Uber's Unrestrained Workplace Culture Draws Criticism, Then Self-Examination

From Page A1

employees, as well as reviews of internal emails, chat logs and tape-recorded meetings, paint a picture of an often unregulated workplace culture. Among the most egregious accusations from employees, who either witnessed or were subject to incidents and who asked to remain anonymous because of confidentiality agreements and fear of retaliation.

One Uber manager accused female co-workers' boss of making sexual jokes at a recent meeting.

Several female employees at the company have also complained to The New York Times about their experiences at Uber.

Mr. Kalanick, Uber's chief executive, has taken several steps since a former employee's allegations of discrimination and sexual harassment by managers. Arianna Huffington, a board member, was brought in to look into harassment issues and the human resources department.

Mr. Kalanick also said he had hired a 90-member legal department to look into the company's practices.

In what was described by five current and former employees during the company's investigation, and according to a video of the incident shown to The New York Times, Mr. Kalanick apologized to the employee, who had left the company and the culture to the point.

The allegations are the latest in a string of misconduct at Uber, and they have prompted the company to take a new look at its practices.

Uber's aggressive workplace culture spilled over into a global affair.

At the Tuesday afternoon meeting, Ms. Kalanick addressed the company's employees.

"I've had a lot of conversations with employees, and there are a lot of concerns," she said.

Ms. Kalanick also announced that "a lot of the nonsense around the company's culture is going to go away."
The New York Times Feminist Reading Group, February 23, 2017 at the Hammer Museum, Los Angeles, California
Tavis Kalanick, Uber's chief executive, has taken several steps since former employees' accusations of discrimination and sexual harassment by managers, Arianna Huffington, a board member, was brought in to look into harassment issues and the human resources department.

Leeway for managers, but complaints of discrimination and sexual harassment.

nities who opposed the company. Kalanick defended Michael, saying he believed Michael could learn from his mistakes.

Uber's aggressive workplace culture spilled out at a global board meetings in late 2015 in Las Vegas, where the company hired Beyoncé to perform at the rooftop bar of the Palms Hotel. Between hours of drinking and juggling, Uber employees used cocaine in the bathrooms at private parties, said three attendees, and a manager groped several female employees. (The manager was terminated within 12 hours.) One employee hijacked a private shuttle bus, filled it with friends and took it for a joy ride, the attendees said.

At the Las Vegas outing, Kalanick also held a company-wide lecture reviewing Uber's core values, the attendees said. During the lecture, Kalanick pulled out a photo of himself that he believed exemplified each of the values. One of those was Michael.

Since Ms. Fowler's blog post, several Uber employees have said they are considering leaving the company. Some are waiting until their equity compensation from Uber, in restricted stock units, is vested. Others said they had started sending resumes to competitors.

No day is complete without The New York Times.
Anti-Black Graffiti
On a Couple’s Garage Stirs Tension in Stamford

BY KRISTIN RUSSEY
and MATTHEW HAAG

STAMFORD, Conn. — When Leon Charles got into his car here in the early morning before Martin Luther King Jr. Day, he was startled by what he saw outside his home. He called for his longtime partner, Heather Lindsay, to come outside.

Someone had spray-painted an anti-black slur across it. Mr. Charles, who is black, said, but instead of screaming it off, he told Ms. Lindsay, who is white, decided to leave it up to make a very public point about intolerance.

Six weeks later, the graffiti, which faces High Class Drive, remains. Residents here want to complain, but officials in Stamford, a diverse coastal city with 20 miles of New York City, recently directed the couple to remove it, saying it was a matter of safety and sensitivity to the locals.

On Feb. 7, after the slurs had been up for three weeks, the city instructed the couple to remove it and paint over it. By the time the police visited the home, the result had been removed.

An interracial couple resists demands by a city to erase a slur.

fieled to clean the garage door. The mayor said he would help. The city agreed to allow the slurs to remain for a month at a time for a year for disarraying that condition, and the law, which has accumulated, was not taken.

The city is now trying to acquire the property in a foreclosure lawsuit and is expected to be auctioned.

The couple said the graffiti was the first slurs to be interdicted in Connecticut since the couple moved to the city, when several people in the area have repeatedly yielded.

Kristin Russey reported from Stamford; Matthew Haag from New York.

The New York Times
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 2019

THE NEW YORK TIMES

New York Times Feminist Reading Group, February 23, 2017 at the Hammer Museum, Los Angeles, California

Lincoln Center Refuses Patron With Anti-Trump Sign, Stoking Debate on Activism

BY COLBY MOYNIHAN

Jersey Heinz, a long-time Metropolitan Opera and New York Philharmonic subscriber, calculates that over the past 20 years, she has been to hundreds of performances at Lincoln Center. But when she showed up this month at David Geffen Hall to see the Budapest Festival Orchestra, she was barred from attending when she refused to remove an 8-by-11-inch sign affixed to the back of her jacket.

The sign that said Lincoln Center could prevent马自达 and dominating on the place. Mr. Siegel said that a lawyer for Lincoln Cen-

Dr. Michael Aronson, a general practitioner in London, said that he had seen several cases of the condition, which he called "a rare but serious condition that can be caused by a variety of factors, including medications and chronic illness."

The couple, who were traveling in England, said they were surprised by the negative reaction to their sign.

"We are doing everything we can to create a more inclusive environment," said Dr. Aronson. "We understand that people have different views on this issue, and we are committed to creating a safe and welcoming space for all."
Lincoln Center Refuses Patron With Anti-Trust Sign, Stoking Debate on Activism

By COLIN MONTGOMERY

Jenny Heinz, a longtime Metropolitan Opera and New York Philharmonic subscriber, canceled over the past 40 years, has been denied hundreds of performances at Lincoln Center. When she showed up last month at David Geffen Hall to see the Budapest Festival Orchestra, she was barred from attending unless she removed her anti-trust sign, affixed to the back of her jacket.

“NO! To the name of humanity, we refuse to accept a fascist culture,” Ms. Heinz, 72, said she had been wearing the sign since 1980 as a protest against the House of cards. “At what point does one draw the line?” she said recently by phone. “We’re talking about freedom of expression.”

Officially at Lincoln Center r

made by the artists and the art.

The dispute seems to illustrate the conflict between those who view culture as a protected realm of free expression and those who see it as a means of political and social change. The question of whether the Lincoln Center should be able to exclude patrons from its events is a long-standing issue that has been debated in courts and in the media.

New York Times Feminist Reading Group, February 23, 2017 at the Hammer Museum, Los Angeles, California

Turkey to Let Women in the Military Wear Head Scarves

Move Highlights A Societal Shift

BY PATRICK KINGSELY

ISTANBUL — Women in the Turkish military have been given the right to wear Islamic head scarves in a move that represents a significant cultural shift in a country that is often identified as being more conservative than its neighbors.

The chief of the Turkish General Staff, Hulusi Akar, announced the decision on Wednesday, saying that it was part of a broader effort to modernize the military and make it more representative of the diverse population of Turkey.

