. (Many economists argue the price spikes would be short-lived, as currency markets adjust to the new regime.) Rank-and-file lawmakers see only trouble back home for businesses that bankroll their campaigns. Key Senators like John Cornyn, Tom Cotton and Mike Lee are urging the plan's supporters to look for change in the couch cushions instead. The proposed border tax, says Matt Schlapp, the chairman of the American Conservative Union, "is wounded for sure."

Straddling all this infighting is Senate leader Mitch McConnell of Kentucky, who is none too eager to stick out his neck for a health or tax plan that his members may never vote on. McConnell has been telling fellow Republicans that Ryan's agenda might be dead on arrival in the upper chamber if he doesn't consider how the slow-and-steady Senate will react. A McConnell adviser noted with a smirk that, when Trump speaks of Congress, he mentions Ryan by name but rarely McConnell. If the Trump agenda stagnates, Ryan is likely to shoulder more of the blame.

It's just another sign that the Republicans are still getting accustomed to being the party in power. — *With reporting by SAM FRIZELL/WASHINGTON*

TICKER

Inaugural pastor creates 'safe haven'

The church of evangelical pastor Sam Rodriguez Jr., who led a prayer at President Trump's Inauguration, has begun offering beds for congregants who need a temporary "safe haven" from immigration raids or domestic violence. The New Season Christian Worship Center in Sacramento said anyone afraid of the potential effects of expanded deportation policies was welcome to stay. "The anxiety in Christian conservative evangelical churches has grown exponentially," Rodriguez told TIME.

Iraq to escape Trump travel ban

U.S. officials say Iraq is to be removed from the list of seven majority-Muslim countries whose citizens are temporarily barred from travel to the U.S., following pressure from the Pentagon and State Department over Iraq's role in fighting ISIS.

Attacks on refugees in Germany

There were almost 10 attacks a day on immigrants in Germany last year, according to the country's Interior Ministry. The violence left 560 people injured, including 43 children. Tensions have risen over the huge influx of asylum seekers in the country as a result of Europe's migrant crisis.



THE LONG FIGHT Displaced residents of Mosul are transported to refugee camps on Feb. 28 as Iraqi forces battle ISIS militants in the western half of the city. The latest wave of the offensive, which has already dislodged the extremist group from eastern Mosul, is expected to be lengthy and complex given the hundreds of thousands of civilians who remain trapped in the city. *Photograph by Zohra Bensemra—Reuters*

WORLD **Duterte's fiercest critic finds herself in jail**

ON THE MORNING OF FEB. 24, PHILIPPINE Senator Leila de Lima—one of President Rodrigo Duterte's most outspoken critics—was arrested in Manila on charges of drug trafficking. Her arrest, which she and her supporters said was an act of political retribution, sparked outrage in the Philippines:

LOYAL OPPOSITION De Lima, elected to the Senate last year after serving for five years as the country's Justice Secretary, has led a months-long, largely political fight against Duterte and his so-called war on drugs, a bloody crackdown on alleged dealers and users by police and vigilante groups that has so far left more than 7,000 dead. Her Senate inquiry into the extrajudicial killings failed to bring them to an end, but her campaign has brought the crisis international attention.

BULLY PULPIT In August, the President publicly accused de Lima of profiting from a drug ring at a Manila prison (and also of having an affair with her driver). De Lima fiercely denies wrongdoing. "This is undoubtedly political persecution," she told TIME in her jail cell on Feb. 25. "What has been done to me sends a chilling effect on other voices of dissent."

UNCERTAIN FUTURE What happens next to de Lima is an open question. Her legal team is attempting to prove that her arrest was unlawful, but she is up against a system many now see as corrupt, and she can't count on a lot of popular support: the President clocked an 83% approval rating in January. "He believes in Filipinos," Isabelle Santiago, 50, said at a pro-Duterte rally in Manila on Feb. 25. "And de Lima—now she's in trouble." —NASH JENKINS/MANILA

◀ *Within two weeks of taking office, Senator Leila de Lima launched a probe into Duterte's extrajudicial drug war*



TICKER

Harassment claim at jewelry giant

Hundreds of former employees at Sterling Jewelers, the company behind Jared the Galleria of Jewelry and Kay Jewelers, have claimed it “fostered rampant sexual harassment and discrimination” during the late 1990s and 2000s. Sterling has denied the allegations.

Samsung top exec’s bribery charge

South Korean prosecutors charged Samsung vice chairman Jay Y. Lee with bribery and embezzlement in a widening corruption scandal that has already led parliament to impeach President Park Geun-hye.

Bangladesh eases child marriage law

Bangladesh’s parliament weakened its rule against underage marriage, allowing an exemption in cases of “special circumstances.” Campaigners say the move will legitimize sexual abuse.

Uber CEO: Sorry for shouting at driver

Uber CEO Travis Kalanick apologized for treating driver Fawzi Kamel disrespectfully, after a video surfaced of Kalanick in a heated argument with Kamel about falling fares during a cab ride. In an email to staff, the embattled CEO admitted he needed to “grow up.”

THE RISK REPORT

2017 might not be Europe’s ‘Year of the Populist’ after all

By Ian Bremmer

A WAVE OF ELECTIONS IS CRASHING ACROSS Europe this year, in the Netherlands, France, Germany and possibly in Italy. But although German Chancellor Angela Merkel may face a tougher re-election fight than expected, the widely held fear that anti-E.U. populists will follow a trail blazed by Brexiters in the U.K. and Trumpists in the U.S. is exaggerated.

On March 15, Dutch voters will kick off this electoral season, and most recent surveys show Geert Wilders and his PVV party running first. Wilders, a longtime lightning rod for left-wing critics, has called Moroccan immigrants “scum” and promises a Brexit-style referendum for the Netherlands. Yet even if the PVV does come first, Wilders can’t make his anti-E.U. dream a reality. The PVV won’t poll much above 20%, and few of its rivals will be willing to join it in a coalition government. Moreover, “Nexit” would be a tough sell for a small country deeply dependent on E.U. trade and access to the single market. To leave the E.U. would require a two-thirds majority vote in both houses of the Dutch Parliament. That won’t happen.

In France, polls continue to show the National Front’s far-right firebrand Marine Le Pen running ahead in first-round voting on April 27, but centrist technocrat Emmanuel Macron is gaining ground. In a second-round runoff due on May 7, polls suggest he

will defeat her handily. Nobody should rule out a surprise given the number of scandals this race has already produced, but Le Pen remains an underdog for now.

If Italy calls early elections this year, the populist, anti-E.U. Five Star Movement might yet finish first. But its hopes of building a parliamentary majority rest on the Euroskeptic Northern League and far-right Fratelli d’Italia sharply boosting their popularity too. Again, not likely.

Merkel does have a serious challenger in Germany’s September election, with recent polls showing Martin Schulz of the center-

The widely held fear that anti-E.U. populists will follow a trail blazed by Brexiters and Trumpists is exaggerated

left SPD edging ahead. But Schulz is no Trump-style populist. He’s a former president of the European Parliament, a centrist on economic issues and a supporter of Merkel’s refugee policies. His success has been driven by calls

for better pensions and reforms to unemployment benefits rather than populist slogans. He has promised to “make Europe great again” only to mock Donald Trump.

Which hammers home another, symbolic point: few Europeans actually like the U.S. President. Fewer than 1 in 4 voters in Germany, France and the Netherlands want closer E.U.-U.S. ties. Among the Dutch, Trump wins support from just half of voters on the far right. Perhaps Europe’s populists should be worried the tide is turning against them too. □

SPORTS

The world’s unlikely star athletes

Venezuela’s Adrian Solano (*below*) became a media sensation as the “world’s worst skier” after competing at the Nordic World Ski Championships on Feb. 22 despite having never skied on snow or even seen it before. Here, some other sporting amateurs known for their heroic losses. —Tara John



ROWING

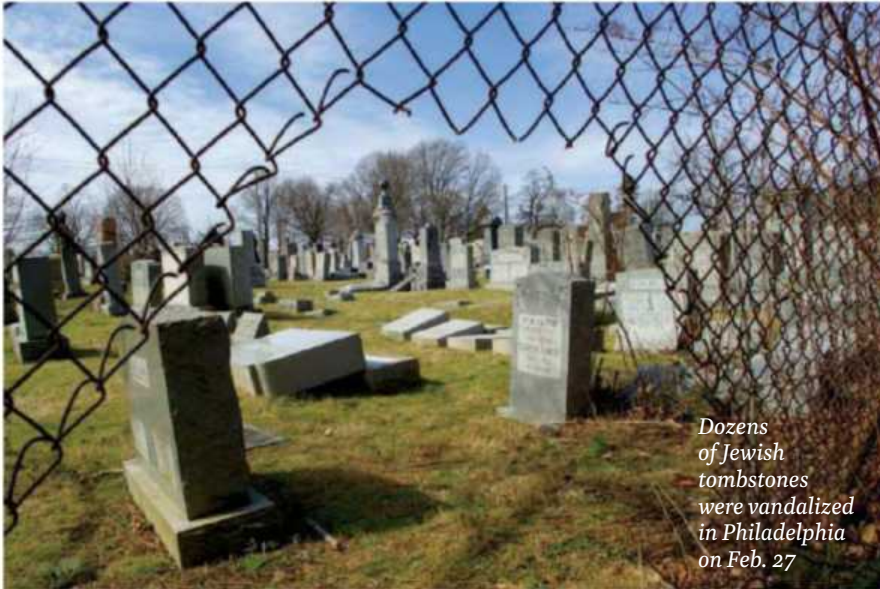
Hamadou Djibo Issaka of the landlocked country of Niger trailed his competitors by 300 m in a men’s singles sculls heat at the 2012 London Olympics, having trained for three months in a fishing boat. He finished to a standing ovation.

SWIMMING

Eric Moussambani of Equatorial Guinea completed a 100-m freestyle heat in the 2000 Sydney Olympics 43 sec. outside the qualifying time. The swimmer, later nicknamed Eric the Eel, did win hearts.

TRACK AND FIELD

Trevor Misipeka, a shot putter from American Samoa, was entered in the 100-m sprint at Canada’s 2001 World Championships after a rules mix-up. He finished in 14.28 sec., an impressive pace for the 290-lb. athlete.



Dozens of Jewish tombstones were vandalized in Philadelphia on Feb. 27

NATION

Hate incidents sow fear across U.S.

By Charlotte Alter and Josh Sanburn

WHEN 21 JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTERS across the U.S. received bomb threats on Feb. 27, the JCC staff in Rockville, Md., knew what to do: notify the authorities and confirm the evacuation routes. The group's national office had immediately alerted all its centers, and while Rockville was not specifically threatened this time, a January bomb scare had given officials a head start adjusting to a world in which swim classes and book clubs are interrupted by evacuation drills.

"We've now been through five waves of these calls," says Michael Feinstein, CEO of Rockville's Bender JCC. "We're stressed out on a daily basis."

The Feb. 27 scare at Jewish community centers is among the latest in a recent series of chilling incidents targeting Jews, Muslims and immigrants. Since January, at least 73 Jewish centers and schools have received bomb threats in 30 states. Vandals desecrated grave-stones in Jewish cemeteries in Philadelphia and Missouri. Arsonists set fire to mosques in Florida and Texas. And on Feb. 22, a man in a Kansas bar reportedly yelled, "Get out of my country," before shooting two Indian men, killing one.

The Department of Justice and the FBI have opened civil rights investiga-

tions into the JCC bomb threats, the Philadelphia cemetery vandalism and the Kansas shooting.

The episodes have intensified concerns that President Trump's election has emboldened anti-Semitism and other forms of hate. "When we're having this intense public discussion about who belongs, who's real, who's a threat, then the anti-Jewish sentiment flares," says Hasia Diner, a professor of Judaic studies at New York University.

Trump attempted to mend those divisions at the start of his address to Congress Feb. 28, saying the threats and the attack in Kansas are a reminder that "we are a country that stands united in condemning hate and evil in all of its very ugly forms." Earlier that day, however, the President reportedly suggested in a meeting with state attorneys general that the bomb threats could be a political ploy.

In Rockville, JCC officials have increased their surveillance and security staff. But there's another new addition: a lobby filled with cards and letters of support from Christian and Muslim families from as far away as Ohio and Tennessee. "It makes everybody feel much better knowing there is concern across the country," Feinstein says. □

FACTS VS. ALTERNATIVE FACTS



Anonymous sources

CLAIM

"[Journalists] shouldn't be allowed to use sources unless they use somebody's name," President Trump said on Feb. 24 during his CPAC speech.

REALITY

Three days later, White House aides told reporters to quote but not name the officials who delivered a briefing on Trump's new budget proposal.



Unemployment

CLAIM

"Ninety-four million Americans are out of the labor force," Trump said during his Feb. 28 address to a joint session of Congress.

REALITY

This statistic is misleading. More than 88 million Americans who did not have a job in 2016 didn't want one, according to annual average data released by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. That includes large numbers of retirees, stay-at-home parents, students and people who are disabled.

Golf

CLAIM

Trump "played a couple of holes" of golf on Feb. 19, according to White House spokesman Sarah Sanders.

REALITY

The President played 18 holes with former world No. 1 golfer Rory McIlroy that day. After McIlroy discussed the game with a golfing publication, the White House clarified that Trump "intended to play a few holes and decided to play longer."



Milestones

DIED

Richard Schickel, TIME's movie critic from 1972 to 2010, at 84. Schickel wrote 37 books and produced documentaries including the Emmy-nominated *Life Goes to the Movies* in 1976.



- > **Aileen Hernandez**, trailblazing African-American feminist and second president of the National Organization for Women, at 90.
- > Judge **Joseph Wapner**, who presided over the reality show *The People's Court*, at 97.

ANNOUNCED

A **book deal reportedly worth as much as \$65 million** for Barack and Michelle Obama, with Penguin Random House, after a heated auction.

> The opening of Milan Reserve Roastery, **Italy's first Starbucks**, in late 2018. Howard Schultz, Starbucks CEO, credits a visit to Italy in 1983 as his inspiration for the coffee chain.

RECORDED

A record temperature of **63.5°F on the Antarctic continent**. The reading was made on March 24, 2015, the World Meteorological Organization said.



Paxton's career as an actor and filmmaker spanned four decades

DIED

Bill Paxton
Actor of the everyman

By James Cameron

FOR 36 YEARS, BILL PAXTON, WHO DIED FEB. 25 AT AGE 61, WAS ONE of my closest friends. It was a friendship that went far beyond our work together on movies like *Terminator*, *Aliens*, *Titanic* and *True Lies*. He ultimately acted in over 60 films, as well as many TV movies and series, including his critically acclaimed *Big Love*. All his characters were aspects of Bill the man: his humor, his decency, his rebellious spirit, his strong moral principles, his sense of the outrageous.

Even now, after his long and celebrated career, one of Bill's most memorable characters remains one of his earliest: Private Hudson in *Aliens*. His wail "It's game over, man!" is as funny and human today as it was 31 years ago. The night before the heart surgery that led to his death, we had what was to be our last conversation. Bill was upbeat; he even joked about feeling like Hudson and its being "game over." Tragically, for him, it was.

With all of Bill's gusto for life, his pure joy in the human experience, it's difficult for me to process that he's gone. The world seems quieter. Less filled with spirit. But I take solace that through his vast body of work, Bill lives on in the afterlife of cinema.

Cameron is an Oscar-winning director, writer and producer of movies including *Terminator*, *Titanic* and *Avatar*



DIED

Salome Karwah
Ebola fighter

SALOME KARWAH used to joke that Ebola survivors like her had "superpowers," because after overcoming the disease that racked West Africa in 2014, they were immune from it. Her duty, like that of any superhero, she said, was to use those powers for the betterment of humankind. So after her recovery, the Liberian nursing assistant, who died on Feb. 21 at 28, returned to the treatment center to comfort the sick with her hands-on touch. It was her determination to help when most of the world fled in fear that put her among the Ebola fighters named as TIME's Person of the Year in 2014.

