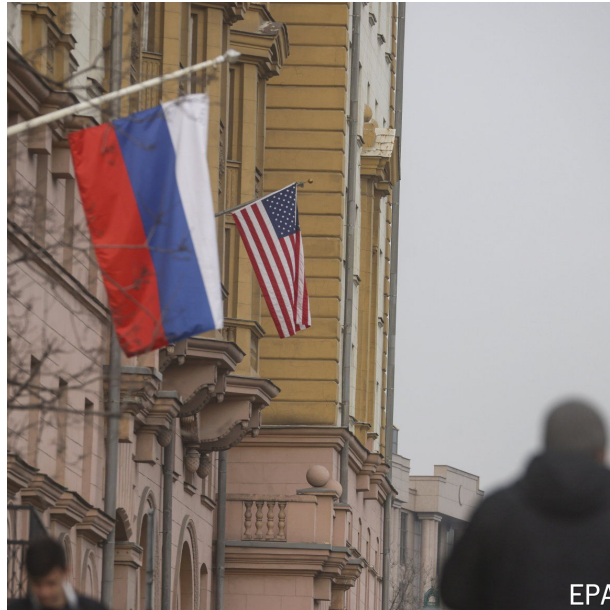


Catch up: Putin rejects full ceasefire; Israel's strikes kill 400 in Gaza



During a call with **Donald Trump**, **Vladimir Putin** apparently rejected a [30-day ceasefire](#) with **Ukraine** but agreed to halt attacks on Ukrainian energy infrastructure, according to the Kremlin. The White House said that fresh negotiations on ceasefire agreements and a permanent peace would start “immediately” in the Middle East—a “region of potential co-operation” for America and Russia.

Israel said it had launched “extensive strikes” on Hamas “terror targets” in **Gaza**, shattering [a fragile ceasefire](#) that began on January 19th and killing at least 400 people, according to Palestinian health officials. Hamas said that four government officials were among those killed. Israel said it had ordered the strikes following “Hamas’s repeated refusal to release our hostages” and its “rejection” of American ceasefire proposals.

Germany’s Bundestag passed a huge spending package proposed by [Friedrich Merz](#), the probable next chancellor. The measure loosens the “**debt brake**”, a strict legal limit on federal-government borrowing. It creates a €500bn (\$545bn) off-budget

fund for infrastructure and exempts from the debt brake defence spending beyond 1% of GDP. The package still requires approval by the upper house of parliament.

America's chief justice, John Roberts, criticised Donald Trump's call for the impeachment of a district judge who tried to pause the [deportation](#) of more than 200 people to El Salvador. Mr Roberts said that impeachment was not an "appropriate response" to disagreement over a judge's decision. The president referred to the judge concerned as a "Radical Left Lunatic".

Britain's Labour government said it would introduce large reforms to the benefits system with a view to cutting at least £5bn (\$6.5bn) a year from the **welfare budget** by 2030. The plans include narrowing the eligibility criteria for the main disability benefit. Ministers argue the changes will help people [return to the workforce](#). But the government faces a large rebellion on the issue from Labour MPs.

In a joint statement Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland said they will withdraw from an international convention banning the use of antipersonnel **landmines**. The countries said they needed the "flexibility and freedom of choice" to use such weapons to defend **NATO's** eastern border with Russia. Europe is [rushing to bolster its security](#) as America pursues a rapprochement with the Kremlin.

The last of "**the few**" has died, at the age of 105. John Hemingway was a fighter pilot in the **Battle of Britain**, fought by the Royal Air Force to stave off an aerial assault by Nazi Germany in 1940. The then prime minister, Sir Winston Churchill, said of the British victory that "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few".

Figure of the day: 40%, the amount that American homelessness has risen by since 2018. [Read the full story.](#)

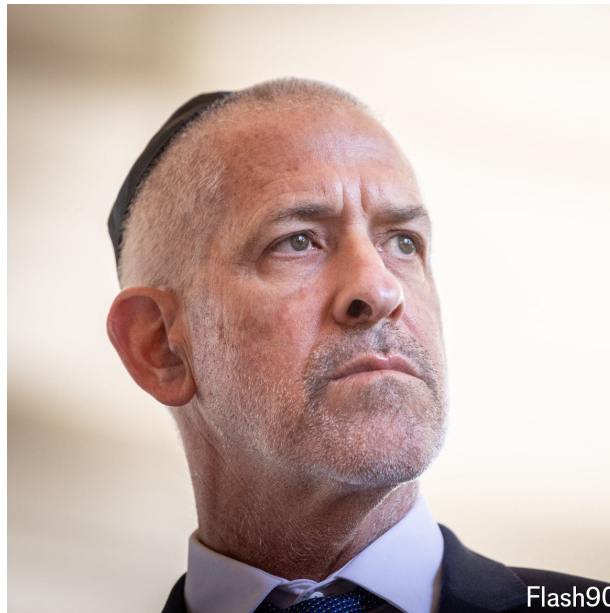
Will Germany loosen its purse strings?



On Tuesday Germany's Bundestag voted on a huge spending package proposed by Friedrich Merz of the centre-right Christian Democrats. He will probably soon become Germany's chancellor. The package passed with 513 votes in favour, more than the 489 votes needed for a two-thirds majority. If it is approved by the upper house of parliament on Friday, it will be Germany's biggest fiscal expansion in decades.

