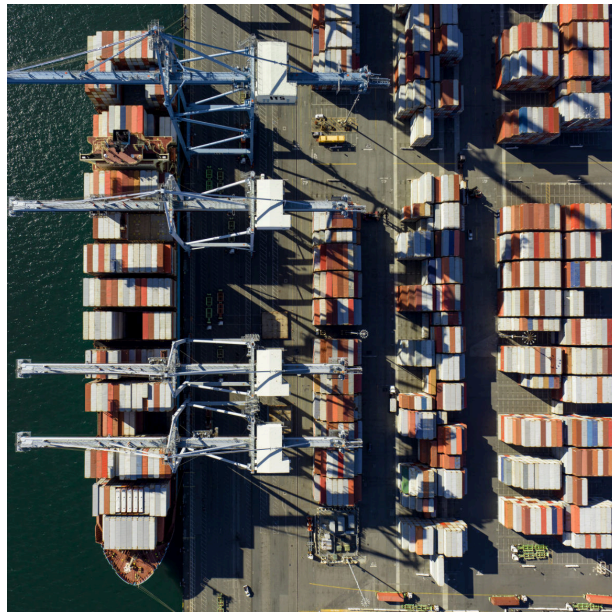


Catch up: Trump tariffs take effect; countries and businesses react



Tens of thousands of people gathered in cities across America and Europe to protest against **Donald Trump's** policies, including his [baseline levy](#) of 10% on all imports which came into effect on Saturday. The rallies were the first big anti-Trump demonstrations since he began his second term in January. Meanwhile, Mr Trump urged Americans to “hang tough” and described the market turmoil caused by his tariffs as an “economic revolution”.

Indonesia, South-East Asia's largest economy, said it would not retaliate against a **trade tariff** of 32% imposed on it by Donald Trump. Instead, the finance minister said that the country would pursue negotiations with America and sell more into European markets. The region was hit hard by the new tariffs; **Vietnamese** businesses have asked America to delay the introduction of a 46% levy on their goods.

A **Russian** air attack on Kyiv, the capital of **Ukraine**, killed at least one person and wounded several others. The city's mayor, Vitali Klitschko, added that fires were blazing in three districts. This

followed a similar Russian assault on Kryvyi Rih, the home city of Ukraine's president, Volodymyr Zelensky, which left at least 19 dead, on Friday.

America revoked all visas issued to **South Sudanese** passport holders. The move came after the sub-Saharan country, which is on the [verge of another civil war](#), refused to accept its citizens deported from America. Marco Rubio, America's secretary of state, accused South Sudan's transitional government of "taking advantage" of his country.

The Israel Defence Forces admitted that its soldiers had made mistakes in the killing of 15 aid workers in **Gaza** on March 23rd. The IDF claimed at first that the workers' convoy of vehicles had no lights on when it approached an Israeli checkpoint. But video on the mobile phone of one of the dead showed that the vehicles had lights showing.

The death toll from the 7.7-magnitude **earthquake** that hit [Myanmar](#) last week topped 3,300. The United Nations renewed its call for aid to the country; a top official said that the damage across Mandalay, a central city, was "staggering". The UN has accused Myanmar's junta of blocking humanitarian assistance from reaching parts of the country that it thinks support rebel groups.

Ronin, a giant African pouched rat, set a new landmine-sniffing record, uncovering more than 100 mines in [Cambodia](#). Landmines from consecutive wars in the country have killed tens of thousands of people there in the past four decades. Rats like Ronin are trained to sniff out chemicals used in the weapons. The Guinness Book of World Records congratulated the rodent for his "crucial work".

Word of the week: *Mütterrente* ("mothers' pension"), a German benefit to compensate parents for years spent raising children rather than working. [Read the full story.](#)

*Donald Trump has begun his second term at a blistering pace.
Keep up with his executive orders, legal challenges against them
and what Americans think about it all on [our presidential tracker](#).*

The Economist forecasts Canada's election result



Under the leadership of [Mark Carney](#), Canada's prime minister since March, the Liberal Party has revived. In opinion polling for the federal election on April 28th, the party has surged by 23 percentage points since January—one of the largest increases of any party in rich democracies during this decade. Mr Carney has two men to thank: Justin Trudeau, whose resignation as prime minister in January allowed the Liberals to move on from his unpopular government; and Donald Trump, whose belligerence has caused a wave of patriotism among Canadians.