Under the new policy, female officers and non-commissioned officers will be allowed to wear a head scarf, which is considered a symbol of religious and cultural identity for many women in Turkey.

The move was welcomed by some officials and analysts, who said it could help improve the military’s image and attract more female recruits.

But it also raised concerns about potential backlash, particularly from conservative groups who see the head scarf as a symbol of Islam.

Ms. Karakus, who was appointed as a military court judge in 2017, said the move was an important step in terms of gender equality.

"It's a great day for women in the military," she said. "It's a signal that the military is open to diversity and inclusion, and it will help attract more women to serve.

But others were cautious, saying that the decision could still face challenges, particularly in terms of implementation and enforcement.

"It's important that the military ensures that the new policy is implemented fairly and consistently," said Mr. Erdogan, who has been criticized for his treatment of women and minorities.

"We need to make sure that women are treated with respect and are given the same opportunities as men," he said.

Ms. Karakus, who has been a vocal advocate for women's rights in Turkey, said she was pleased with the decision and hoped it would lead to further changes in the military.

"I think it's a good start," she said. "But we need to keep working to make sure that women are treated fairly and equally in all aspects of military service."
Turkey to Let Women in the Military Wear Head Scarves

Move Highlights A Societal Shift

By PATRICK KINGSLY

ISTANBUL — Women in the Turkish armed forces have been given the right to wear Islamic head scarves in a move that represents a significant cultural shift within an institution seen historically as the guardian of Turkey's secular identity.

The military was one of the last Turkish institutions to forbid the wearing of the hijab.

Just 10 years ago, the military's commanders briefly implied that they would intervene if a presidential candidate, whose wife wore a veil, became head of state.

That condition, which ultimately reached the presidency without obstruction, a decade before that, however, military interference forced the resignation of an Islamist prime minister.

The decision, made on Wednesday and announced by the Defense Ministry, highlights the transformation in the years since both the military and society, where the head scarf has long been emblematic of the struggle between the country's secular and religious factions.

Since 2002, the government of Recep Tayyip Erdogan has gradually opened the public sphere to veiled women — allowing the veil on university campuses in 2004 and in the civil service in 2015. The first female judge appeared in court in 2016, while women were permitted to serve in the police force last August.

The military's stance softened somewhat in 2015, when an army court ruled that veiled relatives of soldiers could enter military grounds.

The army's cultural shift was also reflected in last July's failed coup attempt. The government claimed that the purge was organized by an Islamist faction within the military, an accusation previously assumed to be staffed mainly by Kemalists — followers of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the founder of the secular Turkish state.

Women serve only as officers or noncommissioned officers in Turkey, and last November, the last time military data were released, there were 1,345 female commissioned officers and 370 female noncommissioned officers out of 73,300 military personnel in Turkey.

The decision to allow female soldiers to wear head scarves threatens to deepen concerns that Mr. Erdogan seeks to sever the country from its secular moorings.

Mr. Erdogan's party has criticized claims that its members are Islamists, believers in a political system based on Islamic legislation. Nevertheless, Mr. Erdogan has increased the number of religious schools and spoke of creating a more plural generation of Turks.

After the July coup attempt, Mr. Erdogan issued a statement condemning the military's actions.

Mr. Erdogan's女儿, Emine, was arrested in December 2015 in connection with a series of cultural and religious events.

Mr. Erdogan's daughter has been praised for her commitment to upholding the rights of women and girls.

What happened on Wednesday was the latest part of that emancipatory process, said Nevin Gungor, Turkey's minister of culture, in a statement.

"I think it is a very important step in the path of democratization," she said.

Ms. Kavala's oldest sister, Emine, was once one of those particularly affected by discrimination against women. Professor Merve Kavala is herself a lawyer who was arrested in 1984, and later expelled from Parliament, when she arrived at the building wearing a head scarf in 1984.

In a separate interview, the elder Ms. Kavala said that Wednesday's decision simply made Turkey more tolerant of religion, rather than less secular. She said it would make Turkey more like the United States, where she felt free to display her religious identity when she lived there.

"It's not that Turkey is not secular anymore. It's that Turkey is no longer secular fundamentalist," said Mr. White, the author of "Muslim Nationalism and the New Turks," a book about identity in contemporary Turkey.

"It would continue to be the case that women could wear head scarves, and it would be a way of transmitting the remaining Kemalist officer corps by breaking that taboo," Ms. White added, "as the ultimate humiliation of the Kemalist military."
**Woman Leads Scotland Yard For First Time**

BY KATRIN BENDINER

LONDON — Jolene Creasdale, a detective, has been selected as the first female police commissioner in Scotland Yard's 265-year history.

On Wednesday, the force said it was "an exciting day" for the appointment of "a new, fearless and committed leader for the new Scotland Yard." The appointment was praised by Prime Minister Boris Johnson, who said it was "a great day for Scotland Yard and the Met Police." The new commissioner is expected to work closely with Scotland Yard’s new director general, Ms. Rutt.
Trump Drops Protection For Transgender Youths

From Page A1

to pressure from the religious right and conducting his own personal views. "I respect the views of one of Mr. Trump's most loyal constituents," he said. "But I believe that allowing people to discriminate against others is wrong."

Gay rights supporters made their displeasure clear. "Outside the White House, several hundred people protested the decision, chanting, "No hate, no fear, trans students are welcome here."

Individual schools will continue to let transgender students use the bathrooms with which they feel most comfortable. The effect of the administration's decision will not be immediate because a federal court had already issued a nationwide injunction barring enforcement of the Obama policy.

The dispute highlighted the degree of which transgender rights issues, which Mr. Trump expressed reservations for during the campaign, continue to split Republicans, even as many in the party argue that it is time to move away from social issues and focus more on bread-and-butter pocketbook concerns.

Within the administration, it also threatened to become an administration tension point for Mr. Trump, who has taken a more permissive stance on gay rights and same-sex marriage than many of his fellow Republicans, is being

Eric Lichtenstein and Sheryl Gay Stolberg contributed reporting.

Several hundred protesters outside the White House on Wednesday chanted, "No hate, no fear, trans students are welcome here."

In the country, could use whichever bathrooms at Trump Tower she wanted. He has also called the Supreme Court's decision allowing same-sex marriage in the states "a ridiculous decision that should be overturned." And I'm fine with that," he told CNN News after the November election.

Despite his personal views, Mr. Trump's decisions in office have been remarkably consistent on civil rights issues. And he has shown "considerable deference to the religious right, naming many religious conservatives to top cabinet posts and pledging to fight for religious freedom protections and restrictions on abortion," writes The Justice Department is expected to move quickly in blocking the legal position on transgender policy, to avoid confusion in coming months through the courts.

The dispute has underscores the influence that Mr. Trump, early and ardent supporter of Mr. Trump, is likely to exercise on domestic policy. As someone who has long been on the court to broaden federal protections on a range of matters and he promises — immigration, voting rights and gay rights, for example — has moved quickly since the Justice Department's strikingly different course if his predecessors in the Obama administration.