But just because Karwah escaped Ebola didn't mean she was secure against the failures of Liberia's shattered medical system. She died from complications in childbirth, a victim of the larger yet silent epidemic of neglect.

—ARYN BAKER



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LightBox

Showtime in Rio

Revelers of the Beija-Flor samba school perform at Carnaval during a competition on Feb. 27, at the Sambadrome in Rio de Janeiro. The show went on even though dozens of cities and towns across Brazil reportedly canceled local celebrations, citing the nationwide recession.

Photograph by Yasuyoshi Chiba—AFP/Getty Images

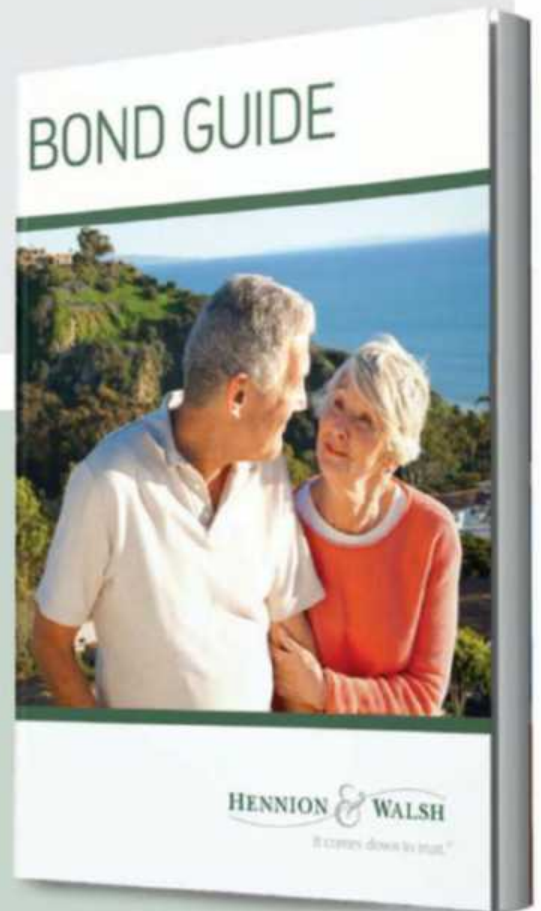
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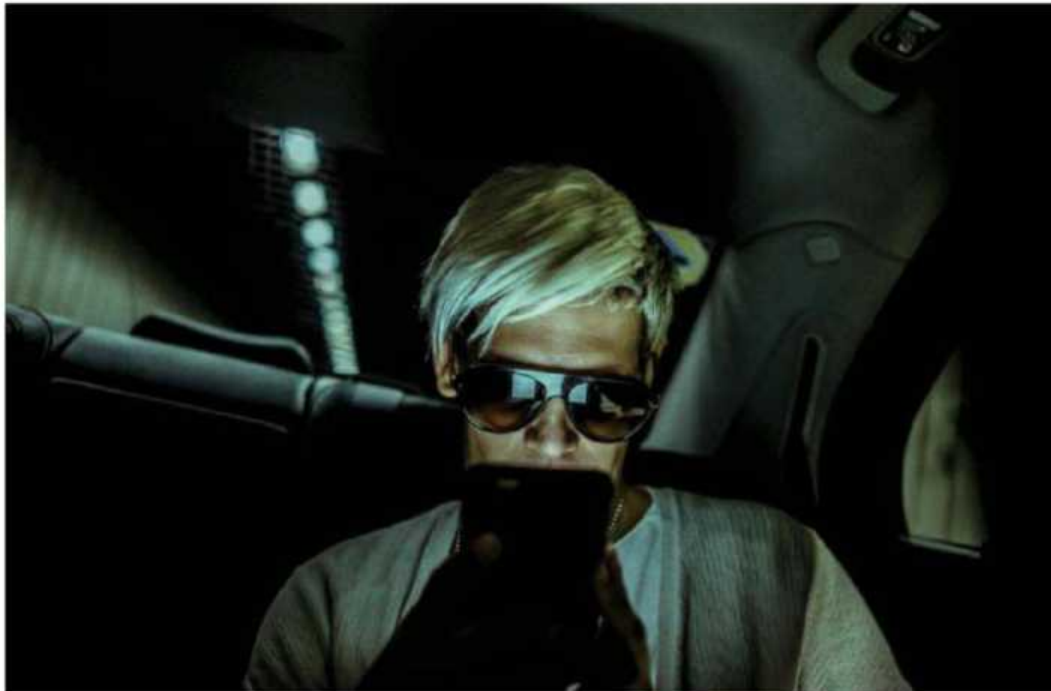
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The View

'THE DREAM OF LIFE IN SPACE HAS ALL AT ONCE GOTTEN REAL.' —PAGE 24



Yiannopoulos' stint as a free-speaking provocateur ended when an indisputably wrong clip resurfaced

NATION

The right to speech vs. the right to censor

By Bryan Walsh

MILO YIANNPOULOS IS MANY things: a onetime editor at the alt-right website Breitbart, a gay and partly Jewish man who regularly disparaged gays and Jews, the self-described “most fabulous supervillain of the Internet” and, in his own words, a “free-speech warrior.” Yiannopoulos’ expert trolling earned him prominence on the far right, proof to many on that side that theirs was the true party of free speech—not politically correct liberals more worried about people’s feelings than about the First Amendment.

As it turns out, free speech has limits, even among the party of free speech. Shortly before he was set to speak at the Conservative Political Action Conference last month, video resurfaced of Yiannopoulos defending the idea of “13-year-olds” having

sex with “older men,” and although he apologized, Yiannopoulos was swiftly disinvited, resigned from Breitbart under pressure and had a book deal with Simon & Schuster canceled. The left cheered at Yiannopoulos’ fall, while noting that it took praising pedophilia—not his long rap sheet of racist and sexist statements—before conservatives turned their backs. The country won’t miss Yiannopoulos. But his rise and fall shows that speech in America has been weaponized and privatized. Finding the proper balance between civil liberty and civility is going to prove increasingly elusive.

In some ways, free speech is more robust than ever. Whatever the feelings of the current occupant of the White House, the courts have proved to be a reliable protector of First Amendment

rights. The growth of social media has amplified the voices of average Americans—including voices that are critical of the government. At a moment when free speech is very much under assault in authoritarian countries like China, where the government controls the press and the Internet, Americans are practically drowning in spoken thought.

But look closer. The speech being amplified by Facebook or Twitter—Yiannopoulos’ favorite venue before he was banned last year—isn’t happening in town halls. These are corporations answerable not to the public but to their shareholders. The First Amendment may prohibit Congress from passing any law that forbids the expression of free speech, but it has given wide latitude to digital companies to censor voices at will. And given how dominant those platforms are, the decisions they make about what is allowable can be absolute.

Free speech is also under pressure on college campuses, where some groups have sought to block speakers whose views they find offensive. That happened to Yiannopoulos himself, whose talk last month at Berkeley was scratched, but also to more mainstream speakers like former Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, who canceled her commencement address at Rutgers University in 2014 in the face of student protests. In his commencement speech at Howard University last spring, President Obama reminded graduates of the importance of “listening to those with whom you disagree.”

There is some evidence that younger people may be less protective of free speech. A 2015 Pew survey found that 40% of millennials believe the government should be able to prevent people from saying offensive things about minority groups, compared with 24% of baby boomers. As *l'affaire* Yiannopoulos demonstrates, we’re all a little hypocritical. While Americans don’t want the government telling them what they can and cannot say, they’ve been happy enough to accept some limitations for the sake of basic civility.

But that’s changing—we now live in an increasingly polarized and tribal country. We’ve sorted ourselves digitally, which makes us less likely to encounter opposing viewpoints and less worried about offending our like-minded pals. Instead of fueling a marketplace of ideas, as the founders envisioned, speech becomes a way for groups to police their own boundaries while lobbing rhetorical bombs against opponents. The aim is not to debate but to dominate.

There was no debating Yiannopoulos—his was a one-way instrument, and that’s why conservatives embraced him. But as soon as he became toxic to his own group, he was dropped. Absolute principles mattered less than winning. In America today, speech is everywhere. It’s the listening that has gone missing. □

VERBATIM
‘If you mix your politics with your investment decisions, you’re making a big mistake.’

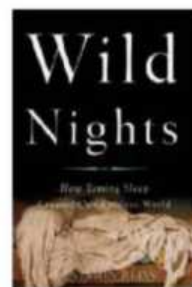
WARREN BUFFETT, Berkshire Hathaway CEO, cautioning investors not to pull out of U.S. stocks for political reasons, in a CNBC interview; the market will be “fine,” he added



BOOK IN BRIEF

The evolution of sleep

WESTERN SOCIETY IS OBSESSED WITH a good night’s sleep. To get it, we impose strict prebed rituals and regular wake-up times on ourselves and our children, feeling anxious if we toss and turn in the night. But the idea of a perfect sleep practice is relatively new in human history, Benjamin Reiss explains in his new book *Wild Nights: How Taming Sleep Created Our Restless World*. Until the Industrial Revolution, sleep was social, with family and even strangers sharing beds. People slept in installments throughout the day and night instead of in one straight shot, and sleep schedules varied with the seasons according to light and temperature. Parents sometimes eschewed comfortable mattresses for stiff ones, so their children would be able to adjust to sleep in new places when traveling. It was only with the rise of factory jobs that workers strictly reserved a portion of the nighttime for sleep—leading to the regimented schedule we now observe.



—SARAH BEGLEY

CHARTOON
Contextual



JOHN ATKINSON, WRONG HANDS

BUFFETT: BENNETT RAQUIN—GETTY IMAGES

SNAPSHOT

Apple's new digs

How does a company known for simple, sleek, paradigm-shifting gadgets design a 175-acre campus? Apple's answer: a lot like its technology. The ring-shaped main building, which is the centerpiece of Apple's new Cupertino, Calif., headquarters (opening in April), is made of curved glass panels, a nod to the iPhone's rounded corners; inside, designers say they obsessed over details like minimalist signs and smooth door handles. And just as you can't see machinery within its products, Apple required that no vents or pipes be reflected in the glass. —Julia Zorthian



QUICK TAKE

The surprising history of women's tattoos

CIRCUSES AND SIDESHOWS MAY NOT SEEM like obvious places to look for stories of female empowerment, but experts say the performers who appeared in such acts played a surprising and important role in women's history—in large part thanks to their tattoos.

The height of sideshow and circus popularity in the mid-19th century came at a time when women had few opportunities for economic independence, and providing for families was largely a man's job. Not so for the female sideshow performers, many of whom capitalized on the fascination with body art by voluntarily tattooing themselves, enabling them to make their own money. (Though some were forcibly tattooed.)

Ink liberated Victorian-era women outside the circus as well. Wealthy socialites, for example, got tattoos as a form of rebellion. At

the time, social mores required these women to keep their whole bodies covered. And so—influenced by tattooed British royals—they started summoning ink artists to their homes to give them designs they could hide. Winston Churchill's mother Lady Randolph Churchill is said to have had a snake tattoo on her wrist (easily covered by a wineglass or sleeve); by the turn of the 20th century, roughly three-fourths of fashionable New York City ladies had gotten similarly trendy tattoos, including butterflies, flowers and dragons, according to the *New York World*.

As Cristian Petru Panaite, curator of an exhibit on the 300-year history of tattooing, open now at the New-York Historical Society, puts it, "Tattoos were an early way that women took control of their bodies."

—OLIVIA B. WAXMAN

DATA
THIS
JUST IN

A roundup of new and noteworthy insights from the week's most talked-about studies:

1

INTENSE WORKOUT
REGIMENS MAY
LOWER MEN'S
SEX DRIVES

A study in *Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise* found that men who engaged in exercise low in intensity or duration were more likely to have a high libido, while high-intensity or longer workouts were associated with a lower sex drive.

2

HIGH-ACHIEVING
STUDENTS ARE
MORE LIKELY TO
USE POT

A study of over 6,000 U.K. teenagers in *BMJ Open* found that high-achieving students were 50% more likely to use pot occasionally than those who didn't perform as well academically, and they were almost twice as likely to use it regularly.

3

KINDNESS IS KEY TO
A HAPPY MARRIAGE,
EVEN IF IT GOES
UNRECOGNIZED

A study in *Emotion* found that completing an act of compassion for a spouse—like clearing snow off the spouse's windshield in the morning—improves the giver's emotional well-being, even when the spouse doesn't acknowledge it. Under those circumstances, the giver may get up to 45% more emotional benefit than the recipient. —J.Z.



Friend in town,
dinner in fridge,
kids at practice.
Happiest hour.

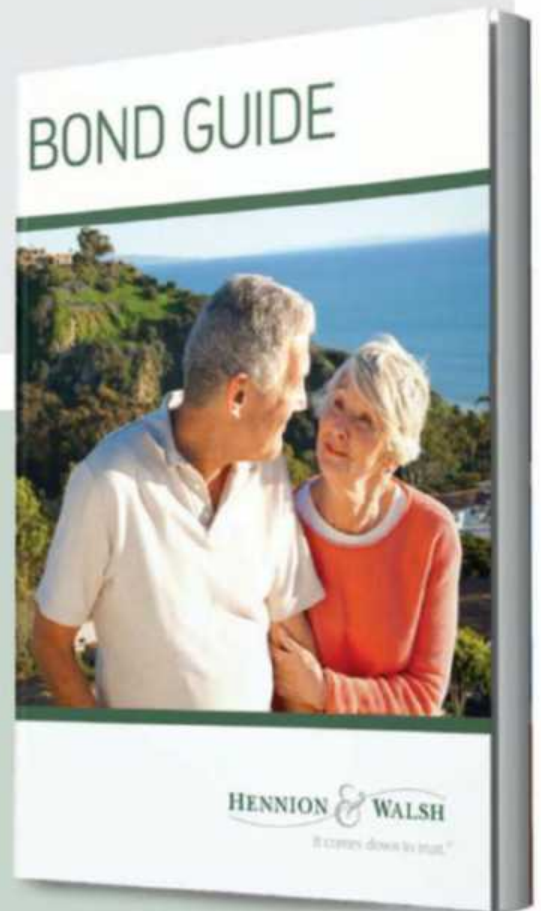
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Searching for life on the newly discovered Earthlike planets

By Jeffrey Kluger

IT'S IMPOSSIBLE TO KNOW IF THE CREATURES LIVING on the planet Trappist-1e suspect they're being watched. Actually, it's impossible to know if there are any creatures at all, but let's assume they're there—because it's a fair enough assumption. Trappist-1e has a solid surface like Earth's, after all. What's more, it gets plenty of warmth from the star it orbits. That star, Trappist-1, is small and dim and much cooler than our sun, but Trappist-1e snuggles up close to the solar fires, so close that its year—the time it takes to complete a single orbit—is just 6.06 days.

'A living world looks just screamingly different from a Mars or Venus.'

NATALIE BATALHA, project scientist, Kepler space telescope

If the planet has an atmosphere (there's no reason it couldn't) and if it has water (water is ubiquitous in the universe), that water could pool across the surface in warm, amniotic oceans. And from oceans can come life.