Mr Merz has agreed with the centre-left Social Democrats and the Greens to relax the "debt brake", a legal limit on government borrowing. The package will establish a €500bn (\$545bn) off-budget fund for infrastructure investments. It will also exempt from the debt brake any defence spending beyond 1% of GDP. That is a response to growing alarm over America's rapprochement with Russia and its implications for European security. The timing of the vote is apt: Donald Trump is set to speak to Vladimir Putin about Ukraine on Tuesday. Many Europeans fear that Mr Trump will cede too much to Russia's president to reach a ceasefire deal.

Netanyahu takes on Shin Bet



On Sunday Israel's prime minister, [Binyamin Netanyahu](#), said he would fire Ronen Bar (pictured), head of Shin Bet, the domestic-security service. The decision is threatening to cause a constitutional crisis. By law, the cabinet has the power to dismiss the Shin Bet chief, should the courts consider the decision reasonable. Mr Bar has already said he intends to resign because of the service's failure to prevent the Hamas attack in October 2023. But the timing of his dismissal raises questions. Shin Bet is leading investigations of close aides of Mr Netanyahu who are suspected of leaking secret documents to Qatar's government in exchange for cash.

Israel's attorney-general has told Mr Netanyahu that he may not have the power to summarily fire Mr Bar because of a possible conflict of interest. The Supreme Court is expected to challenge the dismissal. A clash looms between Israel's government and its judiciary over who wields ultimate power.

Europe, the last free-trader?



On April 2nd Donald Trump intends to apply “reciprocal” tariffs on foreign imports to match the rates countries already put on American goods. The results could be messy. The [European Union](#), for instance, applies a 10% tariff on imported cars, compared with America’s 2.5% for most vehicles. However, for pick-up trucks the American tariff is higher, at 25%, so that rate would theoretically need to fall (fat chance).

International commerce remains vital to the European economy, but things are changing, as data for January, out on Tuesday, shows. The trade surplus with America is growing: it is now €16bn (up from €12bn in January last year), while Europe’s trade deficit with China is now €30bn. The EU has recently signed agreements with Mexico and Mercosur, a south American bloc, to diversify its trade relationships. Still, America and China remain dominant, in their own ways.

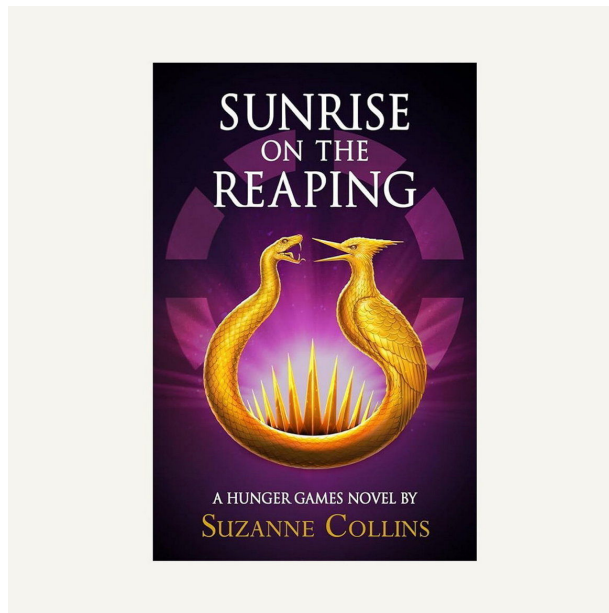
Big tech's alternatives to fact-checking



Meta will try out “community notes”, an alternative to third-party fact checking, across its social networks from Tuesday. The crowd-sourced system mimics the approach championed by Elon Musk’s X, where users add labels to posts they deem misleading. Initial tests, on Facebook, Instagram and Threads in America, will involve 200,000 volunteers writing and rating notes, which will not at first appear publicly. To minimise bias, notes will be published only if contributors with a range of viewpoints agree.

It marks a big shift in Meta’s approach to moderation. Following concerns about everything from Russian disinformation to anti-vax gobbledygook, the company has overseen one of the world’s largest independent fact-checking networks in recent years. But ahead of Donald Trump’s inauguration in January, Meta’s boss, [Mark Zuckerberg](#), said his company’s rules were “out of touch with mainstream discourse” and promised a more hands-off approach. Free-speech advocates cheered. The trade-off: more of what Mr Zuckerberg calls “bad stuff” on his platforms.

Return to the Hunger Games



The tributes have been prepared. The audience in Panem is waiting. The 50th Hunger Games—or at any rate the latest book about them by Suzanne Collins—are about to begin. The audience in this world is as eager as those in Ms Collins’s fictional Panem: bookshops planned midnight openings and parties to mark the prequel’s release.

With good reason. The books are a romp. For those who have not yet set foot in Panem, a primer. Each year, 24 of its children are sent to fight to the death in the wilderness around its [dystopian](#) Capitol. Picture “Gladiator” goes on scout camp; or George Orwell’s “1984”, with a bit more archery—and a lot more things going splatter. All seasoned with some nifty costumes and catchphrases, including its most famous: “May the odds be ever in your favour.” They are in Ms Collins’s—the book is already number one on Amazon.

Daily quiz



The Economist

We will serve you a new question each day this week. On Friday your challenge is to give us all five answers and, as important, tell us the connecting theme. Email your responses (and include mention of your home city and country) by 1700 GMT on Friday to QuizEspresso@economist.com. We'll pick randomly from those with the right answers and crown three winners on Saturday.

Tuesday: How is Haydn's 45th symphony generally known?

Monday: How many fluid ounces equal a pint in the US?

There comes a time in a man's life when to get where he has to go—if there are no doors or windows he walks through a wall.

Bernard Malamud