Lt. Gen. H. R. McMaster is expected to change an organization chart that caused widespread concern last month.
Trump Drops Protection For Transgender Youths

From Page A1

dest in a strongly worded state-ment she released on Wednesday night, in which she said she con-

sidered it a "clear mistake" for former

loyal member of the 2016 campaign.

She said she had directed the

Departments of Justice and De-

fense to investigate all claims of

treatment "against those who are most vulnerable in

our schools," but also argued that

refusing to release information was not a federal

violating bullying and harassment.

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Education Department's Office

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Individuals who want to remain

free to let transgender students

use the bathrooms with which they

are most comfortable. And the

effect of the administration's

decision won't be immediate be-
cause a federal court had already

ruled in favor of transgender

students as early as 2015. The

Trump administration is acting

arbitrarily and cruelly.

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New York Times Feminist Reading Group, February 23, 2017 at the Hammer Museum, Los Angeles, California

20 Million Face Famine In a ‘World of Plenty’

By SOMINI SENGUPTA

UNITED NATIONS — In a world filled with excess fare, 20 million people are on the brink of famine, including 19 million children at an imminent risk of death. In the face of such grim numbers, a United Nations official confounds the world’s most powerful: Why isn’t it more visible in the media or within government circles? The Secretary General Antonio Guterres of the United Nations raised the alarm Wednesday afternoon about the risk of famine in northern Nigeria, Somalia and Yemen. And this week, the United Nations declared famine in a patch of South Sudan.

“In our world of plenty there is no excuse for inaction or indifference,” Mr. Guterres said at a news conference, flanked by the heads of his aid agencies.

Racism against famine in war, or in the case of Somalia, recovering from decades of conflict.

What is famine?
Famine is a rare and specific state. It is declared after three specific criteria are met: when one in five households in a certain area face extreme food shortages; more than 30 percent of the population is acutely malnourished, and at least two people per 10,000 die each day.

The chief economist for the World Food Program in Rome, Arif Husain, described it earlier this week this way: “When you declare a famine, bad things have already happened. People have already died.”

Famine was last declared in Somalia in July 2011, after an estimated 200,000 people had died, mostly in a two-month period.

Why are people starving?
Mr. Guterres cited two reasons for the current crisis. First, he said, there is not enough food: the United Nations needs $3.6 billion to address the needs, most of it by the end of March. Secondly, 2 percent of that money is in hand, he said. Whether the United States, by far the biggest humanitarian donor in the world, will follow through on its commitment under: President Trump remains unclear.

Second, all four countries facing the threat of famine are reeling from conflict, and in many instances, the leaders of warring parties are blocking aid workers from delivering relief where it is most needed.

“I want to make a personal appeal to the parties to conflict to abide by international humanitarian law and allow aid workers access to reach people in desperate need,” Mr. Guterres said. “Without access, hundreds of thousands of people could die, even if we have the resources to help them.”

Where are people starving and how many?
The situation in Somalia today is different from what it was in 2011. The government is functioning, though there are vast pockets where Shabab militants thrive. But Somalia has already had two consecutive years of drought, and demographers expect crops to fail again this year.

In South Sudan, 100,000 people are affected by famine in a part of the country that is most troubled by the fighting between two warring armies, the United Nations announced Monday, with one million more on the brink of famine.

In northern Nigeria, where the military is battling Boko Haram insurgents, there was probably a famine in two towns, called Bama and Banki, according to an early warning system funded by the United States Agency for International Development. But traveling through the area is dangerous, so that aid workers have been unable to verify the data. They fear the situation is even worse.

In Yemen, the country is battling both ethnic and tribal conflicts.

In southern Yemen, there are food shortages and a lack of fuel and medicine. According to a report from March, the United Nations announced Monday, 200,000 people are facing “severe acute malnutrition,” which means that even if they survive, they will probably have from development disabilities.

Is climate change to blame?
Climate change can make droughts more severe and more frequent. In Somalia, after two years of drought, crops have withered. Livestock have died, and cattle and grain prices have shot up sharply. Nearly one million people are at risk of famine, the World Food Program says. And more than 900,000 children will most likely be acutely malnourished this year.

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MS Rau Antiques Antiques • Fine Art • Jewelry
By COLIN MOYNIHAN

Jenny Heitz, a longtime Metropolitan Opera and New York Philharmonic subscriber, calculates that over the past 60 years, she has been to hundreds of performances at Lincoln Center. But this summer, she noticed a change:

"I started noticing something different," she said. "The way people were talking, the way they were behaving. It was almost like a different world." Heitz is not alone. Many Lincoln Center patrons have noticed a shift in the way people behave at the opera, and they're not happy about it.

The change is most evident in the way people interact with each other. In the past, opera-goers were known for their polite and refined behavior. But today, many patrons areashy and unfriendly. They talk loudly on their phones and disturb other patrons with their conversations. The once-elegant Opera House is now a place where people are condescending to each other.

Heitz believes that the change in behavior is due to the shift in the political climate. "I think the opera has become a place where people can express their feelings without fear of judgment," she said. "But I don't think that's necessarily a good thing."}

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The Lincoln Center has faced criticism for its recent decision to allow patrons to bring their smartphones into performances, even during intermissions. This has led to a decrease in audience turnout, as many patrons prefer to check their phones rather than engage with the performance. The decision has also sparked a debate among opera-goers, with some calling it a move towards the democratization of the art form, while others see it as a step towards its downfall.

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"I think the opera has become a place where people can express their feelings without fear of judgment," said Jenny Heitz. "But I don't think that's necessarily a good thing."
THE 45TH PRESIDENT
Immigration

POLICE FEAR TRUMP'S ORDERS MAY HANDBUFF THEIR EFFORT TO FIGHT GANGS

By Liz Robbins

BRENTWOOD, N.Y. — After five men were found dead in this Long Island town last year, murdered by members of a transnational gang with ties to El Salvador, a local precinct turned into a national flash point, a reference on illegal immigration.

Now, in the wake of President Trump's broad executive order on deporting undocumented immigrants, Suffolk County police are scrambling to delineate a coordination among county police departments to prevent the deportations of immigrants who have no criminal record. Suffolk County police are now working with a coalition of groups to prevent deportations of immigrants who have no criminal record.

The townspeople are acutely aware of the issue, as the town is far more likely to be swamped with a crisis of deportations than any other area in the county. The townspeople are also aware of the issue, as the town is far more likely to be swamped with a crisis of deportations than any other area in the county.

Last month, the International pedestrians and cyclists greeted the news with a statement saying that it would be dangerous and unfair for the states to refuse to deport undocumented immigrants. The states have been swamped with a crisis of deportations, and the townspeople are aware of the issue, as the town is far more likely to be swamped with a crisis of deportations than any other area in the county.

But the confusion about how the state will enforce the immigration laws is growing, as more and more undocumented immigrants are being deported.

At the Brentwood police station, the state Department of Justice is working with the local police to deport undocumented immigrants. The state Department of Justice is working with the local police to deport undocumented immigrants.

"If a victim or a witness comes to us, we don't inquire about their immigration status," said Sosa. "But still, some are uncovered."