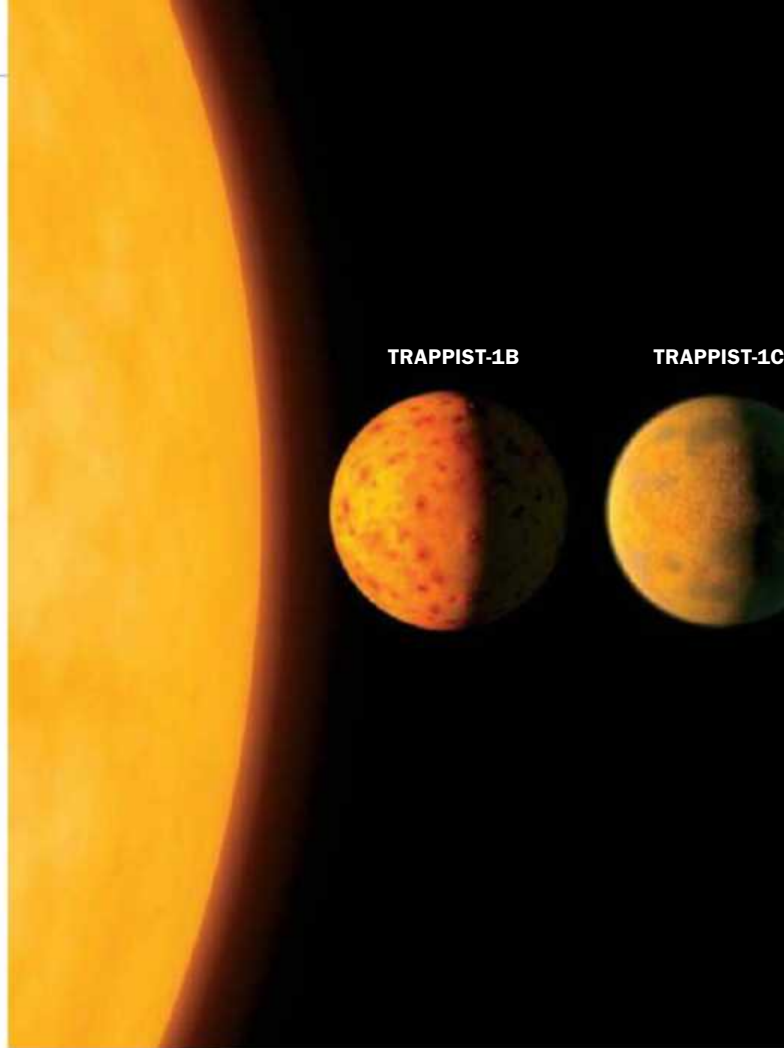
That was the news announced in an explosive study published in the Feb. 23 issue of the journal *Nature*, and Trappist-1e was only part of the bombshell. The planet is just one in a solar system consisting of seven Earthlike worlds.

At least three and perhaps all of the planets orbit in that close-but-not-too-close range known as the habitable zone—where the temperature is above freezing but below boiling so that liquid water can exist.

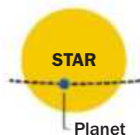
"Now we are looking at the planets' chemistry," said astronomer Ignas Snellen of the University of Leiden in the Netherlands, during a press conference announcing the discovery, "to see if there is life over there."

The Trappist-1 system is indeed just right "over there"—39 light-years away in a galaxy that measures more than 100,000 light-years across. That makes telescope observations possible, especially with the aid of new instruments in development. Answers will thus come soon to the question of Trappist-system life. "We'll know within a few years, maybe within a decade," said astronomer Amaury Triaud of the Institute of Astronomy in Cambridge, England, a co-author of the *Nature* paper, at the same press event.

Such a tantalizing possibility that, after millennia of wondering, we may learn soon that we have cosmic company broke at a very good time. When things have gone sour on Earth, we have often looked to space. It was in 1961, with the U.S. and Soviet Union at dagger points, that President Kennedy announced America's commitment to land men on the moon before 1970. It was in the summer of 1968, torn by war and assassinations, that NASA decided to send

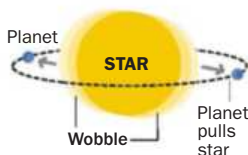


HOW EXOPLANETS ARE DETECTED



TRANSIT

Even the brightest stars are slightly dimmed as orbiting planets pass in front of them. The degree of dimming indicates the size of that planet.



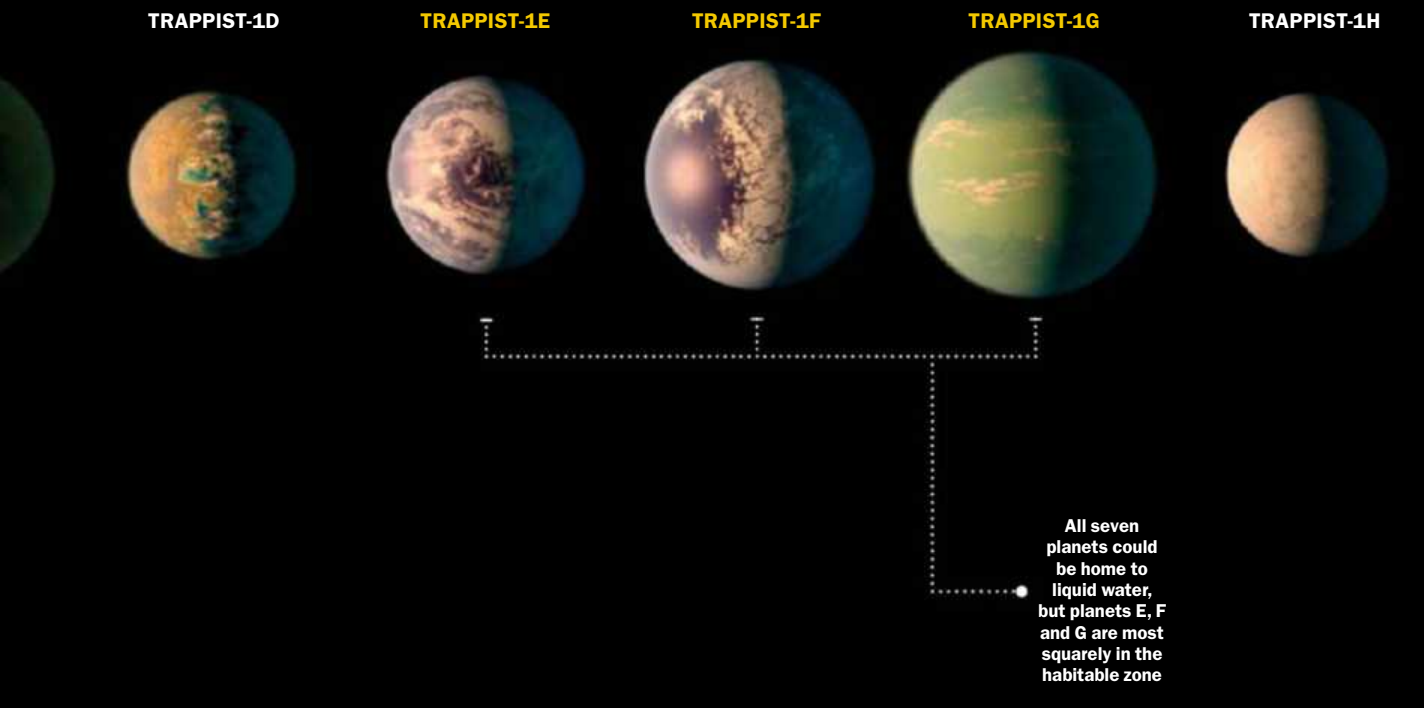
WOBBLE

An orbiting planet's gravity tugs its parent star this way and that. By measuring this motion, scientists can verify a planet's existence.

Apollo 8 on the first lunar orbit mission, during Christmas week.

There was a similar feeling of uplift with the announcement of the Trappist-1 worlds, coming at a time when America and the entire Western alliance are more fractured than they've been in decades. "NASA Discovers a Possible Way Out," wrote the wags at the *New York Post*. "The Trappist-1 system has got us particularly excited about the prospect of new worlds," wrote the *International Business Times*, "because we're so sick of this one."

But it wasn't all snark and cynicism. Even in an increasingly insular, nationalistic time, the accelerating search for life on other planets is a deeply collaborative and international enterprise. The Trappist-1 team was led by astronomer Michaël Gillon of the University of Liège in Belgium, and the work was conducted with telescopes in Chile, Hawaii, South Africa, Morocco, Spain and England. In his Inaugural Address, President Donald Trump declared, "We stand at the birth of a new millennium, ready to unlock the mysteries of space."



The political will seems to be forming in the U.S. to press the hunt for planets and life further. And the likelihood of finding something has never seemed greater.

IF THE DREAM of life in space has all at once gotten real, it is the astronomers who search for exoplanets—worlds orbiting other stars—who have made that possible. Until 1995, we knew of just the nine that orbit our own sun, and that count actually fell to eight when Pluto was busted down to a dwarf planet. But things started to change when ground-based telescopes confirmed the first known exoplanet, a Jupiter-size world named 51 Pegasi b, orbiting a sunlike star 50 light-years from Earth. The census grew slowly, an occasional planet at a time, until NASA’s Kepler space telescope was launched in 2009, and the exoplanet population exploded to nearly 5,000.

Unlike early exoplanet telescopes, which look for the “wobble” in a star’s gravity as a planet moves through its orbit, the Kepler stares unblinkingly at a

small patch of space, a keyhole that takes in 150,000 stars. Kepler looks for the all but undetectable dimming that occurs when an orbiting planet transits—or passes in front of—its star. It’s the equivalent of detecting a gnat crawling across a headlight, but so far, Kepler has spotted 4,706 confirmed or candidate planets this way, with more certain to come. Most astronomers believe that every one of the 300 billion stars in the Milky Way has at least one exoplanet.

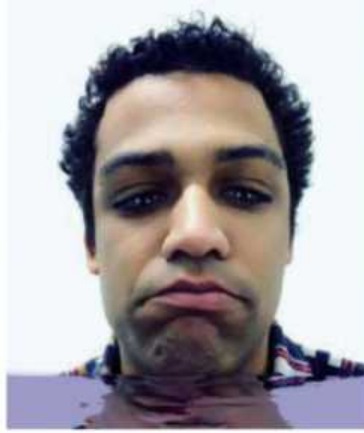
From among all of them, astronomers look hardest for solid planets no bigger than 1.6 times Earth’s diameter, existing at a habitable distance from their sun. These turn out to be more common than scientists ever suspected (largely because they’d discounted red dwarfs, which vastly outnumber yellow suns).

How many might hold life? Observations using the transiting technique can yield little more than a silhouette of the backlit planet. But if the planet has an atmosphere, light from the star would stream through it, getting scattered and absorbed in different ways depending on chemical composition.

That produces a precise fingerprint of the atmospheric chemistry, with the biggest prize being biosignature gases like methane or oxygen or carbon dioxide. “A living world,” says astrophysicist Natalie Batalha, who heads the Kepler mission, “looks just screamingly different from a Mars or Venus.”

Investigators around the world are scrambling to take advantage of that fact. Telescopes in Chile and elsewhere have conducted preliminary chemical studies of some planetary atmospheres. The Hubble Space Telescope has analyzed two of the Trappist-1 planets and found that at least they do not have the heavy envelopes of hydrogen gas that would make them mini-Neptunes. Hubble is not equipped to determine more than that, but its follow-on, the \$8.7 billion James Webb Space Telescope, is scheduled for launch in October 2018. Though not originally designed with exoplanets in mind, Webb will carry the spectroscopes necessary to do atmospheric studies.

Astronomers—and humanity as a whole—are expecting big things. □



SNAPCHAT

FACES



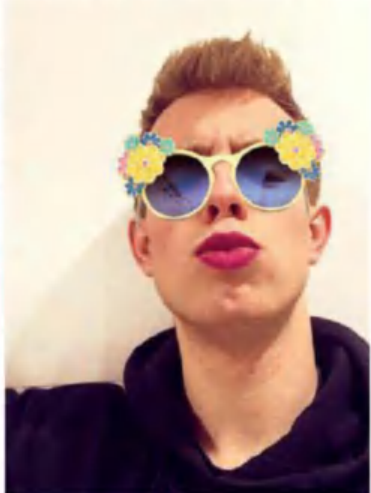
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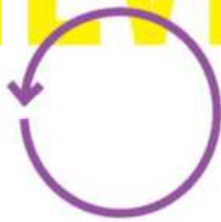
PUBLIC

THE COMPANY THAT UPENDED SOCIAL MEDIA
HEADS TO WALL STREET BY JOEL STEIN





I HAVE NEVER BOUGHT A CAMERA.



I don't enjoy photography. Yet I have saved 6,982 photos and 144 videos since my cell phones started coming with built-in lenses. I have recorded my family history dutifully—exactly as Kodak first began instructing moms to do in the 1890s—capturing birthdays, vacations, grandparent visits, first bicycle rides. But the bar for a Kodak moment has clearly been lowered. I have more than 7,000 of these things. I am creating a massive museum to myself that no one will ever enter. Not even me.

In 2011, Stanford students Evan Spiegel and Bobby Murphy figured out that photos had been massively revalued and no one had noticed. In an 1859 essay in the *Atlantic*, Oliver Wendell Holmes Sr. called the camera a “mirror with a memory;” Spiegel and Murphy realized that having a zillion memories can be a burden. So they created Snapchat, an app in which images that are sent disappear after one viewing. Snapchat contended that because photography is now free and frictionless, it is a medium for communication, not commemoration. As a result, Snapchat's parent firm, Snap, isn't really a social-media company. Instead of likes or comments or forwards, its currency is the “streak,” a calculation of how many days you and another person have privately communicated with each other. It trades in intimacy, not popularity. As its name so neatly explains, Snapchat is really a utility company for visual texting.

At a lunch awhile back, Snap CEO Spiegel put his smartphone on the table and told me that it had replaced the Internet, and now he wanted to figure out what was going to replace the smartphone. Much of Silicon Valley is trying to discover that. Facebook's Mark Zuckerberg thinks the answer is going to be virtual reality; Amazon's Jeff Bezos is betting on voice recognition. Spiegel believes in the camera.

That belief is about to be put to the test, as Snap heads to the New York Stock Exchange via one of the most anticipated tech IPOs in years. The parent company of disappearing-message app Snapchat priced its shares at \$17 in its IPO on March 1, raising \$3.4 billion and valuing Snap at \$24 billion. Which is pretty remarkable for a company that lost \$515 million last year on revenue of \$405 million. Snap's valuation could have been even higher, but Spiegel created a rule that is so unfriendly to inves-

tors that no other U.S. public company has ever dared to try it: none of the firm's public shares will come with voting rights. Spiegel's and Murphy's shares, however, will continue to have voting power for nine months after they die; investors cannot even pry the company from their cold, dead hands. At Stanford, Spiegel was a product-design major, and he keeps a painting in his office of Steve Jobs, a man he seems to admire for everything except the fact that he wasn't controlling enough.

Snapchat makes visual communication so frictionless that, according to Nielsen, it is used by roughly half of 18-to-34-year-olds, which is about seven times better than any TV network. Those who use it daily open the app 18 times a day for a total of nearly 30 minutes. Last fall, Snapchat passed Instagram and Facebook as the most important social network in the semiannual Taking Stock With Teens poll by the investment bank Piper Jaffray. Tweens used to count the days until they turned 13 so they could open a Facebook account; now they often don't bother. And just as Facebook matured years ago, Snapchat is starting to be used by adults. The company says the app is now used by 158 million people daily, though that growth has slowed a bit lately.

Snapchat's ethos is largely about the seemingly contrary values of control and fun: the company prospectus is one of the few in Wall Street history to use the word *poop*, employing it to explain just how often people use their smartphones. Snapchat gives users such tight control of their disappearing messages so that they feel safe taking an imperfect photo or video, and then layering information on top of it in the form of text, devil horns you can draw with your finger, a sticker that says “U Jelly?” or a filter that turns your face into a corn cob that spits popcorn from your mouth when you talk. Snapchat is aware that most of our conversations are stupid.

But we want to keep our dumb conversations private. When Snapchat first launched, adults assumed it was merely a safe way for teens to send nude pictures, because adults are pervs. But what Spiegel understood is that teens wanted a safe way to express themselves.

