

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

What's News

Business & Finance

- ◆ **Google is preparing** a new chip that can handle everything from YouTube advertising to big-data analysis as the company tries to address rising artificial-intelligence costs. **A1**
- ◆ **The CEO of chip designer Arm** said AI's "insatiable" power requirements were unsustainable and called on a new research-funding program to pursue solutions. **B4**
- ◆ **A huge discrepancy in TV-rights revenue** for the NCAA women's basketball tournament final compared with the men's raises the question of whether college athletics officials have failed to capitalize on a surge in popularity in the women's game. **A1**
- ◆ **U.S. stocks ended mixed** as investors looked ahead to fresh inflation data. The S&P 500 and Nasdaq gained 0.1% and 0.3%, respectively, while the Dow fell less than 0.1%. **B11**
- ◆ **A veteran Boeing engineer** filed a complaint with the FAA, alleging the company dismissed quality and safety concerns during the production of its troubled 787 Dreamliner jets. **B1**
- ◆ **BP expects a boost** to first-quarter profit from higher oil, gas and low-carbon energy production and said lower natural-gas prices would temper gains. **B3**
- ◆ **Chevron completed its departure** from Myanmar in the wake of a 2021 coup d'état there, giving up its stake in the Southeast Asian country's largest natural-gas project. **B3**
- ◆ **HSBC agreed to sell** its Argentina business to local financial group Galicia for \$550 million, the bank's latest exit from markets that are no longer core to its business strategy. **B5**

World-Wide

- ◆ **Arizona's highest court** revived a 160-year-old ban on nearly all abortions, a decision that turns up the political heat on an issue that is pivotal within the battleground state and beyond for the 2024 presidential race. **A1**
- ◆ **Norfolk Southern agreed** to pay \$600 million to settle lawsuits brought by individuals and businesses in connection with a toxic train derailment in Ohio last year. **A3**
- ◆ **The Biden campaign** and progressive groups are trying to change voters' apparent indifference to the administration's initiatives to address climate change. **A4**
- ◆ **Russia and China pledged** to deepen their growing alliance and shared opposition to what they describe as the U.S.'s attempts to dominate the world order. **A5**
- ◆ **Chinese officials pushed back** against Treasury Secretary Yellen's calls for Beijing to scale back its industrial production. **A5**
- ◆ **Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene** ramped up her criticism of Speaker Mike Johnson, defending her decision to file a motion to oust him and excoriating his leadership. **A4**
- ◆ **Mediators said Israel and Hamas** remained far from a deal on a cease-fire in Gaza and the freeing of hostages held by the militant group. **A6**
- ◆ **California spent \$24 billion** to tackle homelessness over a five-year period but didn't consistently track the outcomes or effectiveness of its programs, according to a state audit. **A2**
- ◆ **Died: Peter Higgs, 94, Nobel Prize-winning physicist.** **A6**

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Ukraine Takes Aim at Military Corruption



ANOTHER FRONT: Ukrainian troops fire shells toward Russian targets in Lyman, in eastern Ukraine. As its forces face setbacks on the battlefield, Kyiv is launching a crackdown on graft in the purchase of goods for the military. **A8**

Musk's Starlink Devices Flow To U.S. Foes via Black Market

A salesman at Moscow-based online retailer shopozz.ru has supplemented his usual business of peddling vacuum cleaners and dash-

By Thomas Grove, Nicholas Bariyo, Micah Maidenberg, Emma Scott and Ian Lovett

board phone mounts by selling dozens of Starlink internet terminals that wound up with Russians on the front lines in Ukraine.

Although Russia has banned

the use of Starlink, the satellite-internet service developed by Elon Musk's SpaceX, middlemen have proliferated in recent months to buy the user terminals and ship them to Russian forces. That has eroded a battlefield advantage once enjoyed by Ukrainian forces, which also rely on the cutting-edge devices.

The Moscow salesman, who in an interview identified himself only as Oleg, said that most of his orders came from "the new territories"—a reference to Russian-occupied parts of Ukraine—or were "for use by

the military." He said volunteers delivered the equipment to Russian soldiers in Ukraine.

On battlefields from Ukraine to Sudan, Starlink provides immediate and largely secure access to the internet. Besides solving the age-old problem of effective communications between troops and their commanders, Starlink provides a way to control drones and other advanced technologies that have become a critical part of modern warfare.

The proliferation of the easy-to-activate hardware has thrust SpaceX into the messy

geopolitics of war. The company has the ability to limit Starlink access by "geofencing," making the service unavailable in specific countries and locations, as well as through the power to deactivate individual devices.

Russia and China don't allow the use of Starlink technology because it could undermine state control of information, and due to general suspicions of U.S. technology. Musk has said on X that to the best of his knowledge, no terminals had been sold directly

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Arizona's Top Court Revives Ban on Abortion

Ruling that 1864 law overrides recent one boosts stakes in key presidential state

PHOENIX—Arizona's high-court court revived a 160-year-old ban on nearly all abortions, a decision that turns up the political heat on an issue that is pivotal within the battleground state and beyond for the 2024 presidential race.