Based on trends from the past 24 federal elections, *The Economist* is forecasting the plausible outcomes on election day. Along with nationwide polling, [our forecast](#) projects the result in each of Canada's 343 constituencies (known as ridings). Our statistical model suggests that the Liberals have an 83% chance of winning the most seats. The Conservative Party, which led polls until last month, has a 17% chance.

An emergency meeting of Turkey's opposition party



The Republican People's Party (CHP), Turkey's main opposition party, holds an emergency congress on Sunday, to prevent what it sees as an attempt by President Recep Tayyip Erdogan's government to topple its leadership. Two weeks ago the party's presidential candidate, Ekrem Imamoglu, was arrested on corruption charges—a move that was almost certainly orchestrated by Recep Tayyip Erdogan, the president. Now the party fears that the government will remove its leader, Ozgur Ozel.

Earlier this year prosecutors launched a probe into claims that the CHP's previous congress, which saw the party elect Mr Ozel as its chair, had been compromised by corruption. The CHP worries that the government will use those allegations to replace Mr Ozel with a temporary trustee, who would make way for a more pliable leader. Mr Ozel hopes to stop that happening at Sunday's congress by winning re-election.

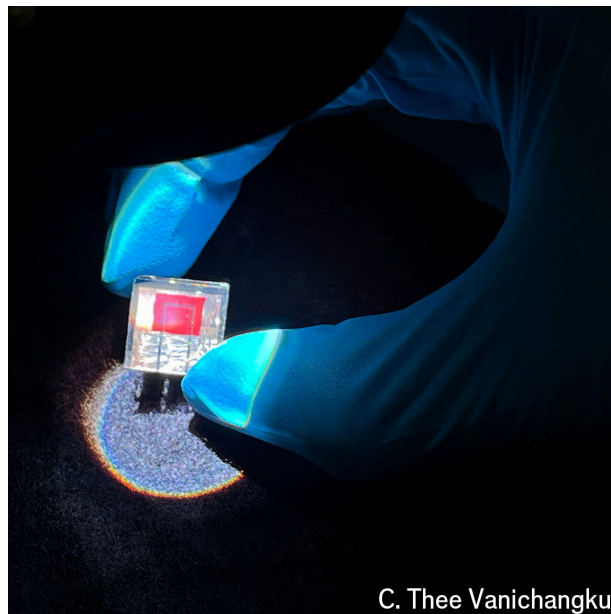
Britain's quirky tax year



Sunday marks the start of Britain's new tax year. Employers' national-insurance contributions will rise to 15% of employee earnings; the threshold at which they kick in will fall, too. "Non-doms"—people who live in Britain but claim their permanent home is elsewhere—will now [pay tax](#) on their overseas income. But why does Britain's tax year begin on such a seemingly [random](#) date?

In the Middle Ages, Britain's de facto tax year ended on Lady Day, a religious festival in late March, by when debts had to be settled. In 1752 the country harmonised its calendar with Europe's, making a one-off excision of 11 days in the process. It made sense to shift the tax calendar forward by the same amount. When income tax was introduced in 1799 it cemented the new date, April 6th, for good. Germany, France and America harmonise their tax dates with the calendar year. Boffins argue Britain should rationalise its regime and join them.

Could Moon dust be the future of solar power?



Ambitions to inhabit the Moon or other planetary bodies have been frustrated by the requirement to ferry heavy solar panels to produce energy for research activities and powering equipment once spacecraft reach their destination. Solar panels, for instance, accounted for around one-tenth of the mass of Juno, the vehicle used in NASA's 2011 mission to Jupiter. Finding a better alternative has been high on researchers' list of priorities.

Felix Lang of the University of Potsdam, and colleagues, have developed a new panel made with glass based on lunar regolith, the dusty material kicked up by Neil Armstrong and others in the decades since man first walked on the Moon. Dr Lang didn't have access to real regolith, so he used a terrestrial material with similar properties that can melt into glass at temperatures achievable in space using simple equipment, reducing the need to haul panels up into space. His new glass is lighter and cheaper than traditional solar panels, and could reduce a craft's launch mass by as much as 99%. This out-of-this-world result could transform spaceflight in the near future.