Many teens are so worried about projecting perfection on Instagram that they create Finstagram (fake Instagram) profiles that only their friends know about. “Teens are very, very interested in safety, including something they call ‘emotional safety,’” says San Diego State psychology professor Jean Twenge, author of the forthcoming *iGen: The 10 Trends Shaping Today's Young People—and the Nation*. “They know on Snapchat, ‘If I make a funny face or use one of the filters and make myself look like a dog, it's going to disappear. It won't be something per-

THE BASICS

The app allows you to take a photo or video, write or draw on it, add filters and send the resulting composite to someone else, who can see it for up to 10 seconds before it disappears (though the recipient can save it as a memory). You can also create stories, which last for 24 hours.

THE PLAYERS

Snapchat is a relative newcomer to the crowded world of social media. Here's the field as it stands:



FACEBOOK
2004

This granddaddy of social media revolutionized how people around the globe digitally connect. Today some 85% of Facebook's users are outside North America.



INSTAGRAM
2010

Instagram's emphasis on photography popularized the use of photo filters in social media. The platform has more recently offered video and live-streaming features.



TWITTER
2006

Beloved by President Trump, Twitter's 140-character messages have become a megaphone for breaking news, snarky comments and unfiltered emotional outbursts.



SNAPCHAT
2011

Known for its disappearing messages, Snapchat introduced the concept of using a phone's camera, rather than its keyboard, to share personal ideas.



PINTEREST
2010

Particularly popular among women, Pinterest allows users to collect, organize and share photos and other images that they find from around the web.



TUMBLR
2007

Tumblr is a breeding ground for viral memes like "the Dress," which stumped the Internet in 2015. But its popularity has languished since Yahoo acquired it in 2013.



LINKEDIN
2003

Aimed at networkers, employers and college students, LinkedIn showcases users' résumés and helps them find and connect with other professionals.

Percentage of U.S. Internet users who access the service weekly

70%



32%



30%



25%



25%



18%



17%



Percentage of users on the service ages 18 to 34

36%



46%



40%



53%



38%



50%



36%



manent my enemies at school can troll me about.”

The technology successes of the Internet age have been about making information free and easy. But Snapchat is a tech reactionary, offering an escape from the gamefied popularity contest measured in friends, followers, likes and comments. Snapchat is built by and for a generation that wants to use technology to improve its antisocial social life.

EVAN SPIEGEL is not exactly the prototype hero who saves humanity. Take a look at him: he could be cast in a teen movie as the preppy kid who beats up nerds and then drives away in his Ferrari with a license plate reading H8 NERDS. He grew up in Los Angeles with an allowance of \$250 a week. As the social chair at Kappa Sigma, he sent out misogynistic emails, including ones about “sororisluts” and joking about shooting “lazers at fat girls.” He’s engaged to former Victoria’s Secret model Miranda Kerr. He flies helicopters and actually does own a Ferrari. The

guy even posed in *L’Uomo Vogue* wearing a Brioni fur coat while hugging a puppy. Bond villains have better optics.

Heroes are supposed to be ordinary outsiders who encounter tribulations, learn humility and make great sacrifices. Spiegel has done none of that. And that could be exactly why he might help rescue the online world from the trolls, fake news, hacking and narcissism that are eroding our culture.

Hemant Taneja, a managing director at the venture-capital firm General Catalyst, invested in Snapchat after hearing Spiegel’s pitch that virtual life should conform to real life, where you express who you are in different moments and around different people. “Products reflect the founders behind them. Mark [Zuckerberg] was this guy who is not very social in college—the guy outside looking in. ‘I’m missing out and I need to figure out what’s going on and I need to see everything.’ The choice of making Facebook completely open has created a



SNAP'S AUDACIOUS WALL STREET PLAY

After a long drought for tech offerings, Snap's IPO is the nerviest stock-market debut in years, in more ways than one. The parent company of disappearing-message app Snapchat priced its shares at \$17 in its IPO on March 1, raising \$3.4 billion, valuing Snap at \$24 billion. The six-year-old startup, beloved by millennials, is the biggest U.S. tech company to go public since Facebook, which was worth \$104 billion at its 2012 IPO.

Snap is the first U.S. IPO to exclusively sell nonvoting stock, depriving shareholders of a say in corporate matters entirely. The move is an extreme iteration of Facebook's lopsided equity structure (which endows founder Mark Zuckerberg with 10 votes for every one that his shareholders get). Snap CEO Evan Spiegel is believed to have clamped down on control of his company after his earliest investor imposed restrictions on later funding rounds. Now Snap's founders will even retain control for nine months after they die. Like Facebook, though, there is enough hype for Snap, and near religious reverence for Spiegel, to maintain demand for its IPO, despite the block on shareholder voting. "It's definitely a function of how Snap is perceived—not every company could get away with this," says Thomas Ivey, a partner at law firm Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, who is based in Silicon Valley. "There will be people who won't like it."

Nonvoting shares means that investors who buy Snap stock, which will trade under the ticker SNAP on the New York Stock Exchange, won't be very attractive to activist investors. Snap shareholders won't be able to nominate or remove members of its board, vote on executive compensation or approve or block a takeover of the company. Still, for those so-called unicorn startups that command billion-dollar valuations, Olshan Frome Wolosky attorney Spencer Feldman says he would recommend that they adopt nonvoting stock in their IPOs as long as buyers were still interested. After all, Snap's shareholders will still retain one lever of control: "Investors can vote with their feet," Feldman says. "If they don't like how things are going, they can sell their stock." —*Jen Wiczner*

lot of chaos," Taneja says. "Snapchat reflects Evan's ethos. It's all about privacy and using technology to live the way you've always been." Political philosophers worry about private information being seen by the government, insurance companies and employers. Normal people worry about being made fun of by their friends. Or lectured by their parents. But because Snapchat communication is private, kids can give their parents their Snap codes as freely as they do their phone numbers. As Spiegel said at a conference last year, "We've made it very hard for parents to embarrass their children."

In 2013, Snapchat had rattled Facebook enough that it offered then 23-year-old Spiegel \$3 billion in cash for the company. He turned it down, garnering mockery for his hubris, already famous in tech circles for moves like shunning Silicon Valley to build

his company by the ocean in the Venice area of Los Angeles. When Sony was hacked by North Korea, one of the emails from CEO Michael Lynton, an early Snapchat investor who announced in January that he will leave his job to become chairman of Snap, implied that the offer was higher than \$3 billion. "If you knew the real number," he wrote, "you would book us all a suite at Bellvue [sic]." But a rich, cocky 23-year-old is uniquely empowered to turn down \$3 billion. He was living in his dad's huge house, getting meetings with anyone he wanted. Snapchat was a once-in-even-his-life-

time chance to build something unique.

Spiegel declined to comment for this story. But in an interview in 2013, his views on Snapchat's place in the world were already clear. "Having this online world allowed my generation to support the illusion of being special," he told me. "You could pick out your vacation in Maui and be that person, that collection of great, beautiful moments. But now there's no gap between offline and online. So we're trying to create a place that is cognizant of that, where you can be in sweatpants, sitting eating cereal on a Friday night and that's O.K. It's O.K. to be me even though I'm not on a fancy vacation and great-looking all the time. People are shifting from the self-promotional view of the world to one that is more self-aware."

Snapchat accomplishes privacy not just through disappearing messages, which other companies had provided before, but by fully divorcing from the Internet. You can't link out of the app to a news article or a website. You can't even forward someone's message or "story"—the 24-hour-lasting public-facing posts that anyone can see if they find your screen name, which is not an easy task. On Twitter or Facebook, if you don't want to know about what Donald Trump said five minutes ago, too bad, someone is

**A KEY PART OF
COMPANY LORE
IS THAT SPIEGEL
TURNED DOWN
A \$3 BILLION
OFFER FROM
FACEBOOK**



THE SNAPCHATTER

Co-founder and CEO Evan Spiegel and model Miranda Kerr, his fiancée, at a gala in Culver City, Calif., on Nov. 12, 2016

going to tell you. On Snapchat, if you don't choose to follow DJ Khaled, the app's biggest star, you never have to find out how #blessed he is. So celebrities use it not so much to increase their fame but to share less-filtered versions of their lives to their truest fans. Snapchat is the most troll-resistant online platform.

"The fact that it disappears in 10 seconds, I don't trust that, but I value that it's not creating a catalog of my tweets to my cousin who is in high school," says New Jersey Senator Cory Booker, who Snapped his trip to and from Trump's address to Congress on Feb. 28. "It creates a freedom to be silly in a way I just wouldn't do on Facebook or Instagram. I could show Hillary Clinton being fun and lighthearted waiting to go onstage. Then I could show a more serious speech. It lends to a multilayered, authentic view of what life is all about. As much as you want to criticize Donald Trump, as far as social media, he is being authentic on those platforms. He's creating connections." On March 1, Arizona Senator John McCain, 80, got his own Snapchat account.

Because it's not a forwarding mechanism that can make messages go viral, Snapchat is not the route to fame and fortune that YouTube, Instagram or even Twitter can be. "Culturally, Snapchat has become a very important platform in a lot of cool ways," says Alec Shankman, the 37-year-old head of alternative programming at Abrams Artists Agency, who represents social-media influencers. "The only downside is that from a creator standpoint, it's harder to be found and monetize."

SNAPCHAT INDEED HAS a monetization problem: How do you sell ads if you're essentially a phone com-

pany that has chosen to provide free calls forever? Yes, advertisers can slide 10-second commercials into people's stories, create filters (Taco Bell let users turn their faces into taco shells on Cinco de Mayo) and suggest geo-locators to put on the bottom of photos (college students were offered a congratulations by recruiters at JPMorgan Chase at graduation). But it's possible to spend a lot of time Snapping with friends before seeing anything that looks like an ad.

Still, many advertisers are eager to work with Snap. "Last year 75% of every ad dollar was going to Facebook or Google. As an independent publisher, that makes me shake in my boots," says Shane Smith, CEO of Vice Media, which has a Snapchat Discover channel. "Advertisers have to park money at Snapchat. If they don't, they are subject to the duopoly. Anybody who understands how advertising dollars work on the web knows that Snapchat mathematically has to be successful."

And Facebook is finally showing its age. "On Facebook's Newsfeed, all of a sudden you have your great-aunt fighting with a neo-Nazi that found you by accident. It goes not just to your friends but to your friends of your friends," says Ryan Broderick, the 27-year-old deputy global news director at BuzzFeed. "If they don't continue to evolve and stay ahead of Snapchat, Facebook might be something people use but don't care about. It could end up looking like the New York City subway system, this thing you don't want but you have to use."

Facebook has tried to replicate Snapchat several

SNAPCHAT IS AWARE THAT MOST OF OUR CONVERSATIONS ARE STUPID



FAN FODDER

Kim Kardashian West, DJ Khaled, Chrissy Teigen and Reese Witherspoon use Snapchat to share stories with their followers

times. In 2012, it created an app called Poke, which didn't take off; in 2014, it tried Slingshot, which did just as badly. But in August, Instagram, which Facebook owns, launched its identically named, identically disappearing-after-24-hours Stories section. More than a third of Instagram's 400 million daily active users are posting on it. It's likely the cause of Snapchat's slowed growth in the fourth quarter of last year. As Snap's prospectus warns, "This demographic may be less brand loyal and more likely to follow trends than other demographics."

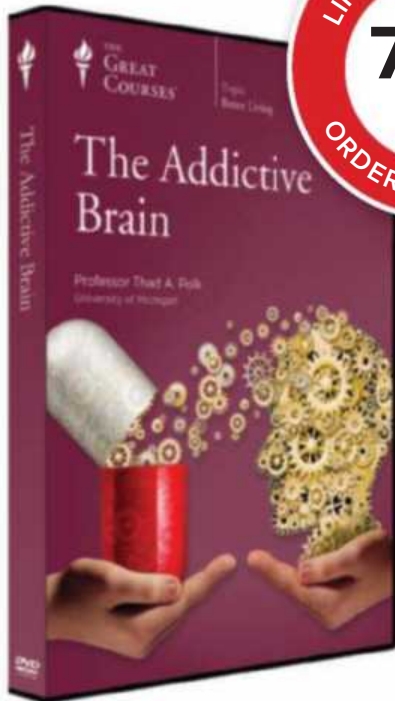
Meanwhile, Snapchat has given advertisers a place to drop old-school, mass-marketed commercials in its Discover section, in which media companies are creating very short videos. The Washington Post, CNN, the *Economist*, the NFL, E!, Vice, *Vogue*, Comedy Central and brands owned by TIME's parent company, like *People*, are all producing videos shot vertically to fit the phone. *Saturday Night Live* seamlessly stitched together a series of short videos to tell the story of liberal Brooklynites panicking as they try to boycott every product with ties to Trump. (Just three years earlier, *SNL*'s Cecily Strong made this joke at the Consumer Electronics Show: "The founders of Snapchat last year turned down a \$3 billion offer from Facebook and a \$4 billion offer from Google. It's a surprising show of integrity from the guys who invented the app that lets you look at pictures of boobs for five seconds.")

Even if the Discover section doesn't turn into TV for iGens, NYU business-school professor Arun Sundararajan thinks Snapchat has some advantages over other platforms, namely demographics. The users are a lot like his Snap-addicted 13-year-old daughter: they skew female (boys interact through online video

games), young and rich, three traits advertisers like. And it provides the necessary function teens once got from a landline: a way to spend time with their friends when they're stuck in the house with their families. The main thing that's communicated on Snapchat is "here I am." "It's a stream of consciousness," says Sundararajan. "It's what people thought Twitter would be when it first came out."

It seemed dumb to talk to Sundararajan when there was a 13-year-old right there in his home. So I had him put his daughter on the phone. "I text sometimes. But Snapchat is better. You can see if someone opened it and are ignoring you. On the snow day, everybody was Snapchating what they were doing in the snow," said Maya, whose Snapchat score—which is roughly the number of Snaps she's sent and received—is nearly 45,000 (of these images, she's saved about 100 to her permanent "memories" section). Maya has streaks with about 40 people, whom she Snaps twice every day just to be sure the streak goes on. She was pretty upset, since the day before her cousin had blown their 178-day streak.

So, in a weird way, Snapchat is the only social-media company, unless we now think socializing consists of yelling about politics, reading news and extolling your personal brand. Snapchat is about sharing who you are right now. And the most effective way to do that is by seeing each other. In a 1953 TIME cover story on the growth of amateur photography, fashion photographer Irving Penn said, "The photographer belongs to the age of the subway, high-speed cars and tall buildings. His picture is made to be seen amid the haste of contemporary life." In other words, in a snap. □



What Happens in the Addictive Brain?

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SWORD OF DAMOCLES
*Kim Jong Nam died after
being smeared with a
deadly nerve agent*



World

Murder at Terminal 2

The mysterious death and life of Kim Jong Nam

By Charlie Campbell/Beijing

THE CAVERNOUS TERMINAL 2 DEPARTURE hall at Kuala Lumpur International Airport was filled with its usual morning clutter of giddy vacationers and harried businesspeople. Mothers helped children to overpriced bowls of noodle soup, while backpackers clutching dog-eared travel guides recalled their beer-soaked evenings.

The two young Asian women dissolved seamlessly into this jumble. Nobody paid much attention when they approached a portly male traveler in a pale blue suit, backpack slung over his right shoulder. As he lingered by the check-in kiosks, one woman grabbed the man from behind and the other pressed a small cloth to his face. They tussled for a few seconds, then the women relaxed their grip and melted away—not running, but not dawdling.



THE WORLD'S MOST DYSFUNCTIONAL DYNASTY
Kim Jong Nam (front, right) sits next to his father Kim Jong Il

The man blinked in incomprehension, then rushed to the terminal help desk, trying to explain to the orange-jacketed staff what had just taken place. Soon he complained of feeling groggy and having difficulty seeing and was helped to a nearby first-aid station. He was strapped onto a stretcher and sent to a hospital in an ambulance—but died en route. Both women had long since fled, taking a taxi from outside the terminal to a midrange hotel southwest of the city center.