By Laura Kusisto, Eliza Collins and Catherine Lucey

The Tuesday ruling from the Arizona Supreme Court was the latest twist in the patchwork of state laws that has emerged since the U.S. Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade* and eliminated constitutional protections for abortion in June 2022. Nearly two years later, rules governing the availability of the procedure remain unsettled for millions of people in the U.S., making it one of the most salient political issues for voters heading into November.

Abortion in Arizona has been allowed through 15 weeks of pregnancy under a law that the GOP-controlled state Legislature passed in 2022, shortly before the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling. In Tuesday's decision, the state's high court said the recent law didn't override one dating to 1864—before Arizona was a state—that banned abortion throughout pregnancy except in lifesaving situations.

"To date, our legislature has never affirmatively created a right to, or independently authorized, elective abortion,"

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NCAA Women Beat Men In Ratings, Not TV Pay

By Rachel Bachman and Isabella Simonetti

The NCAA women's basketball tournament final Sunday drew more viewers than the men's final for the first time in history, fueled in part by Iowa standout Caitlin Clark's rise to superstardom and marking a stunning moment for the sport.

But that won't be reflected in the money each side earned for TV rights: \$6.5 million for the women's tournament and \$873 million for the men's.

The wide discrepancy raises the question of whether college athletics officials have failed to capitalize on a surge in popularity in the women's game. A new deal that goes into effect next season will allocate some \$65 million a year for the women's game, a substantial jump but still a fraction of the men's haul.

Part of the disparity stems from the structure of the deals. While the men's college-basketball tournament is sold as a stand-alone entity, the women's is offered as part of a bundle that encompasses 40 sports championships, from volleyball to lacrosse.

Sunday's women's final attracted 18.9 million viewers, according to Nielsen, almost four times what the women's final drew just two years ago.

Monday's NCAA men's final between Connecticut and Purdue was watched by 14.8 million.

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◆ **This maniac coach is new king of college hoops....** **A12**

Shooter's Parents Get Prison



SENTENCED: James and Jennifer Crumbley each received 10 to 15 years Tuesday, the first parents of a school shooter to be held directly responsible for their child's attack. **A3**

If a Fancy Hotel Room Has A Murphy Bed, Is It Still Fancy?

* * *

Hideaway wall beds improve image but continue to have their ups and downs

By Jacob Passy

Beds once associated with claustrophobic Depression-era flophouses are popping up at ski resorts, timeshares and luxury suites.

Hotel rooms are shrinking, and travelers are increasingly demanding their rooms be more than just places to catch some shut-eye. That has led hotel developers to turn to an old standby—the Murphy bed.

Today's hideaway wall bed isn't the rickety, dust-covered last resort many travelers

might expect, say hoteliers, designers and furniture companies. They pitch it as an aesthetic marvel that's also comfortable.

"It used to be that they were kind of a punchline in comedy sketches," says Caden Wilding, vice president of marketing at Wilding Wallbeds, a family-owned Murphy bed retailer and manufacturer based in St. George, Utah. "The industry is coming to see them more favorably."

Michelle Sutton, a 43-year-old

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Google Expands Chip Development In Costly AI Battle

By Miles Kruppa and Asa Fitch

Google is making more of its own semiconductors, preparing a new chip that can handle everything from YouTube advertising to big data analysis as the company tries to combat rising artificial-intelligence costs.

The new chip, called Axion, is a type of chip commonly used in big data centers. It adds to Google's efforts stretching back more than a decade to develop new computing resources, beginning with specialized chips used for AI work. Google has leaned into that

strategy since the late 2022 release of ChatGPT kicked off an arms race that has threatened its dominant position as a gateway to the internet.

The chip efforts promise to reduce Google's reliance on outside vendors and bring it into competition with longtime partners such as Intel and Nvidia, analysts said. Google officials said they didn't view it as a competition.

"I see this as a basis for growing the size of the pie," said Amin Vahdat, the Google

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◆ **CEO says AI needs energy efficiency.....** **B4**

Future Toilets, Mirrors Give Medical Feedback

By Sarah Paynter

It's the year 2034. You wake up and head to the bathroom. First, an alert from your toilet—you're dehydrated—better remember to take the water bottle to work. The mirror over your sink advises you to apply your prescription cream. Next, step into the shower—it glows with infrared light, designed to soothe inflammation.

Tech-driven bathrooms could be common in many high-end U.S. homes in the next decade, with postpandemic wellness concerns helping drive the trend, designers and tech executives said. Smart bathroom tech is already used in top hospitals,

hotels and some ultraluxury homes in China, said Thomas Serval, co-founder and chief executive of Baracoda, a French company that specializes in internet-connected health technology.

Advanced technology for bathrooms could alleviate burdens on the healthcare system and help aging populations stay longer in their homes, said Steve Scheer, president of Brondell, a San Francisco-based home-technology company.

Yet privacy is also a concern: Do people really want their time in the bathroom monitored and analyzed?

Here's a look at the tech that could be coming to your bathroom.

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