

“All the News
That’s Fit to Print”

The New York Times

THE WEATHER
Today, sunshine, some clouds, dry, milder, high 55. **Tonight**, increasing clouds, low 47. **Tomorrow**, cloudy, rain arriving, turning windy, warm, high 60. Weather map, Page B12.

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Palestinians sat on rubble from a building destroyed after Israel’s attack on the Nuseirat refugee camp in the Gaza Strip on Friday.

A Shift Raises Fears of Bias At Univision

This article is by Frances Robles, Ken Bensinger and Jeremy W. Peters.

The howls of protest against Univision began as soon as its interview with Donald J. Trump aired. A month later, they still haven’t stopped.

To critics of Univision, the Nov. 9 interview — with its gentle questioning and limited follow-ups from the interviewer, Enrique Acevedo — has confirmed their fears since the traditionally left-leaning network merged with the Mexican broadcaster Televisa early last year in a \$4.8 billion deal. The network, they said, was taking a troubling turn to the right under its new owners, who have a reputation for cultivating relationships with leading politicians in Mexico, where Televisa has been a feared kingmaker for more than 50 years.

Last-minute maneuvering at Univision raised further suspicions. Just hours before the interview aired, the network reversed its invitation to the Biden campaign to run ads during the hour-long special with Mr. Trump, citing what appeared to be a new company policy. Scarcely an hour later, Univision abruptly canceled an interview with the Biden campaign’s director of Hispanic media.

But the reason for changes at the network can’t be explained by political considerations alone, according to interviews with more than a dozen current and former Univision journalists and executives, including Mr. Acevedo and Daniel Coronell, the network’s

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U.S. Blocks Call for Cease-Fire in the Gaza Strip

This article is by Farnaz Fassihi, Michael Levenson, Aaron Boxerman and Victoria Kim.

The United States on Friday vetoed a United Nations resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire in the Gaza Strip, where Israel has launched hundreds of strikes, relief efforts were faltering, and people were growing so desperate for basic necessities that some were stoning and raiding aid convoys.

The U.N. secretary general, António Guterres, and most members of the Security Council, had backed the measure, saying that

U.N. Says Aid Convoys Are Being Raided in Desperation

the humanitarian catastrophe in the coastal enclave where 2.2 million Palestinians live could threaten world stability.

But the United States, which is one of the five permanent members of the Security Council, blocked the resolution, arguing that Israel has the right to defend itself against Hamas attacks. The

vote was 13 to 1, with Britain abstaining and some U.S. allies like France voting for a cease-fire.

Robert A. Wood, who was representing the United States on the Council, said after the veto that the resolution for an unconditional and immediate cease-fire “was not only unrealistic, but dangerous — it would simply leave Hamas in place, able to regroup and repeat what it did on Oct. 7.”

The failed resolution came as the United Nations reported that it was struggling to deliver essential goods like food, medicine and cooking gas to desperate civilians who have packed into shelters and

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MIGUEL MEDINA/AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE — GETTY IMAGES

Notre-Dame’s Spire Rises Again

The reconstruction of the cathedral in Paris after a fire that marred it in 2019 is on track. Page A6.

Humble Origins for U.S. Envoy Accused of Being Agent for Cuba

This article is by Ernesto Londoño, Frances Robles and David C. Adams.

The indictment of Manuel Rocha, the former U.S. ambassador accused of working for Cuba’s spy service for decades, has left longtime colleagues struggling to make sense of what was real and what was deception in a life that straddled poverty and privilege.

The journey that led Mr. Rocha, 73, to the top echelons of the State

Department began in Harlem in the 1960s after he and his mother, a widow who worked in a sweatshop and relied on food stamps and welfare, emigrated from Colombia, according to an account he provided years later.

A life-changing break came in 1965, when Mr. Rocha won a scholarship to attend the Taft School, an elite boarding academy in Connecticut that unlocked a string of academic and career opportunities, including an Ivy League edu-

Former Colleagues Sift Fact From Deception

cation and influential government jobs overseas.

The transition at times made him feel like an outsider. For instance, according to his account to the school’s alumni magazine, Mr. Rocha’s best friend refused to become his roommate because of his

ethnicity.

“I was devastated and considered suicide,” Mr. Rocha told the magazine in 2004, shortly after he had retired from the State Department.

Since his arrest a week ago, friends and former colleagues have expressed shock as they absorbed the allegations in a federal indictment that Attorney General Merrick Garland said details one of the “highest-ranking and long-

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Broad New Law in Europe Is Early Bid to Curb A.I.

Plan Addresses Risks of Emerging Tech — Parts Don’t Take Effect for Two Years

By ADAM SATARIANO

LONDON — European Union policymakers agreed on Friday to a sweeping new law to regulate artificial intelligence, one of the world’s first comprehensive attempts to limit the use of a rapidly evolving technology that has wide-ranging societal and economic implications.

The law, called the A.I. Act, sets a new global benchmark for countries seeking to harness the potential benefits of the technology, while trying to protect against its possible risks, like automating jobs, spreading misinformation online and endangering national security. The law still needs to go through a few final steps for approval, but the political agreement means its key outlines have been set.