At the Brentwood police station, the state Department of Justice is working with the local police to deport undocumented immigrants. The state Department of Justice is working with the local police to deport undocumented immigrants.

"We see you fear that they are going to deport undocumented immigrants, the people who are being deported are not criminals," said Sosa. "But still, some are uncovered."

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Immigrants
Hide, Seeing 'Any Corner' As a Threat

From Page 12

It has driven one family from the local park where they used to play baseball in the evenings, and young men from a soccer field in Brooklyn, where they went on week-ends.

The story of Seraphine, 17, who arrived in Los Angeles from El Salvador when she was 12 years old, is typical of the fears that are gripping the city's immigrant community. For Seraphine, the story is one of hopelessness, of fear for the future, of uncertainty about the past.

Seraphine was born in El Salvador, but her family moved to the United States when she was very young. She has never been back to El Salvador, and she has no idea what life is like there. She knows only that it is dangerous, that the government is corrupt, and that violence is common. She also knows that her family has been targeted by the police, and that they are in danger.

Seraphine's story is not unique. It is the story of many immigrants in Los Angeles, and it is the story of many immigrants across the country. The Trump administration's crackdown on undocumented immigrants is making life difficult for many people, and it is making life impossible for some.

Seraphine's parents have always worked hard to support their family, but they have never been able to afford the legal help that they need. They have been trying to get permanent residence, but they have been denied repeatedly. They have been living in fear for years, and they are losing hope.

Seraphine's story is a reminder that immigrants are human beings, and that they deserve to be treated with dignity and respect. It is a reminder that we must do more to protect the rights of immigrants, and that we must work to create a more just and equitable society.

Seraphine's story is also a reminder that we must not forget the struggles of the past. The immigrants who came before us faced many of the same challenges that immigrants face today. They faced discrimination, they faced violence, and they faced uncertainty. But they never gave up, and they never gave in. They worked hard, and they fought for their rights.

Seraphine's story is a reminder that we must honor the legacy of those who came before us. We must not let their struggles be in vain. We must work to create a society that is fair, that is just, and that is welcoming.
E.P.A. Chief Was Cozy With Energy Industry, Trove of Emails Shows

BY CORAL DAVENPORT

WASHINGTON — An Oba-
mam's attorney general, Scott
Pruit, said the Environmental
Protection Agency administra-
tion, co-led with major oil
gas producers, "editing" the
results of a landmark study of
the relations between oil and
the nation's health. In a collec-
tion of emails released last week,
none of which are expected
to provide any punctuation for
the environment, Pruitt's admin-
istration has been seeking to
reduce the time it takes for the
agency to respond to public
requests for information.

The public release of the corre-
spendence comes just days after
an email from Pruitt to him was
dated with text that could be
interpreted as a request for a
favor, a potential conflict of in-
terest. As the Trump admini-
stration pushes for a more
business-friendly approach,
the timing of the release has
been contentious.

The documents are not set to
be released on Friday larg-
ely because of ongoing
litigation.

The release of these emails
will allow the public to see
what

EPA employees have discussed
in their communications with
energy companies, the efforts
to manipulate information, and
the potential for conflicts of in-
terest. The documents show
that Pruitt and his staff
have been working closely with
industry groups to shape the
agency's policies.

In one email, Pruitt wrote
that he had been "cozying up"
with industry representatives
to ensure that their interests
were represented in the
agency's decisions. He
remained in close contact with
industry leaders, even as the
agency moved to roll back
environmental regulations.

The documents reveal a
pattern of communication
between Pruitt and energy
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transparency in the agency's
decision-making process.
A properly learned to Devon Energy in Oklahoma, where Scott Pruitt collaborated with the company as state attorney general.

"We have no way of knowing," said Mr. Whitfield, "whether Mr. Pruitt is going to a meeting or not, so we just have to rely on the information that we get from him.

Mr. Whitfield added that Mr. Pruitt’s office does not have a policy for releasing information about Mr. Pruitt’s meetings, and that the office’s official policy is to "consider the information we receive from him and decide whether it is appropriate to release.

After Mr. Whitfield’s statement, the Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. announced that it had reached a settlement with the Environmental Protection Agency, which had sued the company for violating environmental regulations.

"We are pleased to have reached a settlement with the EPA," said John Doe, the company’s CEO.

The settlement includes a $5 million penalty and requires the company to implement several environmental improvements, including the installation of new pollution control equipment.

"We are committed to protecting the environment and ensuring compliance with all federal and state regulations," said Mr. Doe.

Mr. Whitfield also said that the EPA’s decision to settle the case was a victory for the state’s environmental laws.

"We are pleased with the EPA’s decision to settle this case," said Mr. Whitfield.

The settlement is expected to be final in the next few months.

More information on the settlement can be found on the Oklahoma Natural Gas Co.’s website.

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New York Times Feminist Reading Group, February 23, 2017 at the Hammer Museum, Los Angeles, California

Led by Jenn Kennedy and Linda Linen at hammer.ucla.edu/programs-events/2017/02/the-new-york-times-feminist-reading-group/
Navigate the uncertain waters of the migrant crisis.

Witness firsthand the efforts of the Bourbon Argos as it conducts the last of 59 African migrant rescue missions in the Mediterranean in 2016.

The New York Times is using Samsung Gear 360 cameras to place you in the moment, right at the center of our stories.

Experience it at www.nytimes.com/thedaily360

Also available to view in Samsung VR.

New York Times Feminist Reading Group, February 23, 2017 at the Hammer Museum, Los Angeles, California
No Relief From Media’s Obsession With Trump

Trump’s fame may break all records. All presidents are omnipresent. But it is likely that no living person in history has ever been as famous as Mr. Trump is right now. It’s possible that not even the most famous and infamous people of the recent or distant past — say, Barack Obama, Osama bin Laden, Bill Clinton, Richard Nixon, Michael Jackson, Mohammad Ali or Adolf Hitler — dominated media as thoroughly as their peers as Mr. Trump does now.

I’m flagging because there isn’t data to directly verify this declaration. (Of course, there are no media analytics to measure how many outlets were covering Hitler the day he invaded Poland.) But there is some pretty good circumstantial evidence.

Consider data from MediaQuant, a firm that measures "earned media," which is all coverage that isn’t paid advertising. To calculate a dollar value of earned media, it first counts every mention of a particular brand or personality in just about any outlet, from world’s best known figures, including Mr. Obama and Mr. Trump. The list includes Mrs. Clinton, who in January got $200 million in coverage; Tim Cook ($38 million), Kim Kardashian ($36 million), and Vladimir V. Putin ($30 million), all the way down to the 1,000th most-mentioned celebrity in MediaQuant’s database, the singer Madonna ($160,000).

The coverage those 1,000 people garnered last month totaled $770 million. In other words, Mr. Trump gets about $300 million more in coverage than the next 1,000 famous people put together. And he is on track to match or beat his January record in February, according to Mr. Senator’s preliminary figures.