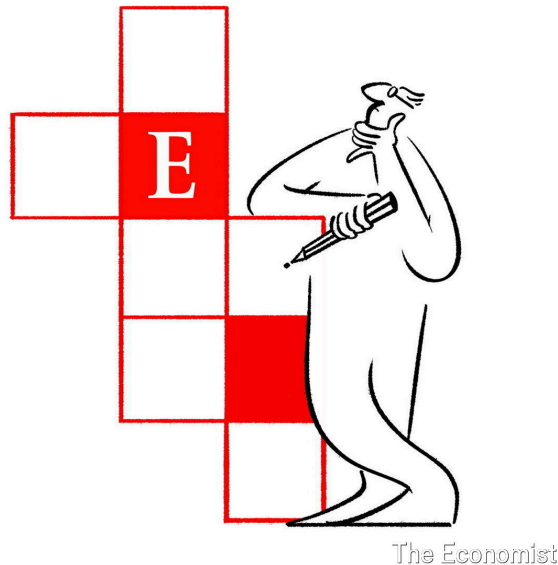
Keeping up with the Kims



Westerners desperate for a carefully stage-managed tour of the world's most secluded country will get a chance on Sunday. North Korea will be holding the Pyongyang Marathon for the first time since 2019. Participants can take in North Korea's Arch of Triumph (6m taller than its French equivalent) and the Kim Il Sung Stadium, home to the country's surprisingly good [women's football team](#), as they jog. Whether from the running or from nerves about the repressive regime, sweating is guaranteed.

After locking down completely in 2020 to stop covid-19 getting in (and its citizens getting out), North Korea has been careful about reopening for tourists. Since last year just a few have been allowed to visit. Most have been from Russia, North Korea's [new best friend](#). That hesitance is understandable. Tourists bring information about the outside world. And nothing makes North Korea's brutal regime perspire quite like the thought of its people learning about life beyond the country's borders.

Weekly crossword



We now publish an interactive edition of our crossword, allowing you to enter and check the answers, and see explanations, instantly. Try it [here](#). Or, if you prefer to do things the old-fashioned way, use the grid below.

Our crossword has two sets of clues, one for seasoned cruciverbalists and the other for less experienced solvers. Both give the same answers, all of which feature in articles in this week's edition of *The Economist*:

Cryptic clues

1 down Illegal trade in colourless smut (extremely explicit) (5,6)

1 across Wardrobe at legislature hides John or Paul, say (6)

2 across Confusing lie: I'm a politician (5)

3 across Time passing, we hear, on social media app (6)

Factual clues

1 down What China has for personal data (5,6)

1 across One member of a band that remains fascinating, 60 years on (6)

2 across Someone who appears to have clinched another bail-out with the IMF (5)

3 across What has become a font of information for people trying to claim asylum in Britain (6)

Email all four answers, along with your home city and country, by 9am GMT on Monday to crossword@economist.com. We will pick randomly from those with the right answers and crown three winners in next week's edition.

The winners of this week's quiz



The Economist

Thank you to everyone who took part in this week's quiz. The winners, chosen at random, were:

Nyna Hill, Ladysmith, Canada

Milagros Pinon, Miami, Florida, America

Gemma Javid, Riccarton, Scotland

They all gave the correct answers of Ashley and Mary-Kate Olsen, Penny Lane, Planet of the Apes, Lex and Kent. The theme is Superman; he has a friend in Jimmy Olsen, a love interest in Lois Lane, he works for the Daily Planet newspaper, he battles Lex Luthor and his alter ego is Clark Kent.

The questions were:

Monday: Which acting twins later set up a fashion studio called "The Row"?

Tuesday: Which song, about a street in Liverpool, was on a double A-side single with "Strawberry Fields Forever"?

Wednesday: Which 1968 film starring Charlton Heston was the start of a long-running franchise that has generated 10 movies to date?

Thursday: What is the name of the long-running investment column of the Financial Times?

Friday: Which county is often nicknamed “the garden of England”?

Mütterrente (“mothers’ pension”)

A German benefit to compensate parents for years spent raising children rather than working.

Read the full story.

Excellence is to do a common thing in an uncommon way.

Booker T. Washington