Only the next day, Feb. 14, did it emerge that what had been captured on airport cameras was a very public assassination. The dead man had been booked on a 10 a.m. flight to the semiautonomous Chinese territory of Macau under the name Kim Chol, 46. But his passport was a fake. His true identity was Kim Jong Nam, 45, eldest son of former North Korean dictator Kim Jong Il and half brother to current Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un.

South Korean officials were quick to blame Kim's murder on the secretive North Korean regime, which has ruled the impoverished nation of 25 million through Stalinist-style oppression since 1948. By Feb. 16, Malaysian authorities had the two women in custody. One is Siti Aisyah, 25, from Serang, Indonesia. The other is Vietnamese national Doan Thi Huong, 28.

Both say they thought they were part of a prank for a TV show; Aisyah told police she was paid \$90 by two men “who looked Japanese or Korean.” The social-media accounts of the two women show the itinerant lifestyle and food-obsessed selfies typical of Southeast Asian women working casual hospitality jobs. Malaysian police chief Khalid Abu Bakar has challenged their story, highlighting that Huong immediately rushed to the bathroom after the attack. “She was very aware that [the cloth] was toxic and that she needed to wash her hands,” he told reporters. On Feb. 28, Malaysian authorities charged the two women with murder.

Local authorities also arrested a Malaysian and a North Korean—the latter a scientist who had been living in Kuala Lumpur for at least a year. Police named four other North Korean suspects who fled the country immediately after the attack and one more who may still be hiding in Malaysia. Investigators also want to speak to a North Korean diplomat and

a staff member at its state-owned airline, Air Koryo, but the North Korean embassy in Kuala Lumpur has refused to cooperate. In total, eight North Koreans have been named in connection with the murder. “It suggests a regime that is bloodthirsty and ruthless,” says Ken Gause, a North Korea specialist at the Center for Naval Analyses in Arlington, Va.

It got worse. On Feb. 24, Malaysian investigators revealed that the deadly toxin in the handkerchief was VX, a military-grade chemical weapon that makes muscles clench uncontrollably and causes death through excruciating asphyxiation in just 15 to 20 minutes. The use of such a rare and specialized compound, along with an attempted break-in at the mortuary that held Kim's body, debunked alternative theories of a mob hit or a business deal gone sour. North Korea had likely unleashed a U.N.-certified weapon of mass destruction inside a crowded international airport. “This is a very, very big deal,” says professor Jennifer Lind, an East Asia expert at Dartmouth College.

THE ASSASSINATION kept North Korea squarely on the world stage and in the familiar role of villain. The day before the murder, Pyongyang test-fired another ballistic missile, and Western experts believe it is only a matter of time before it tests the reflexes of the new U.S. President, Donald Trump. And every belligerent act ratchets up tensions between Washington and Beijing, which has historically been responsible for keeping the Kim dynasty from acting on its worst instincts.

Certainly, the short, strange and lonely life of Kim Jong Nam is a testament to all the shortcomings of the family in power in Pyongyang. He was born in 1971 to an actress named Song Hye Rim, who was Dear Leader Kim Jong Il's favorite mistress. However, his grandfather, Great Leader Kim Il Sung, the country's founder, disapproved of his son's relationship, and so his first grandson was raised in secret until after his fifth birthday. By age 8, he was living with his grandmother in Moscow, attending international schools in Russia and Switzerland, where he learned to speak several languages well.

As the eldest son of Kim Jong Il, he was the heir apparent. But that changed

in May 2001, when he was arrested at Tokyo's Narita Airport trying to visit Japan's Disneyland. His forged Dominican passport bore the name Pang Xiong, or “Fat Bear” in Mandarin. The embarrassing affair saw Kim Jong Nam fall dramatically out of favor in Pyongyang; there are whispers that Kim Jong Un's mother notified the Japanese authorities in order to tip succession in her own son's favor. The diminished rival was soon ensconced in Macau, where by all accounts he relished the slot machines and various sybaritic delights of Asia's Las Vegas. Exile wasn't unpleasant: the father of at least six children, Kim frequently visited Europe and kept homes in Singapore and Beijing.

That perceived intimacy with the Chinese leadership might have proved fatal. Some figure that Beijing kept Kim close as a potential replacement to his brother should regime change in Pyongyang become unavoidable. Given Kim Jong Nam's pure “Baekdu bloodline”—named after the extinct volcano considered the mythical birthplace of the Korean people—installing him as a puppet would seem an easy sell to North Korea's elite. Some Pyongyang watchers say that North Korean defectors had also approached Kim about setting up a government in exile, and though he refused, they were planning a fresh approach in April. This may have prodded Pyongyang into action.

There is also some evidence that Kim Jong Un is in the final stage of consolidating power and moved on his half brother to eliminate any remaining rivalry. Just two weeks earlier, Kim Won Hong, the head of state security, was mysteriously purged. At the same time, the hit could be a warning to other potential defectors, especially after North Korea's deputy ambassador to the U.K., Thae Yong Ho, defected to South Korea last August.

THE ELABORATE PLOT certainly bears the hallmarks of North Korean trade-craft. In 1997, assassins shot Yi Han Yong, a cousin of Kim Jong Nam's who defected to South Korea in the early 1980s, in the head. In 2011, North Korean agents attempted to kill another defector using a poison needle hidden in a Parker pen. On Sept. 17, 2002, Kim Jong Il admitted that North Korea had abducted 13 Japanese citizens whom the regime planned

LADY KILLER?
Doan Thi Huong (left) was charged for her alleged role in Kim's killing



to match with North Korean spouses and raise their mixed-race progeny as superspies. Kim Jong Un has displayed little affection for kinship, executing his powerful uncle Jang Song Thaek in 2013. “It very much fits into the North Korean ‘game of thrones’ that we’ve seen develop since Kim Jong Un has been in power,” says Lind.

As Kim Jong Nam was under Beijing’s protection, Gause says the assassination is “a slap in the face for China.” The two neighbors were described by Mao Zedong more than 60 years ago as “as close as lips and teeth” but have become estranged since China began a process of reform in the late 1970s. China still accounts for 90% of North Korean trade, though not even pro-Pyongyang hard-liners in the Chinese Communist Party could defend the assassination. On Feb. 18, Beijing said it was suspending coal imports from North Korea for the rest of the year. While the assassination was not directly blamed, the timing suggests it was a primary factor. Coal makes up half the regime’s foreign-currency acquisition, bringing in some \$1 billion in 2015. Pyongyang’s KCNA news agency responded by accusing China of “dancing to the tune of the U.S.”

Beijing’s import ban brings China into

compliance with other U.N. sanctions following Pyongyang’s fourth nuclear test. (There has since been a fifth.) Trump insists Beijing can bring Pyongyang further to heel. “I think China has tremendous control over North Korea,” Trump told Reuters. “They could solve the problem very easily if they want to.”

In reality, however, China’s overwhelming strategic goal remains keeping the North Korean state functioning, since its collapse would likely see a flood of refugees into northeastern China, as well as a unified and U.S.-allied Korean peninsula governed by Seoul. “The Chinese would like the situation to remain the status quo,” says Steven Weber, a Korea expert at the University of California, Berkeley.

But the status quo is threatened by Pyongyang’s nuclear and missile tests. Pyongyang is believed by experts to be four or five years away from a nuclear-armed ballistic missile capable of hitting the U.S. mainland. Beijing has long pushed for a resumption of the six-party denuclearization talks—comprising North and South Korea, Japan, Russia, China and the U.S.—which ran from 2003 to 2009 before being nixed by Kim Jong Il. North Korean officials had been set for talks with former American officials in

New York City—the first on American soil since 2011—until the State Department denied them visas on Feb. 25, 12 days after the assassination.

Can any nation reason with a regime that kills its own family members? That, for the moment, seems unlikely. The U.S. is handicapped by its long-standing ties to Seoul and the presence of thousands of U.S. troops in South Korea—both countries could face a counterattack if the U.S. targeted Pyongyang’s nuclear facilities. But China has regional interests of its own to consider. Even if negotiations are revived, the odds of their success are long. Several years of engagement and confidence-building would likely be needed just to bring Pyongyang’s nuclear program to the table, as well as significant concessions by Seoul, such as suspending the annual joint naval exercises with the U.S. Moreover, any deal with the regime would require overlooking abuses that the U.N. says amount to “crimes against humanity.”

To say nothing of outrages like the assassination of Kim Jong Nam. “The tragedy is that he really just wanted to be left alone,” says Lind. “But because of his blood, and his birth, he couldn’t be.” Which is a wretched lot shared by all North Koreans. □





NEXT GENERATION LEADERS

10 pioneers who cross boundaries,
forge new paths, take their crafts
to unexpected places and
also improve the world

◀ TREVOR NOAH

NAYIB BUKELE

NATHAN CHEN

OSCAR EKPONIMO

SEBASTIAN KURZ

TYLER OAKLEY

HANNE GABY ODIELE

WAI WAI NU

PHOEBE WALLER-BRIDGE

EMILY WEISS

SOUTH AFRICA

Trevor Noah Seriously funny

By Eliana Dockterman

Trevor Noah wasn't supposed to be here. Before the 33-year-old South African comedian took over hosting *The Daily Show* in 2015, the list of obvious successors to Jon Stewart included alumni of the show Samantha Bee, Stephen Colbert and John Oliver as well as *Saturday Night Live* veterans Tina Fey, Amy Poehler and Chris Rock. "It was ridiculous. There was no way I expected to get it," Noah recalls, sitting in an office above *The Daily Show's* studio, now his studio, on the edge of midtown Manhattan.

And yet Comedy Central made the risky choice to install a host little known in America but famous around the world in hopes of reaching young people, especially international young people. His debut wasn't exactly smooth for an audience used to 16 years of Stewart. "When I started, there was a lot of criticism around me not being angry. But what was there to be angry about? Progress was being made. Unemployment was dropping. Gay people were getting marriage equality. I refuse to be a part of an outrage machine," Noah says, pausing. "And then Donald Trump was elected."

In the months since, Comedy Central's bet on finding a more global audience for *The Daily Show* has begun to pay off. Noah's viewership has yet to reach that of Stewart's last season, but the network says international viewership has risen drastically since Noah's debut. (The show is now watched in 176 countries, up from around 70 before.) "Donald Trump has made everyone interested in everything, everywhere. He's a worldwide phenomenon," says Noah. "And with everything that's going on—the Muslim ban, threats to women's rights, the environment—I feel like I can finally say the show has a purpose."

NOAH WAS BORN in Johannesburg, the son of a white Swiss father and a black South African mother, during apartheid, when it was illegal for mixed-race couples to procreate. His parents never married. The comedian writes in his memoir, *Born a Crime*, that he spent much of his youth playing alone indoors so that the police wouldn't spot him and take him away. Noah, whose Netflix stand-up special *Afraid of the Dark* premiered Feb. 21, jokes that on family outings his father would have to walk across the street and wave at him "like a pedophile."

Many comedians make light of tragedy. Still, Noah's case is extreme: Noah, his brother and his mother once leaped from a moving minibus after the driver intimidated he would kill them over their

There was a lot of criticism around me not being angry. But what was there to be angry about? ... And then Donald Trump was elected.'

—TREVOR NOAH

ethnicity. When Noah was in his 20s, his stepfather shot his mother in the head. She miraculously survived and, when she woke from surgery, told Noah not to cry because he was now the best-looking one in the family. "I inherited a sense of humor from my mom, the ability to laugh in the face of danger," says Noah. "My friends say to me, 'I hope I'm never kidnapped with you, because you'll probably get us killed by making fun of the kidnapper,' which is true."

By his 20s, Noah was one of the first popular comedians in South Africa to have both white and black fans. He'd come up selling illegally copied CDs in high school and deejaying parties before finding his way into radio and stand-up. He hosted a South African late-night show in the 2010s. He toured the world as a comedian, sometimes taking aim at America from an outsider's perspective, eventually getting noticed by Stewart. Ultimately he earned one of the most coveted perches on U.S. television.

If he still considers himself a "citizen of the world," it's less a reflection of his background than of his age. "Younger people are connected by the Internet, and that means we're communicating with people from halfway around the world. It means we're not brainwashed to think every immigrant is a bad person, because we can talk to them," he says. "You look at global warming—of course old people don't care about the planet because they're not going to be here for the consequences."

Noah points out millennials have grown up creating change by swiping on their phones. It took Trump's getting elected to drive them into the streets and protest. He maintains that they will be as much a force for change as the generations before. "People who say millennials are the 'me, me, me' generation—I think an older generation has a 'me, me, me' attitude when it comes to issues like the environment. The older generation tries to maintain the status quo, and the younger generation pushes ahead."

Trump is the most stark example of that status quo. It may seem impossible for someone like Noah to identify with Trump. Even the way they speak in interviews is radically different: Noah in eloquent metaphors, Trump in defiant simplicity. And after all, lambasting Trump's contradictions gave Noah's *Daily Show* badly needed definition.

But Noah says he does relate to the President—as a performer. "When I watch him, I see a comedian. I see somebody who loves an audience. Someone who likes to be liked," says Noah. "You see the standing ovation in front of you, and yet the newspapers are writing that you're not doing well. And the performer's mind goes, This is a world that's clearly lying because I'm doing well, and it is against me." It's a feeling that Noah knows well. Which may be why *The Daily Show* feels so relevant now.



MYANMAR

Wai Wai Nu *Bridging the democratic divide*

When others her age were going to college, Wai Wai Nu was being sent to jail. Like thousands of other pro-democracy advocates in Myanmar, which until recently was ruled by a brutal military junta, she and her family spent years behind bars as prisoners of conscience.

When she was freed in 2012, after seven years in prison, she completed her law degree and began working to promote democracy and justice in a country wracked by decades of civil war and deeply divided by religious identity. “After meeting so many [in prison] who were not guilty of crimes, I realized that I wanted to do something that can really change the country’s political and economic system,” she says.

She scored an early success with the popular social-media campaign #MyFriend, which encourages youths in Myanmar to snap and share selfies with their friends of diverse ethnic and religious backgrounds. Now the 30-year-old spends much of her time teaching people about human rights and equality in her home state of Rakhine, where conflict between the majority Buddhists and minority Muslims—especially the persecuted Rohingya group to which she belongs—has erupted into deadly riots and forced tens of thousands to flee the country.

Her current project, Justice for Women, empowers young women through free legal counsel and rights education. To some in the developed world, her courses may seem rudimentary—they focus on themes like “What is civic participation?”—but Wai Wai sees it as an investment in the future. “Focusing on youth is vital and important,” she says, “and it’s worth it.” —FELIZ SOLOMON

WAI WAI: GEDRIC ARNOLD FOR TIME; BUKELE: PATRICK TOMBOLA FOR TIME

EL SALVADOR

Nayib Bukele *The mayor saving minors*

In a barrio of San Salvador, Mayor Nayib Bukele stands on a renovated soccer pitch defending penalty kicks from a line of kids. Most are approaching the age when many local youths join feared street gangs, known here as *maras*. But Bukele is encouraging them to shoot balls instead of bullets.

“We’re trying to challenge the gangs, not by repression but by competing to get the young people to our side,” says Bukele, 35.

In 2015, the year Bukele came to power, El Salvador’s capital city suffered 514 homicides in an area with about 260,000 people, making it 11 times more lethal per head than Chicago. But instead of taking a heavy-handed approach with the gangs, the young mayor is treating the epidemic of violence by building new sports facilities, public spaces and community centers, and embracing the counterculture of the barrio youths—from soccer to skateboarding, breakdancing and aerosol art. Using both taxpayer funds and donations from sponsors such as the Spanish soccer league, Bukele is betting a cultural transformation will help turn the young from criminality to creativity.

The city’s murder rate did drop 16% in Bukele’s first year, but with 432 homicides it is still sky-high. Still, his approach has won him high approval ratings both from his own leftists and from conservatives, and he has faith it will bear fruit in the long term. “If we have the vision to be a first-world city where people don’t kill themselves, a city where there is no exclusion,” Bukele says, “then things will start to change.” —*Ioan Grillo*





U.S.