How do we know Mr. Trump is more talked about than anyone else in the past? There are now more people on the planet who are more connected than ever before. Facebook estimates that about 2.1 billion people have internet connections. On average, the people of Earth spend about eight hours a day consuming media, according to the important in the world. During my break from Trump news, I found rich coverage were that aren’t getting social play. ISIS is retreating across Iraq and Syria. Brazil seems on the verge of chaos. A large ice shelf in Antarctica is close to falling. Scientists may have discovered a new continent submerged under the ocean near Australia.

There’s a reason you aren’t seeing those stories splashed across the news. Unlike old-school media, today’s media works according to social feedback loops. Every story that shows any sign of life on Facebook or Twitter is logged relentlessly by every outlet, whether credible.

Social media has predicted that social media might alter how we choose cultural products. In 2000, Duncan Watts, a researcher at Microsoft who studies social networks, and two colleagues published a study arguing that social signals create a kind of "invisibility" in how we choose media. The researchers demonstrated this with a computer model of how social

The volume isn’t sustainable. It’s only been a month since Mr. Trump took office, and already the deluge of news has been overwhelming. Everyone — reporters, producers, anchors, reporters, people in the administration and consumers of news — has been up to the challenge. For now, this might be all right. It’s important to pay attention to the federal government when big things are happening.
Trump's fame may break all records.

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Consider data from mediAquant, a firm that measures "famous media," which is all coverage that isn’t paid advertising. To calculate a dollar value of earned media, it first counts every mention of a particular brand or personality in just any outlet, from blogs to Twitter to the evening news to The New York Times. Then it estimates how much the mention would cost if someone were to pay for it as advertising.

In January Mr. Trump broke mediAquant’s records. In a single month, he received $87 million in coverage, bringing his total to an all-time high ever received in the four years that mediAquant has been analyzing the media, according to Paul Senzor, the company’s chief executive officer. For much of the last four years, Mr. Obama monthly earned media value hovered around $20 million to $50 million. The highest that Hillary Clinton got during the presidential campaign was $420 million in July.

It’s not just Mr. Trump’s coverage that bears anyone else’s. He is now having pretty much everyone else put together. Mr. Senzor recently added up the coverage value of 1000 of the world’s best-known figures, excluding Mr. Obama and Mr. Trump. The list includes Mrs. Clinton, who in January got $240 million in coverage, Tom Brady ($38 million), Kim Kardashian ($35 million), and Vladimir V. Putin ($30 million), all the way down to the 1,000th most-mentioned celebrity in mediAquant’s database, the actress Madeleine Stowe ($130,000).

The coverage those 1,000 people garnered last month totaled $377 million. In other words, Mr. Trump gets about $300 million more in coverage than the next 1,000 famous people put together. And he is on track in March to best his January record in February, according to Mr. Senzor’s preliminary figures.

How do we know Mr. Trump is more talked about than anyone else in the past? There are now more people on the planet who are more connected than ever before. Facebook estimates that about 2.3 billion people have internet connections. On average, the people of Earth spend about eight hours a day consuming media, according to the marketing research firm Zenith. So almost by definition, anyone who dominates today’s media is going to be read about, talked about and watched by more people than ever before.

"It’s a media perspective, it’s pretty clear," Mr. Senzor said. "The sheer volume, and the sheer amount of consumption, and all the new channels that are available today show that, in a way, it’s a shift of the chart.

But shouldn’t we all be thinking about — “There’s Trump”

Mr. Trump is a historically paid president, and thus deserves plenty of coverage. It’s an argument that our techduped modern media ecosystem is amplifying his presence even beyond what’s called for.

Mr. Trump is 95 per cent of the users on my Twitter and Facebook feeds, and probably years, too. But he’s at 95 per cent of what’s important in the world. During my brief trip from Trump world, I found rich coverage venues that aren’t getting social pay. This is spreading across Israel and Syria. Brazil monkey on the verge of collapse. Science may have discovered a new continent submerged under the ocean near Australia.

There’s a reason you aren’t seeing these stories splashed across the news. Unlike old-school media, today’s media works according to social feedback loops. Every story that shows any signs of life on Facebook or Twitter is topped endlessly by every outlet, building unstoppable momentum.

Schwartzman predicted that social media might alter how we choose cultural products. In 2016, Duncan Watts, a researcher at Microsoft who studies social networks, and two colleagues published a study arguing that social signals create kind of "linguistic," in how we choose media. The researchers demonstrated this with an online market for music downloads. Half of the people who arrived at Mr. Watts’s music-downloading site were shown just the titles and band names of each song. The other half were also shown a social signal — how many copies each song had been downloaded by other users.

Mr. Watts and his colleagues found that adding social signals changed the music people were interested in. In other words, people could see what others were downloading, popularizing many songs far more popular; and unpopular songs far less popular. Social signals also created a greater unpredictability of outcomes: when people could see how others had picked songs, the collective ratings of each song were less likely to predict success, and bad songs were more likely to become popular.

I suspect that looking at something like this effect playing out with Trump news isn’t that coverage of the new administration is unimportant. It clearly is. But social signals — likes, re-tweets and more — are amplifying every new story promulgated, which puts the stories higher in your feed, which promotes more coverage, which encourages more talk, and on and on. We saw this effect before Mr. Trump came on the scene — it’s why you know about Cecil the lion and Harambe the gorilla — but he has accelerated the trend. He is the Harambe of politics, the undisputed king of all media.

The volume isn’t sustainable.

It’s only been a month since Mr. Trump took office, and already the deluge of news has been overwhelming. Everyone — reporters, producers, anchors, producers, people in the administration, customers and owners of news has been amped up to 11.

For now, this might be all right. It’s important to pay attention to the federal government when big things are happening.

But Mr. Trump is likely to be President for at least the next four years. And it’s not a good idea for just about all of our news to be focused on a single subject for that long. In previous eras media was able to find a sensible balance even when huge events were pre-occupying the world. Newspapers for World War I and II were filled with stories from all the way from the war. Today newspapers are also full of non-true stories, and we’re already seeing mashups of facts and fiction. Fiction news is not the same as news. Our reading Facebook and watching cable, and there, Mr. Trump is all anyone talks about, to the exclusion of almost all else.

There’s no easy way out of this fix. But it’s clear that Mr. Trump is, in a way, everything — and it’d be nice for the media ecosystem to recognize that.
Turkey to Let Women in the Military Wear Head Scarves

Move Highlights A Societal Shift

By PATRICK KINGSLEY
ISTANBUL — Women in the Turkish armed forces have been given the right to wear head scarves in a move that represents a cultural shift within an institution seen historically as the guardian of Turkey's secular identity.

The military was one of the last Turkish institutions to forbid the wearing of the hijab.

Just 15 years ago, the military's commanders briefly implied that they would intervene if a presidential candidate, whose wife wore a veil, became head of state.

The candidate, Abdullah Gül, ultimately reached the presidency without obstruction. A decade before, however, military intervention forced the resignation of an Islamist prime minister.

The decision, made on Wednesday and announced by the Defense Ministry, highlights the transformation in the years since of both the military and society, where the headscarf has long been emblematic of the struggle between the country's secular and religious factions.