European policymakers focused on A.I.’s riskiest uses by companies and governments, including those for law enforcement and the operation of crucial services like water and energy. Makers of the largest general-purpose A.I. systems, like those powering the ChatGPT chatbot, would face new transparency requirements. Chatbots and software that creates manipulated images such as “deepfakes” would have to make clear that what people were see-

ing was generated by A.I., according to E.U. officials and earlier drafts of the law.

Use of facial recognition software by police and governments would be restricted outside of certain safety and national security exemptions. Companies that violated the regulations could face fines of up to 7 percent of global sales.

“Europe has positioned itself as a pioneer, understanding the importance of its role as global standard setter,” Thierry Breton, the European commissioner who helped negotiate the deal, said in a statement.

Yet even as the law was hailed as a regulatory breakthrough, questions remained about how effective it would be. Many aspects of the policy were not expected to take effect for 12 to 24 months, a considerable length of time for A.I. development. And up until the last minute of negotiations, policymakers and countries were fighting over its language and how to balance the fostering of innovation with the need to safeguard against possible harm.

The deal reached in Brussels took three days of negotiations, in-

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First, Bitter Defeat at OpenAI, And Then Tables Were Turned

This article is by Tripp Mickle, Cade Metz, Mike Isaac and Karen Weise.

SAN FRANCISCO — Around noon on Nov. 17, Sam Altman, the chief executive of OpenAI, logged into a video call from a luxury hotel in Las Vegas. He was in the city for its inaugural Formula 1 race, which had drawn 315,000 visitors including Rihanna and Kylie Minogue.

Mr. Altman, who had parlayed the success of OpenAI’s ChatGPT chatbot into personal stardom beyond the tech world, had a meeting lined up that day with Ilya Sutskever, the chief scientist of the artificial intelligence start-up. But when the call started, Mr. Altman saw that Dr. Sutskever was not alone — he was virtually

flanked by OpenAI’s three independent board members.

Instantly, Mr. Altman knew something was wrong.

Unbeknownst to Mr. Altman, Dr. Sutskever and the three board members had been behind his back for months. They believed Mr. Altman had been dishonest and should no longer lead a company that was driving the A.I. race. On a hush-hush 15-minute video call the previous afternoon, the board members had voted one by one to push Mr. Altman out of OpenAI.

Now they were delivering the news. Shocked that he was being

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First Gene-Editing Treatment Is Approved for Use in People

By GINA KOLATA

On Friday, the Food and Drug Administration approved the first gene editing therapy ever to be used in humans, for sickle cell disease, a debilitating blood disorder caused by a single mutated gene.

The agency also approved a second treatment using conventional gene therapy for sickle cell that does not use gene editing.

For the 100,000 Americans with the disease, most of them Black, the approvals offer hope for finally living without an affliction that causes excruciating pain, organ damage and strokes.

While patients, their families and their doctors welcome the F.D.A.’s approvals, getting either therapy will be difficult, and expensive.

“It is practically a miracle that this is even possible,” said Dr. Stephan Grupp, chief of the cellular therapy and transplant section at Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia. Dr. Grupp, who consults for Vertex Pharmaceuticals, one of the companies that developed the gene editing therapy, said his



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The F.D.A. sanctioned new therapies for sickle cell disease.

medical center was hoping to begin treating sickle cell patients next year.

But, he added, “I am very realistic about how hard this is.”

The obstacles to treatment are myriad: an extremely limited number of medical centers authorized to provide it; the requirement that each patient’s cells be edited or have a gene added individually; procedures that are so onerous that not everyone can tol-

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Rebounding From Defeat

After losing a vote to lift Indigenous Australians, Thomas Mayo plans a way forward. The Saturday Profile. PAGE A4

World Bank Addresses Climate

Ajay Banga, who took over the organization in June, has prioritized global warming issues. PAGE A5

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Haley’s Home Turf Problem

Nikki Haley has won tough races in South Carolina, but Donald J. Trump’s presence on the G.O.P. ballot represents her biggest challenge yet. PAGE A10

Abortion Court Battle in Texas

The state’s attorney general is seeking to overturn a judge’s decision to allow an abortion for a woman whose fetus has a fatal condition. PAGE A19

Teen Who Killed 4 Gets Life

The gunman, who was 15 when he carried out the deadliest high school shooting in Michigan’s history, will not be eligible for parole. PAGE A19

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Igniting a Global Subsidy Race

Spending by the United States on clean energy and tech has spurred other governments to try to counter the Biden administration’s industrial policies with their own incentives. PAGE B1

Yellow Rejects Purchase Bid

In a letter, the trucking company’s management said an effort by an industry executive to buy and restructure the operation, that was shuttered this summer, was “not viable.” PAGE B7

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Margaret Renkl

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Wind-Borne Between Worlds

When characters take flight in films by Hayao Miyazaki, there’s usually a deeper meaning. PAGE C1

Lear and Controversy

A two-part 1972 episode of “Maude,” in which the title character decides to get an abortion, still seems radical. PAGE C1

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They Are Rightfully Scared

College football’s quick evolution can be seen as both ugly and beautiful. While it stinks that tradition is fading, it’s pretty amazing to see the rise in player empowerment. PAGE B8

6 Factors in MLS Cup

Factors from star forwards and tactical battles to home-field advantage and big-game experience will determine MLS’s champion. PAGE B9