Tyler Oakley YouTube's Mr. Nice

Tyler Oakley puts 60 seconds on the clock. The 27-year-old has just challenged actor Zooey Deschanel to a game of “Compliment Wars” for an episode of his web series, *The Tyler Oakley Show*. As pictures of celebrities flash on the screen, they race to say as many nice things about them as they possibly can. Amid simple options like Beyoncé (“so beautiful”) and Taylor Swift (“country princess”) is a more divisive figure: Donald Trump. Yet it takes Oakley only a moment. “You have such luxurious, fluffy hair,” he says. A bell dings. It counts.

At a time when rifts seem like they might swallow humanity whole, the playful positivity that Oakley exudes seems not just pleasant but necessary. “The whole reason for any type of success I have had is I just want to have fun,” Oakley says, “and I don’t mind looking like an idiot. I think people gravitate toward that.” He has attracted more than 8 million YouTube subscribers in the decade since he posted his first video online (and, inevitably, some critics too), as he has broadened his brand from sold-out live shows to a best-selling memoir.

Unlike other YouTube stars who have found audiences through alter egos or shticks, Oakley might be most famous just for being himself. Part of that is being openly gay and modeling (self-) acceptance, even while he’s goofing off. “Although my sexuality is just a part of who I am, it affects how I see the world,” he says. When young LGBT people began writing to tell him he was an escape for them, he saw that silly videos were “an opportunity to do good.”

Asked about his plans for the future, Oakley mentions public service as well as hosting bigger and better shows. “While there might be trolls spreading negativity, I think representation is the best thing that has come out of the Internet,” he says. “Putting yourself out there and being open and honest and authentic about who you are, that’s a form of resistance.”

—KATY STEINMETZ

BELGIUM

Hanne Gaby Odiele Face for the unseen

Up to 1.7% of the global population is born with intersex traits—that is, variations in chromosomes, genitals and internal organs that put an individual outside the typical binary of male or female. If that sounds rare to you, consider that it is broadly equivalent to the odds of being born with red hair. For how common being intersex is, however, there’s a shocking lack of public awareness about what it actually means.

However, if Hanne Gaby Odiele has her way, the conversation about being intersex will be moving to the forefront. “It’s 2017, we should be able to talk about this,” she said. “We shouldn’t be invisible.”

Odielle, a 29-year-old native of Kortrijk, Belgium, has made a name for herself in fashion, walking the runways of New York, London, Paris and Milan for brands like Alexander Wang and Chanel. Her elfin features and eccentric street style have made her one of the most distinctive supermodels of her generation.

Now she’s using her influence to speak openly about her own intersex experience, in an effort to stop the nonconsensual surgeries that many children undergo that advocates say can lead to issues like incontinence, infertility and mental distress.

Odielle herself underwent two surgeries that doctors said were necessary: one at 10, to remove her internal testes, and another at 18, for vaginal reconstruction. Advocates say nonsurgical treatment, such as therapy and peer support, should be offered to children before medical treatment that is often irreversible and sometimes unnecessary.

She still feels keenly the physical and emotional effects of the procedures, which is why she joined advocacy group interACT Advocates for Intersex Youth this year as its first high-profile spokesperson. “By talking about it, the surgeries can come to an end,” Odielle says. “There’s no reason for them besides a fear of bodies.”

Her acknowledgment of being intersex is a milestone for the movement, according to Kimberly Zieselman, director of interACT. “She’s the most high-profile person to ever disclose her intersex status, so this was so brave and it’s really going to be historic,” she says. “She’s going from supermodel to role model.”

By speaking up, Odielle hopes to fuel a wider conversation about how society treats people who fall outside common gender descriptors. “I think anybody can be whoever they want to be,” she says. “Nothing should box you in.” —CADY LANG





U.S.

Emily Weiss

In the business of beauty

Most people like to physically test a beauty product before they smear it all over their skin. Not necessarily so for customers of the beauty brand Glossier, whose founder Emily Weiss has used social-media marketing to create hype so strong that customers join months-long waiting lists for products they've never even tried. "[We're] the first socially driven beauty brand," Weiss says.

The company grew out of Into the Gloss, a beauty blog that Weiss started in 2010 while working as a fashion assistant at *Vogue*. She posed a question to readers: What would your ideal face wash be like? Based on the hundreds of responses, Weiss and her team designed the Milky Jelly Face Wash, still Glossier's No. 1 most repurchased product. Many of their products, from lipsticks to moisturizers, have been created through crowdsourcing customer requests (after customers requested a rose-scented lip balm, the company made one), then marketed using real customers on their Instagram feed with more than 400,000 followers. "It's a living, breathing brand," Weiss, 31, explains. "We're responsive in real time to our customers' needs and the changing needs of women."

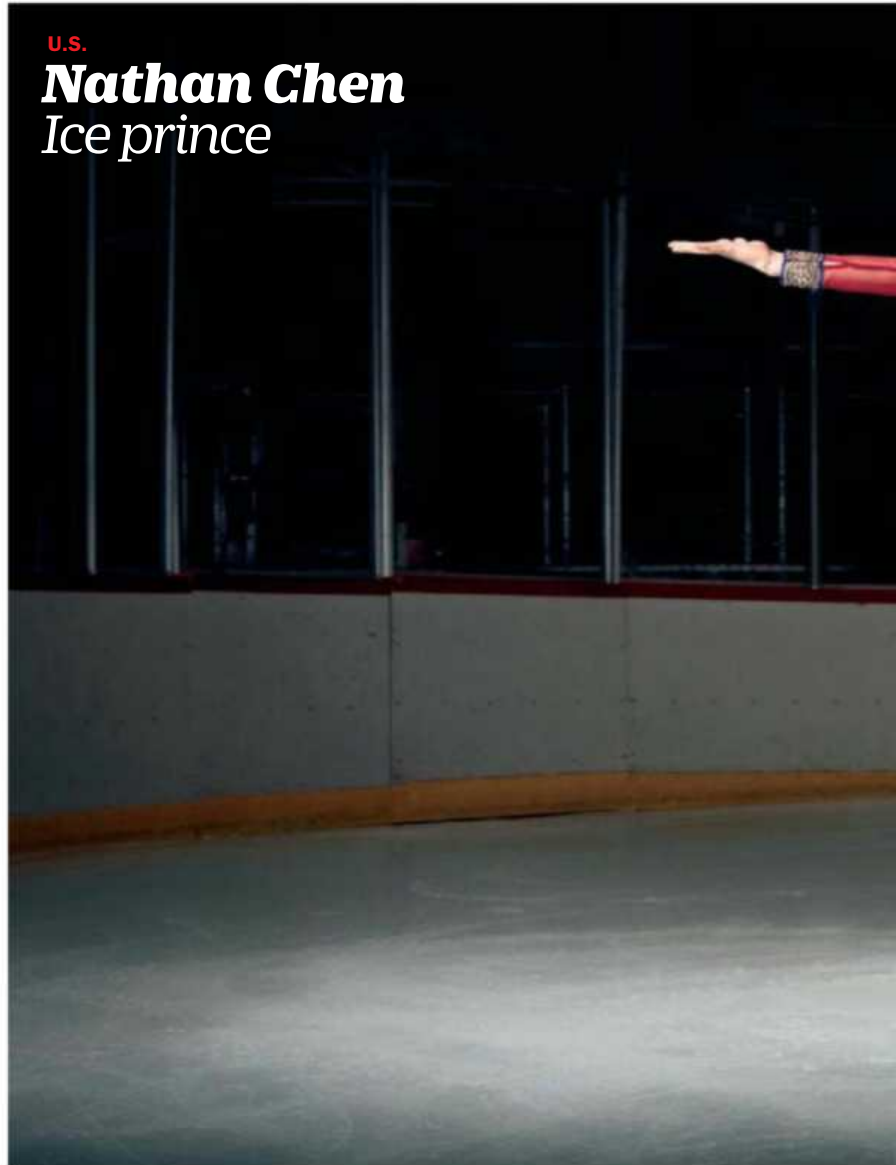
It's an approach that has brought Glossier \$34.4 million in investor funding and strong social-media buzz. All the products cost between \$12 and \$35.

Weiss says she and her team design products as "tools" to allow women to look like the best version of themselves, not an aspirational version of someone else. To her, a tube of lipstick is more than just lipstick, it's "sort of a talisman." —Charlotte Alter

U.S.

Nathan Chen

Ice prince



It was nearing the last minute of his 4½-minute program, a time when most figure skaters simply hold on to make it to the end of the routine. But at the U.S. national championships in January, Nathan Chen decided to make history instead. Already spent from whipping off four quadruple jumps—a leap with four full revolutions—he went for a fifth, record jump. And as with the previous ones, he nailed it.

At 17, Chen, who trains in California and Michigan, became the first skater to successfully land five quadruple jumps in a

single program, and he executed the highest-scoring programs this season. Having bested reigning Olympic champion Yuzuru Hanyu of Japan in a recent competitive event, he's now a favorite to medal at the 2018 Olympic Games in Pyeongchang, South Korea.

But even more astounding is the fact that a hip injury a year ago kept him off the ice for five months. Chen credited the speed of his recovery to a willfulness he got from his upbringing. "As a family we are all intrinsically motivated," says the youngest of five children. "My par-



ents always wanted the very best for me, and pushed me further and further, so that stuck with me. I keep pushing myself and the sport.” That self-motivation was especially important for men’s skating in the U.S., which has not produced an Olympic medalist since 2010. Chen says his role models were mostly from abroad—Russia’s Evgeny Plushenko, and recently Hanyu and Javier Fernández of Spain. As he competed at international competitions, Chen realized the U.S. men’s skaters needed to hone

their technical skills to compete on the world stage. “I was seeing all the younger skaters doing crazy things, and I realized we were a little far behind,” he says. “Knowing there were guys far ahead of me switched a light on in my head.”

Chen is already motivating even younger skaters globally, but especially in the U.S., who are following his lead in attempting what previously seemed impossible feats. Having watched the rest of the world set the bar, Chen is now ready to test the limits of his sport—and himself. —ALICE PARK

PHOTOGRAPH BY EMILY SHUR FOR TIME

AUSTRIA

Sebastian Kurz Cool head in a crisis

When Europe’s refugee crisis peaked in the fall of 2015, Sebastian Kurz, Austria’s federal minister for Europe, integration and foreign affairs, found himself on the front lines. Up to 10,000 asylum seekers, mostly from the war zones of Iraq and Syria, were coming into the European Union each day. But Kurz felt ignored when he urged his peers to manage the influx more responsibly. Then only 29 years old, the center-right lawmaker had less than two years of experience as a diplomat.

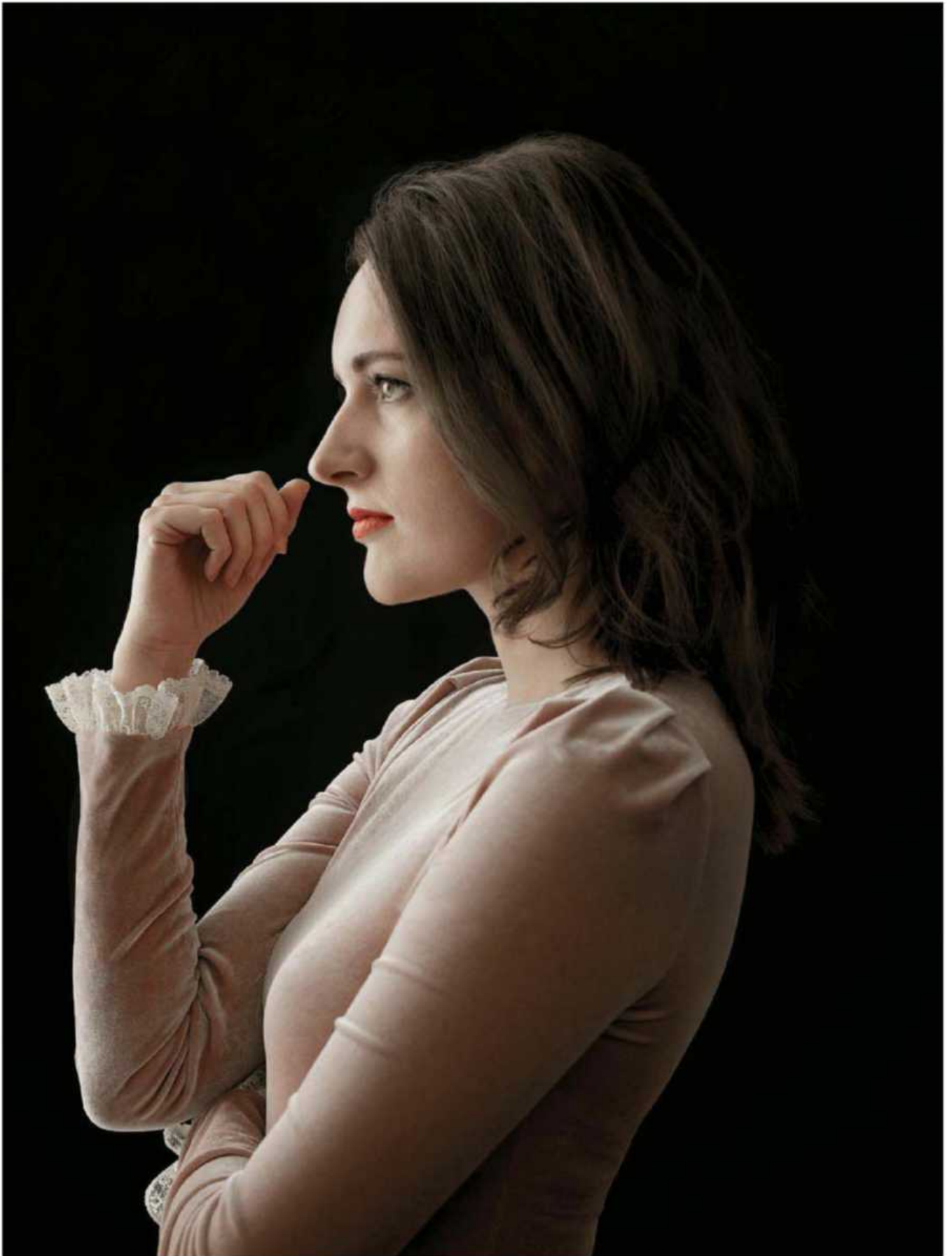
“It was the toughest time in my career,” he says of that period. By the end of 2015, around 90,000 people had sought asylum in Austria, a sixfold increase from previous years, overwhelming the system designed to deal with them.

That’s when Kurz went rogue. Against the objections of the E.U., he negotiated a deal between Austria and several Eastern European countries to close off the migration route through the Balkans in early 2016. It worked. The number of arrivals began to drop dramatically, and Austria and other European countries were able to forge more sustainable responses to the crisis.

His position is neither radical opposition to migration nor open borders at any cost, but a third, more pragmatic way—easing the flow of migrants, while working to process and integrate those who have already arrived. Other European leaders have copied his approach, and Kurz no longer struggles to be taken seriously. “They saw what works,” he says. “And they understood it.”

—Simon Shuster





U.K.

Phoebe Waller-Bridge Writing women

It's hard to imagine *Fleabag*, the self-destructive character at the heart of Phoebe Waller-Bridge's BBC sitcom of the same name, telling anyone to stay positive and believe in themselves. Yet that's how the 31-year-old actor and writer says she got to where she is today. "You have to believe that you might be good at what you do, even though everyone else is telling you that you are not."

That resolve paid off. *Fleabag* began life as a piece of fringe theater about a filthy-minded young woman grappling with the loss of a friend. The BBC gave Waller-Bridge the chance to turn it into a six-part TV show, to enormous critical acclaim, and in 2016, Amazon brought it to the U.S., giving Waller-Bridge a transatlantic recognition that has put her much in demand. She's now showrunner of high-budget BBC America thriller *Killing Eve* and will appear in the upcoming, as-yet-untitled Han Solo prequel in the *Star Wars* franchise.