Since 2002, the government of Recep Tayyip Erdogan has gradually opened the public sphere to veiled women — allowing the veil on university campuses in 2011 and extending the practice to primary schools. The first veiled judge appeared in court in 2015, while veiled women were permitted to serve in the military for the first time last August.

The ban remains sensitive today, with some in favor of it.

The army's cultural shift was also reflected in last July's failed coup attempt. The government claimed that the patch was organized by an Islamist faction within the military, an institution previously assumed to be staunchly loyal to Erdogan — followers of the founder of the secular Turkish state.

Women serve only as officers or noncommissioned officers in Turkey. Of the 20,000 last year of official service, there are 3,436 female commissioned officers and 370 female noncommissioned officers out of 735,744 military personnel in Turkey.

The decision to allow female soldiers to wear head scarves threatens to deepen concerns that Mr. Erdogan seeks to sever the country from its secular moorings.

Mr. Erdogan's party has criticized claims that its members are Islamists, believers in a political system based on Islamic legislation. Nevertheless, Mr. Erdogan has increased the number of religious schools and spoken of creating a more pious generation of Turks.

After the July coup attempt, Mr. Erdogan also accused Islamists of circulating a false story that he was a former soldier before the army a few months before the 1997 military intervention because of concerns about his religiosity.

Mr. Erdogan's toughest critics fear he hopes to create a second, secular, a teenager who was expelled from the national football team on Monday for refusing to wear a head scarf during a tournament in Spain.

Erdogan Karahan, a retired three-star general and head of the Turkish Retired Officers Association, claimed that Wednesday's decision was an unnecessary intervention in military affairs and that the head scarf was too powerful a weapon within the military.

"We don't want to influence politics in our air force, army, navy," Mr. Karahan said in a telephone call. "If somebody wants to wear head clothes in the office in the United States, do you accept it?"

But many welcomed the decision.

While some criticize Mr. Erdogan for disregarding democratic norms, citing a continuing purge of thousands of people accused of being dissidents, others praise him for bringing dignity to Turkey's pious majority, which for decades was excluded from public life by the country's secular elite.

What happened on Wednesday was the latest in a series of controversial process, said Murat Kaya, a lawmaker from Mr. Erdogan's party.

"I think it is a very important step in the path of democratization," she said.

Ms. Kavala's older sister, Merve, was once one of the special officers who were arrested. She was released after her last arrest, in 2014, and spent years in prison.

"We are proud of our daughter," she said.

A statement released later in the day read: "From the day I was ousted from the parliament, it's been our dream to come back. This is a clear victory for women empowerment.

"Others were more measured. Professor Jenny Whitmore, expert on the changing role of female and secularism within Turkey, argued that the demonstration process was just one of several possible explanations for Wednesday's intervention.

"It would be more interesting to think about the process, rather than the explanations after the fact."

While some may view the move cautiously, it has also been welcomed by right-wing parties, bringing in light testimony past that have led to greater freedoms as well.

In Turkey, it is only the leadership who are responsible for the image of women. She is a leader in the country's religious and cultural circles.

In a tweet, Ms. Whitmore, the author of “Islamic Nationalism and the New Turkey,” wrote about identity in contemporary Turkey.

"I would characterize this," Ms. Whitmore said, "as the ultimate normalization of the religious military.

McDonald's Offers Dine Ancient Rio On the Sidelines

By ELSABETTA POPOLE
MARINO, Italy — It's a man's world in Italy: men dominate in sports, in business, and even on the food scene. In this case, a McDonald's and a car are both available for customers to buy.

As of Saturday, visitors to fast-food restaurants will receive a menu featuring a new item that can be ordered on site:

A 20 Million Face Famine

In a ‘World of Plenty’

By SOMER SENGUpta
UNITED NATIONS — In a world rich with excess food, 20 million people are living in a world of famine. Including 17 million children, the face of such grim numbers numbers, a stark question confronts the world’s most powerful: Why in 2017 can’t they even a world of plenty?

The world’s largest food reserves are now worth $2 trillion, but there are not enough to feed the hungry. The United Nations and its agencies will soon release their annual report on global hunger levels, which are likely to show that the world is facing its worst food crisis since 2011.

"The numbers are devastating," said David Beasley, executive director of the United Nations World Food Programme, which has been delivering relief in places where food is needed.

"We want to make sure that the people in the conflict zones, which have grown so large, have access to food," Mr. Beasley said. "We have the systems to deliver, the will to help those who need help the most, and the means to do it."
Women wearing headscarves last year by a military school in Atimau, Sudan, during a demonstration. The school, which is run by the Sudanese government, has been accused of human rights violations.

As a result, the government has taken action to try and prevent any further protests. The military has deployed troops to the area, and there is a heavy police presence. The government has also imposed a curfew,禁止 any gatherings of more than five people.

The protests have been triggered by a number of issues, including economic hardship, unemployment, and corruption. The Sudanese government has been accused of mismanagement and abuse of power, and this has fueled the anger of the protesters.

The government has been trying to negotiate with the protesters, offering concessions such as the release of political prisoners and the removal of fuel prices. However, the protesters have been demanding more, such as the overthrow of the government and the establishment of a civilian administration.

The situation remains tense, and there is a risk of violence if the government does not address the protesters' demands. The international community, including the United Nations and the African Union, is monitoring the situation closely and has called for a peaceful resolution to the conflict.
Losing Friends for the Love of Trump

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 34

"Like this, you never know what it'll happen. It's harsifying." 

Given what she was seeing on television and in her social media feeds, she was worried that her vocal support for the next president would make her a pariah.

"I can't be the only person in the whole world defending Donald Trump," she said. "I'll be walking down the street, they'll be talking to me. I don't want to be attacked. This is totally out of control. I'm afraid to walk the streets in New York or L.A., I'm trying to get a television show on the air, which will never happen in this environment. I'll never have another friend. Nobody's going to speak to me."

A Charmed Life

When Ms. Haskell was a girl growing up on Lake Shore Drive in Chicago, her father bought her six horses, and she was custom riding suits, with white wing collars and silk high socks, to shows across the Midwest. At night, her parents took her to the Chicago nightclub Chin Pei, where she became so well known that she was asked to perform by Milton Berle, Jimmy Durante, Carmen Miranda and Mae West.

Not long after the family moved to Beverly Hills, Calif., when Ms. Haskell was 13, her father died of a heart attack and her mother went to work. Ms. Haskell soldiered on. At Beverly Hills High School, she was a cheerleader and was voted "Biggest Girl" in her senior year.

In the Los Angeles of the 1960s, she won a talent contest judged by Bob Hope and Joan Collins. She dated Tony Bennett and hung out with Franke and Jamie and George Hamilton.

She married a real estate developer, Jack Haskell. After divorcing him, she parlayed the $80,000 settlement into a small fortune on the stock market.

She remarried Mr. Haskell in 1966, moved with him to 47th Park Avenue in New York and divorced him again in 1981. In a separate apartment in Manhattan, took classes in investing and was hired at Baruch and Company (which would later become Donald Trump's).

For 12 years, she was a stockbroker by day (one of the few women working on Wall Street) and a constant presence at Manhattan restaurants and clubs by night. She was equally at ease dining at Elton's or judging a Blueboy magazine beauty pageant in the meatpacking district. She joked that she lived at Studio 54. She made friends with Rick James, Isaac Hayes, Andy Warhol and the Village People.

She hit the stride with "The Nikki Haskell Show," a charismatically low-budget program on the New York public-access stations Channel 7 and Channel 11. In the show, she was the forewoman of a YouTube star, and her guests included Michael Caine, Divine, Timothy Leary, Sophia Loren, Diane Ross, Arnold Schwarzenegger, Peter Sellers and Peter Ustinov. And Mr. Trump.

New York magazine called her the "Queen of Camp" for her habit of turning freebies in exchange for positive publicity. Spy magazine, less charmed by her social climbing, likened her to Pia Zadora.

In the past three decades, she has been a staple at parties and events. She has also remade herself as an entrepreneur in the diet and fitness industry as the creator of StarCaps diet pills, which got her in trouble with federal authorities in 2014, because its supposedly "natural" ingredients included the drug hormones. Ms. Haskell was fined $65,000. "The Daily News" reported. (Ms. Haskell put the figure at $70,000.) She also sells the StarCrafter, a piece of exercise equipment, through Groupon — a gym in


grew to more than 100 comments.

Over the holidays, she visited the California home of the movie producer Robert I. Levy, who wrote about Ms. Haskell in his memoir, "The Fat Lady Sang." He said he had no sympathy for those who had "dropped her because of her support for president." "I love her for it," Ms. Evans said. "Flying Nikki's friendship, they're losers. But she is a winner." 

Power Central

On the afternoon of Jan. 30 at the Mandarin Oriental, which she was sharing with her friend, the hand-railer and philanthropist Kitty Dod, Ms. Haskell started ready for the black-tie dinner at the U.S. Station for Mr. Trump's donors and fanatiest.

"Donald always had big ideas, dreams, and I was always thinking about that," she said while doing her eyelashes. She recalled first seeing him at C. E.

"He was really handsome, that guy, not caught my eye immediately," she said. "I was very captivated, even in a discombobulated at night." Several months later, Mr. Cohen invited her to dinner at "21" and sent her to Mr. Trump. "We clicked right away," she said.

The first night he took her to a Czech rock band named Ivana Zelnichova out on tour. Ms. Haskell, along with her date, "lay up at Elton's. Elton and I came friends from that," she said. "And to Studio 54 opened in 1977, I went with Don and Ivana Zelnichova."

As Ms. Haskell and Mr. Levy left the no Mr. Haskell spoke of her increasing man of friends. "It takes a lot to make me do that," she said, pointing on a golden saddle coat have no children. I have a hilarious trio of nieces and nephews, but I'm a woman of 75 years old, and I just like doing this." 

As Fox News, once through the detective, Ms. Haskell smiled for the po Izanne's. Her table was next to those of Trump family members. After a split with the president-elect, Ms. Haskell chat a while with Melania, Ivanka and Tiff Trump.

"I can't believe we're here," Izanne said.

As walkers streamed away the main ou (translated braun), she got up. "Suppose Donald when no one supported him," she said, on her way to the pew room. "One of the family just said to you would have happened if it wasn't for her, well, I don't know if that's necessarily true."

She walked by San Francisco, the sugar I on, and Christine Henriet Schwalwasser, wife of the billionaire Stephen A. Schwalwasser. "You know why this is great a part," Ms. Haskell said. "Because everybody loves Donald."

After dessert, vanilla meringue cake she seemed to feel better about those friends of hers. "They'll get over it," she said. "They don't, they don't."

A protester was nowhere at guests if inviting the party "He makes America " was the woman said. Waiting for an Uber, Ms. Haskell it noticed about the spectacular crystal silverware, the gold charger plates, rhinestones and the $25,000 necklace she was wearing.
Donald always had big ideas, big dreams, and I was always fascinated with that.

I met him when I was a freshman in college, and we hit it off immediately. We spent all our free time together, watching movies, going to concerts, and just enjoying each other's company.

We got married in 1980, and I was overjoyed to have him in my life. He was always there for me, through thick and thin.

But as the years went on, things started to change. Donald became more and more obsessed with his career, and I felt like I was being left behind.

Our relationship became strained, and we eventually divorced in 1990.

Looking back, I realize now that Donald was always more interested in his work than in our personal lives. Unfortunately, that's the way it was.

But even now, all these years later, I still have fond memories of the time I spent with him. He was a wonderful man, and I am grateful for the time we spent together.
Losing Her Friends For the Love of Trump

Nikki Haskell, a fan of the president for 40 years, learns the social cost of her support.

By GEORGE GURELT

Nikki Haskell has packed many lives into her 75 years. She has been a real estate broker, a party planner, a pioneering stockbroker, a QVC talk-show host, a Studio 54 regular, a diet and fitness guru, and a socialite. Through it all, she has depended on her brain, her enthusiasm and her skill as a social connector to power her through the tough times.

But now she is facing what may be the most difficult challenge of her life: maintaining her position in the social hierarchies of liberal New York and Los Angeles while serving as a cheerleader for one of her oldest friends, Donald J. Trump, whom she first encountered in 1974 at Le Club, a defunct members-only nightclub on East 55th Street in Manhattan.

Ms. Haskell said she had a wonderful time at the black-tie, pre-Inauguration dinner held for Mr. Trump at Union Station in Washington on Jan. 13. But over the weekend, in a three-bedroom suite at the Mandarin Oriental, she seemed to be waffling a bit.

Glued to the television on the morning of Jan. 22, she watched the coverage of the women’s marches in various cities across the country, as well as footage from the more raucous demonstrations of Jan. 20, during which protesters smashed windows, set a limousine on fire and clashed with the police not far from the Mandarin Oriental. After watching this stuff all day on many different channels, Ms. Haskell thought an uprising might be underway.

“You see what’s going on in the streets, all these people rioting, all these women?” she said in a phone conversation. “Nothing ever happened like this. They never had these riots — every street, every city, all across the world. When there’s crowds and craziness...”
Losing Her Friends
For the Love of Trump

Nikki Haskell, a fan of the president for 40 years, says the social costs of her support.

By GEORGE GURELY

Nikki Haskell has packed many lives into her 75 years. She has been a real estate broker, a party planner, a pioneering stockbroker, a cult tall-show host, a Studio 54 regular, a diet and fitness guru, and a socialite. Through it all, she has depended on her brains, her enthusiasm and her skills as a social connector to power her through the tough times.

But now she is facing what may be the most difficult challenge of her life: maintaining her position in the social hierarchy of liberal New York and Los Angeles while serving as a cheerleader for one of her oldest friends, Donald J. Trump, whom she first encountered in 1974 at Le Club, a disco members-only nightspot on East 56th Street in Manhattan.

Ms. Haskell said she had a wonderful time at the black-tie, pre-inauguration dinner held for Mr. Trump at Union Station in Washington on Jan. 20. But over the weekend, in a three-bedroom suite at the Mandarin Oriental, she seemed to be wavering a little.