Collaboration is the key to the native Londoner's creative process, she says, dating back to when, at 22, she started a theater company with best friend Vicky Jones. "The moment I found somebody that I trusted . . . and was inspired by, it really changed everything," she says. "It made me more fearless."

That approach has thrust Waller-Bridge into the ranks of a new generation of female writer-actors unafraid to show women in an unflattering light, like Ilana Glazer and Abbi Jacobson of Comedy Central's *Broad City* or Sharon Horgan, the Irish creator of *Catastrophe* on Amazon and HBO's *Divorce*. She wants to write characters, she says, who are "real and complicated, contradictory, f-cked-up normal women like we all are, who are also allowed to be funny."

Waller-Bridge says there's a burgeoning sense of community among female creatives who feel the same way. "What's cool is that everyone's really behind each other," she says. "There's a real sense of, like, 'Come on, we've got to do it together, we've got to change it.'" —TARA JOHN



NIGERIA

Oscar Ekponimo Creating a new food chain

When he was 11, Oscar Ekponimo was so hungry he would stare at the kitchen cupboards in his home in Calabar, Nigeria, wishing they would magically fill with food. His father had stopped working after a partial stroke, and his mother earned so little as a nurse that he and his siblings ate just one substantial meal every two days. "My mom used to remind us that the hunger was not forever," he said. "That always kept me going."

Now 30 and a skilled software engineer living in Abuja, Ekponimo is working to ensure others do not suffer as he did. He has developed an app called Chowberry, which connects grocery stores and supermarkets with NGOs and charities to put wasted or leftover food to use. As packaged food items near the end of their shelf life, the app initiates discounts that grow larger the longer the products remain unsold. Local aid groups and other selected nonprofits are alerted about these discounts and also when supermarkets are giving food away for free. Food that would otherwise have gone in the trash is instead distributed to orphanages and needy families.

Last year his team of four completed a three-month pilot involving 20 retailers and fed around 150 orphans and vulnerable children. "Our system helped [orphanages] cut down on their spending by more than 70%," he says. Although every small retailer Ekponimo has approached in Nigeria has embraced Chowberry, he says, larger companies have been slow to adopt the technology, mainly because of red tape. "That's been my biggest challenge."

Despite such problems, Ekponimo can't imagine a different life for himself. "I had several job offers from big [technology] companies over the past few years," he says. "But Chowberry is what I am passionate about and find fulfilling. I want to see it grow and continue to benefit people's lives." —KATE SAMUELSON

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Time Off

'BOTH SARANDON AND LANGE SHINE IN THE CRUCIBLE OF COMPETITION.' —PAGE 52

ART

The art of warriors

George W. Bush discusses his new book of paintings

By Michael Duffy

Marine Corps Sergeant Michael Joseph Leonard Politowicz is one of dozens of wounded veterans profiled in Bush's new work

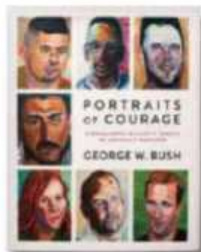




SINCE LEAVING THE WHITE HOUSE, GEORGE W. Bush has written a memoir of his years in office and a book about his father. His third postpresidential book, out this month, is a departure from anything anyone named Bush—or any other President—has published after leaving office: 192 pages of oil portraits of soldiers, Marines, sailors and airmen who were wounded while serving in wars launched during Bush's presidency. Accompanying the portraits are stories, also written by Bush, about how each subject dealt with setback and then mounted a recovery. The paths are anything but straightforward, and Bush's book, in words and pictures, is a challenge and a road map for anyone who faces difficulty. Bush answered some questions about his new avocation:

So, painting—where did this come from?

As a child and a President, I really wasn't all that interested in art. You might say I was art-agnostic, to Laura's lament. After the presidency, I started to get antsy. I needed another project. I happened to get a recommendation to read Winston Churchill's *Painting as a Pastime*, and that piqued my interest.



**IN THE
FIRST LADY'S
WORDS**

In Laura Bush's foreword, she writes that she would have said "no way" if someone had asked whether the President would be a painter someday

Why do so many former leaders—Ike, Carter, Churchill—paint? Is it calming or diverting in some way?

Well, for me, it's an opportunity to continue learning. The quest for knowledge doesn't abate with age. One thing about the presidency is you stay really busy. Afterward, I needed more to do.

How often do you paint? Where and when?

I paint nearly every day. I have a studio upstairs in our house in Dallas, a studio at the ranch, and I also have some space to paint in Kennebunkport, Maine.

Is there a portrait in the book that was particularly easy or difficult?

The paintings in *Portraits of Courage* that were on big canvases were harder to paint than those closely cropped portraits of faces. All the paintings, however, were challenging. I wanted to do justice with my limited talent to my subjects—remarkable people who sacrificed for our country.

Is there one part of a portrait that's the most difficult to paint?

◀ *Army Sergeant First Class Michael R. Rodriguez was deployed nine times during his 21 years of service*

Corporal David Smith of the Marine Corps cites the Bible, fellow veterans and his fiancée as sources of motivation

▶ *Marine Corps Staff Sergeant Timothy Brown, like many included in the book, attended a mountain-bike ride organized by the Bush Center*

▼ *Former President Bush at work on a panel for his mural of wounded service members*



The eyes are the most important, I think. On a lot of the faces, I had to work really hard to make sure I captured the right expression in the eyes.

Is there a modern painter you study?

There are quite a few. Lucian Freud, although our subjects vary a little bit. Wayne Thiebaud. I'm constantly studying some of the masters, and I've been able to learn a lot by looking at the past. I like Monet. And Laura, ever the librarian, has a lot of great art books I study. [Joaquín] Sorolla, the old Spanish painter, is someone I've paid close attention to.

How did you choose these subjects?

I had painted world leaders with whom I'd served, and my instructor Sedrick Huckaby said, "You know, you ought to paint the portraits of people you know well but who others don't." It instantly hit me that I ought to paint these wounded warriors I'd gotten to know. Most of them I had played golf with or ridden mountain bikes with through the events we host for them at the Bush Center. I'd gotten to know some better than others, of course, but I was equally moved by their stories.



RUSSIAN, REVEALED

His portrait of Vladimir Putin was one of Bush's first publicly displayed works, debuting in a Bush Center show in 2014

What do you hope people take away when they see these paintings?

I hope civilians realize there's not an ounce of self-pity in these veterans, and I hope that inspires our citizens to overcome their own struggles, whatever they may be. I hope veterans realize that it's courageous to talk about their injuries, including invisible wounds of war like posttraumatic stress.

How important is public funding for the arts?

I'm just a sensitive artist these days, not a government official, but I would say that education of the arts is really important. The good news is, even if you don't care about or learn about art at a young age, I'm proof that you can still take it up at age 70.

What's next for you in art?

Thus far the evolution has been natural. I'm not going to force it. Secondly, I'm going to stick with oil. I tried acrylics, but I like oils better. I haven't decided on a new subject yet. My tendency has been to select a subject and then paint a whole series—this being a prime example. □



Sarandon, left, and Lange go to war on a show that takes on serious backstage drama

REVIEW

On FX, a bonfire of the vain biddies

By Daniel D'Addario

HOLLYWOOD HASN'T BUDGED FAR FROM ITS history. At the Oscars, performers still pantomime the same old emotional beats—giddy shock for the winners, magnanimous gravity for the losers. Industry reputations, once cemented, are nigh impossible to shake off (ask any female actor deemed “annoying”). And while the characters in FX’s new miniseries *Feud: Bette and Joan* dream of a future where women in showbiz will have power, full equality today still seems far away.

Feud, the latest addition to the Ryan Murphy stable of shows—including *The People v. O.J. Simpson* and *American Horror Story*—revisits the legacy of two legends. As the series begins, Joan Crawford (Jessica Lange) and Bette Davis (Susan Sarandon) are entering the 1960s almost all out of onscreen options. That’s when they’re offered the chance to play the wheelchair-bound martyr and demonic former child star of *What Ever Happened to Baby Jane?* The pair begin working on the film despising each other—Crawford, the



▲
GOLDEN GIRLS

Davis (Sarandon), already a two-time winner, was nominated for her third Oscar for *Baby Jane*; Crawford (Lange), who’d won once before, was not, but conspired to deliver an acceptance speech anyhow.

greater star, resents Davis, the more gifted actor, and vice versa—and leave with nothing to show for it but greater enmity. Crawford drinks on the job; Davis is snobbishly high-handed.

Despite or maybe because of their tensions, the movie is a hit, one whose benefits are reaped by director Robert Aldrich (Alfred Molina). He gives Davis an ashtray by way of congratulation when she’s on break from shooting an episode of *Perry Mason*.

Feud is so aware of the ways in which female rivalry works to the advantage of the men who run Hollywood that it seems, at times, to be operating at cross-purposes with itself. As with past Murphy shows, its tone has a tendency to shift quickly. Characters, in

a faux-documentary framing device, plainly state, again and again, the challenges women face in Hollywood. It's a worthy message but one that seems too earnest for a show whose creator, a man, is taking some *Real Housewives*-ish pleasure at the dissension between his female subjects.

Pitting the screen queens against each other, ironically, makes a far more elegant case for their talents than any lecture could. The show makes plain that *Baby Jane* achieved more than camp grandeur, thanks to Davis' fearlessness and Crawford's noble suffering. Both Sarandon and Lange shine in the crucible of competition too. Sarandon seems better cast, sharing Davis' enviable bone structure and her ability to exhale a one-liner like cigarette smoke. And yet it's Lange who'll make you swoon. Her Crawford's awkwardly patrician manner of speaking—so quickly slipping into the past, as we notice whenever she speaks to a younger performer—is a failed attempt at control. Underneath her carapace of glamour, Lange finds the hurt.

The run-up to the 1963 Oscars may not feel significant from our vantage point. But this show recognizes that the desire to prove oneself is real and human. It gives those opportunities to Sarandon and Lange, two great movie stars the movies left behind. Not to mention *Feud's* several female directors, part of FX's and Murphy's commitment to hiring more women. The show ends up making an airtight case: Hollywood, even in stories that seem at first prurient, can do better.

FEUD: BETTE AND JOAN airs on FX on Sundays at 10 p.m. E.T.

Celebrity squabbles for the ages



FRENEMIES

Vincent van Gogh vs. Paul Gauguin (1888)

What: The two painters moved in together before their clashing personalities got out of hand

Peak: Van Gogh cut off his ear after a fight

See also: Paris Hilton vs. Kim Kardashian (2009); Russell Westbrook vs. Kevin Durant (2016)



YA BURNT

Coco Chanel vs. Elsa Schiaparelli (1930–1954)

What: Creative rivalry turned violent

Peak: According to one *Vogue* editor, Chanel "steered" her rival into some candles at a ball, setting her aflame

See also: Madonna vs. Courtney Love (1995); Joe Frazier vs. Muhammad Ali (1971)



SIBLING RIVALS

Olivia de Havilland vs. Joan Fontaine (1935–2013)

What: The sisters competed for roles, lovers and awards

Peak: Fontaine beat her sister for an Oscar in 1942—and rejected her attempt to congratulate her on the way to collect it

See also: Dear Abby vs. Ann Landers (1956); Stephen Baldwin vs. the rest of the Baldwin brothers (2016)



GRAND LARCENY

Debbie Reynolds vs. Elizabeth Taylor (1958–1966)

What: Grieving widow Taylor found solace in singer Eddie Fisher, who was still married to her friend Reynolds

Peak: Reynolds divorced Fisher

See also: Louis CK vs. Dane Cook (2004); Taylor Swift vs. Katy Perry (2014)



TWITTER FINGERS

Taylor Swift vs. Kimye (2009–present)

What: Kanye West name-checked Swift with a vulgar lyric; he said she'd approved, but Swift cried foul

Peak: Kim Kardashian revealed proof of an amicable phone call between the two

See also: Jennifer Weiner vs. Jonathan Franzen (2010); Drake vs. Meek Mill (2015)



NO, I'M THE GREATEST

Prince vs. Michael Jackson (1982–2009)

What: The Purple One and the King of Pop openly sparred for total domination of the music industry

Peak: Prince played his bass guitar directly in front of Jackson's face during a concert

See also: Nas vs. Jay Z (1996); Gwyneth Paltrow vs. Martha Stewart (2014)



OH NO SHE DIDN'T

J. Lo vs. Mariah Carey (2001–present)

What: Jennifer Lopez allegedly stole Carey's idea to sample Yellow Magic Orchestra's disco track "Firecracker"

Peak: When asked about J. Lo, Carey uttered the now famous phrase "I don't know her"

See also: Aretha Franklin vs. Tina Turner (2008); Axl Rose vs. Slash (1991)



PROBABLY FOR THE RATINGS

Jay Leno vs. David Letterman (1991–2014)

What: Johnny Carson picked Leno over Letterman as his successor, launching the "late-night wars"

Peak: Beside barbs in the press, Letterman received his own show that aired at the same time as Leno's

See also: Blac Chyna vs. the Kardashian-Jenners (2015) —*Cady Lang*



VIDEO GAMES

An ancient power awakens, and evolves, in new *Zelda*

By Matt Peckham

SCRAMBLING ACROSS THE IDYLIC VISTAS OF NINTENDO'S vast new fantasy sandbox *The Legend of Zelda: Breath of the Wild*, it's easy to see its half-sunken structures—artifacts of a vanished golden age waiting to be restored—as a metaphor for Nintendo itself. In the game, you play once more as Link, the franchise's sandy-haired paragon, setting out to thwart nefarious forces, revitalize civilization and help Princess Zelda. In reality, this company so iconic its name still works as a metonymy for “video games” is reeling from rejection of its last console, the Wii U. Its new device, the Switch, represents Nintendo's years-in-the-offing gambit to turn the train around and, hopefully, lay new track toward better terrain.

Breath of the Wild, a \$59 action-adventure that launches with the Switch on March 3, has the makings of a masterful conductor. Exploring its painterly landscapes, expansive zones of verdant, gelid and sun-scorched areas is akin to tromping onto the set of a Studio Ghibli film. In scope and ambition, it's like nothing else Nintendo's ever made. The games industry can't seem to stop releasing so-called open-world games (*Grand Theft Auto V*, *The Elder Scrolls V: Skyrim*, *The Witcher 3*) where players wander freely like this, and yet the new *Zelda* still feels like a mind-blowing mike drop.

It gets there in part by abandoning familiar safety nets. If Link gets too cold, he dies. If Link gets too hot, he dies. If Link swims or climbs without resting, he dies. And if Link wanders into an area with too-powerful monsters, since the entire world is basically accessible from the earliest moments, he dies. This brutalism makes for an edgy survivalist affair: when the temperature plummets, players must dress appropriately.

The games industry can't seem to stop releasing so-called open-world games like this, and yet the new *Zelda* still feels like a mind-blowing mike drop

SECOND COMING

Out March 3 for Switch and Wii U, *Breath of the Wild* is Nintendo's most ambitious yet

When Link's health drops, players have to forage for scraps, then find a campfire to cook. Even weapons are transient, shattering after a few vigorous skirmishes.

This turns *Breath of the Wild* into a playground on which players must choose when to wage tactically engrossing battles against multistory monsters, tinker with a *Minecraft*-like economy of raw materials or scale colossal rune-scrawled towers.

Of its locales the game says little, inviting players to wander like Hansel and Gretel off the trodden path into seductive peril. Almost anything visible is climbable—another first—but the steady drip-drip of a waning stamina meter and threat of going splat turn lofty ascents into tense pathfinding puzzles. The line between enemy and environment frequently dissolves in the coolest possible ways. A tree toppled by lobbing an explosive at a lumbering giant might, for example, wind up being used by said foe to bludgeon Link senseless.