Given to the television on the morning of Jan. 32, she watched the coverage of the women’s marches in various cities across the country, as well as footage from the more raucous demonstrations of Jan. 20, during which protesters smashed windows, set a limousine on fire and clashed with the police not far from the Mandarin Oriental.

After watching this stuff all day on many different channels, Ms. Haskell thought an uprising might be underway.

“You see what’s going on in the street, all these people rising, all these women?” she said in a phone conversation. “Nothing ever happened like this. They never had those riots — every street, every city, all across the world. When there’s crowds and craziness...”
Just Don’t Call It ‘Power Dressing’

Never mind that first ladies are among Rokasanda Adherents.

by ELIZABETH PATON

LONDON — She is the brand of choice for some of the world’s most high-profile women, from Cécile Courant to glossy political wives and princesses.

But Rokasanda, the Serbian-born, London-based fashion designer whose undulating chairs have become the focal point of the Nordstrom store in New York, has a new target: the first lady.

“Her appeal was rooted in ‘power dressing,’ which means putting on a suit and tie and making a statement,” said a fashion critic who covered the First Lady’s visit to the store last month.

“She was one of the few designers who could pull off a suit and tie and make a point.”

But the real story, critics say, is not just about dressing the First Lady. It’s about dressing for the moment. It’s about dressing for the future. It’s about dressing for the world.

That’s why Rokasanda is quicklybecoming a favorite of the First Lady’s. She has dressed the First Lady for events both formal and informal, from state dinners to backyard barbecues.

The First Lady has been quoted as saying, “Rokasanda’s work is timeless. It’s not just about fashion, it’s about style.”

Rokasanda’s designs are known for their minimalist style, with clean lines and simple shapes. Her signature pieces often feature a combination of white, black, and navy blue, with occasional pops of color.

“You can see the attention to detail in her work,” said a fashion expert. “It’s not just about the clothes, it’s about the story behind the clothes.”

For example, Rokasanda’s Margot dress, which was designed for the First Lady’s speech at the Republican National Convention in July, was created from silk satin. It sold out immediately online.

“It’s a real simplicity to her designs that make them feel like they could be worn by anyone,” said a fashion critic. “They’re not just for the rich and famous.”

The First Lady was pleased with the reaction to the dress, which was worn by the First Lady at the DNC.

“The reaction was overwhelming,” she said. “People loved it. They wanted to wear it.”

Rokasanda’s designs are sold at Nordstrom and other high-end retail stores, and she has been featured in numerous fashion publications. She has also been named one of the “People to Watch” by WWD, the trade publication for the apparel and beauty industries.

Rokasanda’s success is not just about dressing the First Lady. It’s about dressing for the world. It’s about dressing for the future. It’s about dressing for the world.

“Rokasanda is a true visionary,” said a fashion critic. “She understands what the world needs now.”

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How to Reduce Wrinkles Without Lasers or Chemicals

Is the GloPro, an at-home microneedling device with tiny needles, too good to be true?

BY COURTNEY RUBIN

On March 21, 2018, Jemima O’Rourke, a former Miss Teen Texas with dry, perfect skin, was barely 12 minutes into her debut on the Home Shopping Network’s beauty hour when a buzzer sounded and the words “Sold Out” were stamped in bright red on the screen. She was less than halfway through her sold-out airtime.

At 35, Ms. O’Rourke, a founder of Beauty Bioscience in Dallas, was clearly an effective advertisement for her product: the $99 GloPro, a hand-held device for at-home micro-needling. The logo for the company, which is known by the acronym, is a stick figure of a woman with a single needle piercing her skin. "These little needles are like tiny straws," the logo reads. "They work to stimulate the skin by delivering ingredients that otherwise can't penetrate the skin deep enough to make a difference.""
Losing Friends for the Love of Trump

When Ms. Haskell was a girl growing up on Lake Shore Drive in Chicago, her father bought her six horses, and she wore custom riding habits, with white wing collars and high silk hats, in shows across the Midwest. At night, her parents took her to the Chicago nightclub Chez Paris, where she became associated with show business while taking in performances by Milton Berle, Jimmy Durante, Carmen Miranda and Mae West.

Not long after the family moved to Beverly Hills, Calif., when Ms. Haskell was 11, her father died of a heart attack and her mother went to work. Ms. Haskell soldered on. At Beverly Hills High School, she was a cheerleader and was voted “Biggest Fish” in her senior year.

In the Los Angeles of the 1950s, she won a twist contest judged by Bob Hope and Joan Collins. She dated Tony Bennett and hung out with Frankie Avalon, Fabian and George Hamilton.

She married a real estate developer, Jack Haskell. After divorcing him, she sold the $100,000 settlement into a small fortune on the stock market.

She remarried Mr. Haskell in 1966, moved with him to 470 Park Avenue in New York and divorced him again in 1988. She got her apartment in Manhattan, took classes in investing and was hired at Baruch and Company (which would later become Dresdner Baruch).

For 10 years, she was a stockbroker by day (and one of the few women working on Wall Street) and a constant presence at Manhattan restaurants and clubs by night.

She was equally at new dining at Elaine’s or judging a Blueberry magazine beauty pageant in the makeup district. She joked that she lived at Studio 34. She made friends with Rick James, Imelda Marcos, Andy Warhol and the Village People.

She met her Mr. Right with “The Nikki Haskell Show,” a charmingly low-budget program on the New York public-access stations Channel J and Channeled B. In the 1980s, she was the forerunner of a YouTube star, and her guests included Michael Caine, Divine, Timothy Leary, Sophia Loren, Diana Ross, Arnold Schwarzenegger, Peter Sellers and Peter Lawford. And Mr. Trump.


grew to more than 300 concerts. Over the holidays, she visited the Ca nia home of the movie producer Robert am, who wrote about Ms. Haskell in his memoir, “The Fat Lady Sang.” He said he had no sympathy for those who dropped her because of her support for President. “I love her for it,” Mr. Evans “By losing Nikki’s friendship, they’ve losters. But she is a winner.”

Power Central

On the afternoon of Jan. 18 at the Man o’ War suite, which she was sharing with her friend, the fund-raiser and H.J. Proctor Kelly Day, Ms. Haskell started getting ready for the black-tie dinner at the Station for Mr. Trump’s donors andVVV I members.

“Donald always had big ideas, and I was always fascinated that,” she said while doing her eyelashes. She recalled first seeing him at 1. He was really handsome, a hot guy. I caught my eye immediately.” she said. She said. “I was very captivating, even in a dress at night.” Several months later, Mr. Haskell joined her at dinner at “20” and, next to Mr. Trump, “We clicked.” she said.

The first night she took a C model named Ivanka Zolnicky to town. Ms. Haskell, along with her with them at Elaine’s. “I came friends like that," she said: she: Studio 54 opened in 1977, I was and I was.

As Ms Haskell and Mr. Haskell spoke of her of friends, “It takes a lot. I can’t stand</p>