But there's a sense of *Zelda*-ish harmony in the game play that's absent from other open-world games. Partly this is a result of what Nintendo has held over from various entries in the 31-year-old series: the clever, puzzle-filled dungeons; the Japanese Shinto-inspired mythology; the easy-to-grasp, hard-to-master tactics; the gaggle of adorable characters. That an experience this sublime and capacious happens to also be playable on planes, trains and, yes, the toilet is almost beside the point. □

NINTENDO SWITCH: NINTENDO (4); MIYAMOTO: EDGE MAGAZINE/GETTY IMAGES

HARDWARE

Nintendo switches up mobile gaming with a novel console

“WHOA,” SAYS MY 4-YEAR-OLD SON INCREDULOUSLY as I scoot onto his bunk bed clutching Nintendo’s new games console, which is called the Switch. We’d been playing *The Legend of Zelda* on our living-room television, until I tell him it’s time to say good night—then I follow him to his room, Switch in tow. “Are we going to play the new *Zelda* in my bed?” he squees, same as when we okay room-scale blanket forts or tell him it’s a “stay up late” night. This may be the kind of scenario Nintendo’s designers imagined when they dreamed up the device, a small tablet with attachable buttons and joysticks that can also be plugged into your TV for big-screen gaming.

Nintendo is billing the Switch, which will cost \$299 when it goes on sale March 3, as a box of delights that goes wherever its players do. Given the dominance of mobile games for the vast number of existing tablets and smartphones out there, as well as the lackluster popularity of the company’s previous console, the Wii U, it’s a gamble. But Nintendo has done it before, as when its original Wii upended traditional notions of who games are for or with its handheld 3DS line, sales of which have stayed strong even in a world dominated by inexpensive phones.

In hand, the Switch feels durable, an unostentatious but beautiful carbon-black slate that’s like a blue collar version of an Apple product. At roughly the same weight as an iPad Mini, it is suitably compact and lightweight to make playing games comfy.

The company is also promising some interesting new twists on traditional gaming. Consider *1-2-Switch*, a \$59 party game that challenges a pair of face-to-face players to milk cows, thump their chests like gorillas or sashay like runway models. Using motion sensors built into the Switch’s detachable controllers, these games challenge players to ignore the screen and look into



SCREEN TIME

The Switch’s detachable controllers enable players to simulate pitching and hitting a baseball, for example, without ever having to look at the tablet’s screen

each other’s eyes—a video game without the video part.

But Nintendo’s masterstroke may be that anyone can grok why the Switch exists by observing what it does. Drop it in its cradle, count to three, and it’s on your TV. Pull it out, and it’s in your hands. Decouple the controllers from its sides, pop the rear kickstand and it’s on a table (or seat-back tray). Much depends on how many games become available for the system or what its promised online capabilities look like when they launch later this year. But the theory—of a device that both follows players and, just maybe, revitalizes face-to-face engagement in this era of “alone together”—seems laid on solid footing so far. —M.P.



MIYAMOTO’S SCHOOL OF GAMING

Nintendo design chief **Shigeru Miyamoto** created some of gaming’s most iconic characters but, at 64, Mario’s inventor is as obsessed as ever with upending norms.

‘I never approach development thinking about a target audience. My focus is on how I can create something that appeals to as broad a group as possible.’

‘The fun in games comes when you as the player are using your own creativity to try different things and see what happens.’

‘After someone has played a game, it’s important that a story lingers in their mind.’





In *Logan*, Jackman's Wolverine is gruff, grizzled and getting tired

MOVIES

Shane, with claws and bloodlust to spare

THE GRIM SIDE OF HUMAN NATURE IS ALL OVER director James Mangold's *Logan*. But that doesn't necessarily make it a good movie. Set in 2029, this has been billed as the third and final installment in Wolverine's solo saga (following 2009's *X-Men Origins: Wolverine* and 2013's *The Wolverine*). And Hugh Jackman, as the adamantium-clawed title character, is looking mighty tired. He's living somewhere near the Mexico border, driving a limo for a sort-of living and drinking too much. In this future world, there are, supposedly, no more

new mutants, and the old ones are dying out. That's why Logan is startled when a young girl, Laura (Dafne Keen), with powers similar to his own, appears on the scene and, in her own fierce way, nestles under his protective arm. She's desperate to get to a place she has read about in an *X-Men* comic, called Eden, where kids like her are nurtured instead of persecuted. Laura is a quiet, watchful kid, her eyes radiant with mistrust. But when she feels threatened, she becomes a miniwildcat, slashing and jabbing at her enemies with claws that shoot from her fists.

There's nihilism aplenty in *Logan*. It's as if Mangold—he also co-wrote the script, with Michael Green and Scott Frank—had looked into a crystal ball during production and seen a crisp vision of the postelection despair many Americans would be feeling in the early days of 2017. There's no doubt that *Logan*, with its focus on persecuted outsiders, is tapping the national mood of at least half the country right now.

If only tapping were enough. Mangold works hard to make *Logan* feel important: George Stevens' archetypal western *Shane*, with its overtones of nobility and sacrifice, is not only referenced but waved around like a gilt incense holder. But the picture is mostly tedious, which is a shame for the sake of the performers. Jackman works hard and does away with vanity altogether. He looks appropriately thickened and heavy—his face has the contours and the character of a battered hat. Keen, as Laura, is wonderful. There's a moody thoughtfulness about her, reminiscent of the young Natalie Wood. Yet this isn't a performers' movie—it's too hung up on its mission for that.

—STEPHANIE ZACHAREK

They came to slay

In *Logan*, Wolverine's ward Laura unleashes her fury and her claws on bad guys five times her size. The film is violent in the extreme (I lost count somewhere around her 30th kill), but it's by no means the first to feature a killer kid. —*Eliana Dockterman*



Natalie Portman plays a young orphan taken in by hit man Léon in *The Professional* (1994). She becomes an apprentice assassin.

Kills: 26 (assists)



In *Let the Right One In* (2008), Eli (Lina Leandersson) is a vampire who must kill to survive—or for fun, if schoolyard friends are in need.

Kills: 7



As wannabe superhero Hit-Girl in *Kick-Ass* (2010), Chloë Grace Moretz won't act her age, dropping foul language as well as bodies.

Kills: 41



An ex-CIA operative trains his daughter (Saoirse Ronan) to hunt the most dangerous game. *Hanna* (2011) maims more than murders, but still ...

Kills: 8

LOGAN: 20TH CENTURY FOX; THE PROFESSIONAL: LET THE RIGHT ONE IN; KICK-ASS: HANNA: EVERETT; SUICIDE SQUAD: WARNER BROS.; MOONLIGHT: A42; STATUETTE: TEIGEN; KIDMAN: CHAPMAN; TWITTER: DAVIS; O'CONNELL: MICKEN; MOUSE CLUB: ALI; CULLINAN: KIMMEL; GRANULLO: GETTY IMAGES

'I became an artist—and thank God I did—because we are the only profession that celebrates what it means to live a life.'

VIOLA DAVIS, accepting the Oscar for Best Supporting Actress and becoming the first black performer to win the triple crown of acting: an Emmy, a Tony and an Oscar.



Those who felt that the ceremony was too long at more than 3 ½ hours related to a shot of **Chrissy Teigen pretending to sleep on husband John Legend's shoulder.**

Indie underdog *Moonlight* won Best Picture on a paltry \$1.5 million budget, becoming the **least expensive winner in history** (adjusted for inflation).



The Internet enjoyed the brief **reunion of two Mickey Mouse Club alumni:** Best Original Song nominee Justin Timberlake and Best Actor nominee Ryan Gosling.

After 21 nominations, sound mixer Kevin O'Connell finally won his first Oscar, for World War II action drama *Hacksaw Ridge*, **breaking the award show's longest losing streak.**



Mahershala Ali, who won Best Supporting Actor for his role in *Moonlight*, became the **first Muslim actor to win an Oscar.**



TIME'S WEEKLY TAKE ON

WHAT POPPED IN CULTURE

**LOVE IT
LEAVE IT**

DC Comics villain movie *Suicide Squad* surprised audiences by **winning an Oscar**, for makeup and hairstyling, though it was widely panned upon its 2016 release.



Moana star Auli'i Cravalho, 16, was **hit in the head by a prop wave while performing** the Oscar-nominated original song "How Far I'll Go."



People online **mocked Nicole Kidman's unusual style of clapping**, during which only her palms touched while her fingers pointed away from each other.



The **"In Memoriam" segment included a photograph of a living woman**, Australian producer Jan Chapman, instead of Australian costume designer Janet Patterson, who died last year.



During a **gag in which host Jimmy Kimmel unloaded unsuspecting tour bus passengers into the theater**, Kimmel **made fun of the name of one of the tourists**, an Asian-American woman.

Moments before he accidentally slipped the wrong envelope to Best Picture presenters, resulting in a historic snafu, PricewaterhouseCoopers accountant Brian Cullinan **broke the rules by tweeting a photo of Emma Stone backstage.**



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The most important difference between an elite athlete and a middle-aged writer

By **Kristin van Ogtrop**

IT'S THE YEAR OF THE IMPROBABLY-OLD-BUT-STILL-indomitable athlete, which basically means the rest of us have a new way to feel bad about ourselves.

First Lindsey Vonn, 32, breaks her arm in November—damaging a nerve and temporarily losing the use of her hand, which I'm pretty sure she needs for skiing—and comes back in January to score her 77th World Cup win. Then Serena Williams, 35, wins the Australian Open, after shoulder and knee injuries contributed to losing her No. 1 ranking last September. Roger Federer, also 35, also wins the Australian, his 18th Grand Slam, 11 months after knee surgery to treat an injury he sustained while drawing a bath for his daughters.

And then, of course: Tom Brady, 39, beats the 31-year-old Matt Ryan to win this year's Super Bowl, also marking the biggest comeback in Super Bowl history. By now half the world knows that Brady doesn't consume processed foods, caffeine, dairy, gluten or any fruit aside from the occasional banana in a smoothie. Is that how he stays so unbeatable? Really, folks, who cares? I dare you to give up potato chips, coffee and mozzarella cheese and see where it gets you. It will not get you to the Super Bowl, I'll tell you that much.

The main difference between Tom Brady and the rest of us, however, is not diet. It is that he is able to get injured and recover and win a record fifth Super Bowl as quarterback, while we (that would be the royal we) get injured and just feel older and more pathetic.

OVER THE PAST YEAR, and with a little sadistic boost from Mother Nature, I developed a small tear in the labrum in my shoulder. The labrum is a piece of cartilage with a function that is important, but too boring to commit to memory if you are me. For a few months I employed the Van Ogtrop Approach to Physical Pain™, which was to complain to anyone who would listen while doing absolutely nothing about it. My husband is a former college athlete who happens to find physical therapy endlessly interesting, and he kept urging me to try it. Since we have been married for 25 years, I obviously ignored his suggestion.

But eventually even I became bored with my complaints, and so I got an MRI and dutifully marched to my nearest PT clinic. It was, if not fun, certainly interesting at first. Physical therapy at this place is like a cocktail party with no alcohol. All of my favorite people are there. There's Frank, my former next-door neighbor. John, sporty friend of my husband. Claire, fellow mother of boys, who goes to my church.

Whenever I meet a new member of the physical-therapy



staff, she asks, with genuine interest, how I tore my labrum. “Typing,” I say. “Carrying grocery bags from the car to the kitchen. Walking the dog,” I add, as her eyes start to glaze over. “Oh, and having a birthday each year for the last half-century. Hey, there’s my friend Sue! Any chance we can get a couple of martinis?”

I UNDERSTAND Federer’s needing surgery after he hurt his knee running a bath—that is just the kind of klutzy, boneheaded thing I would do. And when you see an elite athlete bounce back from injury, even a quasi-embarrassing, bathing-the-kids injury, it is meant to be inspiring. Triumph of the spirit and all that. Until you tear your labrum basically sitting at the computer in your office. Then the fact that Federer can win the Australian Open after the bathtub incident . . . well, it’s demoralizing. That Vonn can lose the use of her hand in November and win a World Cup event in January, while I can’t chop vegetables without cursing—and simultaneously frightening my fourth-grader while he tries to do math homework at the kitchen counter—just makes me depressed.

We used to worry that models like Gisele, a.k.a. Mrs. Tom Brady, were a bad influence on the rest of us; our bodies will never live up to their image. Now we’ve got athletes like Mr. Bündchen to make the merely mortal middle-aged among us feel like we will never win, even when our labra are working just fine. After all, Brady gets injured, and he celebrates another birthday every year. Yet he seems unstoppable. Given his serious diet, my guess is that after an injury, he goes to physical therapy for the therapy, not the party. Which (yawn) I suppose is an option for the rest of us too. But where’s the fun in that?

Van Ogtrop is the author of Just Let Me Lie Down: Necessary Terms for the Half-Insane Working Mom

Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie The Nigerian author of the best seller *Americanah* is out with a new book, *Dear Ijeawele, or A Feminist Manifesto in Fifteen Suggestions*

This is a book about how to raise a feminist. Now that you're a mother of a girl yourself, what has surprised you? How I've never loved like this. Also how ideology doesn't neatly match real life. Here's an example: I don't particularly like the idea of girls wearing pink, and I don't find pink very attractive. When my child is old enough to negotiate, if she wants everything in pink, I will let her have it—but I'll have conversations with her about why the pink/blue binary is a problem.

What has been your biggest pet peeve in parenting advice? Probably my family and Nigerian friends making comments about my daughter's hair. "Oh, it's tangled," "Oh, she's getting dreadlocks." My daughter has a head full of very beautiful curly hair, and she hates to have it touched—she cries. She's so young, I just don't think it's worth it to have her go through the pain of combing. I wash her hair, I use a natural conditioner, I put some natural oils in it, and I let it be. She's going to be old enough at some point to decide what she wants to do.

Why did you decide to keep your pregnancy quiet? I wanted it to be something I shared with people who actually knew me. There's a kind of performance of pregnancy that women are expected to engage in. Women who make the choice to do that, that's fine. But I find it problematic because it trivializes the complexity of pregnancy.

Why do you think it's good for a mother to have a job, even if it isn't a job she loves? One of my favorite sayings in Igbo translates very loosely to "a woman must have her own." It's the idea of a woman being her full, separate self.

You write that you are angrier about sexism than racism. Why? It's not a suggestion somehow that sexism is worse than racism because I don't think so. But I have often felt lonely in my anger about sexism. The people I spend

time with never ask me to prove that antiblack racism exists. But when it comes to sexism, I find that kind, intelligent, loving people often want me to prove that gender injustice exists.

You had a showdown with a Trump supporter over race. How should people engage with those who don't share their views? I'm quite willing to debate competing ideas about how the government should function—should we have a welfare state? Should education be for-profit? But I'm unwilling to debate the humanity of groups of people. And that for me is what Donald Trump represents.

You write, "In teaching [girls] about oppression, be careful not to turn the oppressed into saints." Why? Sometimes there's a need to put this halo around their heads and make them seem perfect, because then they're more deserving of our sympathy. Perfection shouldn't be a condition for justice.

How did it feel to have your book *We Should All Be Feminists* given to every 16-year-old in Sweden? I felt bad for the poor kids! No, I was pleasantly surprised. I got feedback from boys who said, "Now I know that a feminist isn't somebody who hates men."

Is it overall a good thing or a bad thing for feminism to have pop-culture prominence? I think it's a good thing. I want a world in which we no longer need feminism, because men and women will be equal.

You grew up in a house where *Things Fall Apart* writer Chinua Achebe once lived. Could a future great novelist be growing up there now? Who knows? I know there's a family there, although I was heartbroken that they cut down the beautiful frangipani trees. Chinua Achebe's spirit is, I'm sure, still hovering around. —SARAH BEGLEY

I have often felt lonely in my anger about sexism. People never ask me to prove that antiblack racism exists.



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