

Catch up: Hizbullah's barrage; American states sue TikTok



Hizbullah launched more than 100 rockets on Tuesday towards Haifa, in northern **Israel**, as Israel [expanded its ground operation](#) to south-west **Lebanon**. Meanwhile **Binyamin Netanyahu**, Israel's prime minister, said that Israel "took out" the successors to Hizbullah's slain leader, Hassan Nasrallah. Israel's defence minister separately said that Hashem Safieddine, Mr Nasrallah's likely replacement, was "probably" killed in a strike last week. Mr Netanyahu said the "replacement of the replacement" had also been killed, though it was unclear to whom he was referring.

Thirteen **American** states sued [TikTok](#), a short-video app, for harming children's mental health. The states want TikTok to change product features, which they say are intentionally addictive. The app's position in America is already precarious. It is a subsidiary of ByteDance, a Chinese tech darling, which has fuelled fears that the Chinese government could use it to spy on American citizens.

John Hopfield and [Geoffrey Hinton](#) won the **Nobel prize** in physics for "foundational discoveries" that "enable machine

learning with artificial neural networks”. The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, which awards the prize, said that the laureates’ work is already being used in a range of areas, including developing new materials.

President Joe Biden postponed his upcoming visit to Germany and Angola to monitor **Hurricane Milton’s** approach. Currently a Category 5 hurricane, Milton is expected to make landfall on Florida’s west coast on Wednesday evening. The president warned that it “could be the worst storm to hit Florida in over a century” and urged those in its path to “evacuate now”. Mr Biden has pre-approved emergency measures in the state.

Tom Tugendhat, a former British security minister, was knocked out of the leadership race for the **Conservative Party** in the third round of voting among MPs. His departure leaves three candidates: Kemi Badenoch, James Cleverly and Robert Jenrick. The winner will be announced on November 2nd. The [party](#) suffered a crushing defeat in Britain’s general election in July.

A subsidiary of **Northvolt**, a Swedish-battery maker, filed for bankruptcy. The struggling firm is desperately trying to stave off financial collapse, after [splurging](#) on new technology in 2023. It announced two rounds of cutbacks in September. It also said it would suspend work on one of its new manufacturing plants, and slow the expansion of its research and development unit.

China imposed temporary anti-dumping tariffs of up to 39% on European **brandy imports**, arguing that foreign distillers threaten its domestic industry. The European Commission said it would challenge the decision, which comes into effect on Friday and arrives days after the EU voted to introduce hefty tariffs on [Chinese electric vehicles](#). Shares in European distillers fell after the announcement.

Correction: In yesterday's edition we misspelt the names of the Nobel prize winners, Gary Ruvkun and Victor Ambros. Sorry.

Figure of the day: 2m, the number of barrels of oil that Iran exported per day last month, equivalent to nearly 2% of world supply. [Read the full story.](#)

Orban addresses the European Parliament



Hungary has held the EU's six-month rotating presidency since July 1st. But its prime minister, [Viktor Orban](#), has yet to deliver the traditional address to the European Parliament. On Wednesday he will get his chance, and things may get feisty. Mr Orban is the [foremost leader](#) of Europe's Brussels-bashing, anti-immigrant and anti-gay club. Hungary has faced censure over his takeovers of the country's press and courts. The EU has withheld billions of euros in aid and the European Commission is partially boycotting events the Hungarians host during their presidency. Many MEPs are furious at Mr Orban's overtures to Russia.

His speech is expected to attack this ostracism head-on, and he can count on some applause. Hard-right parties made gains in the European elections in June. He will get a colder reception from Ursula von der Leyen, the European Commission's president. He has called for her removal.

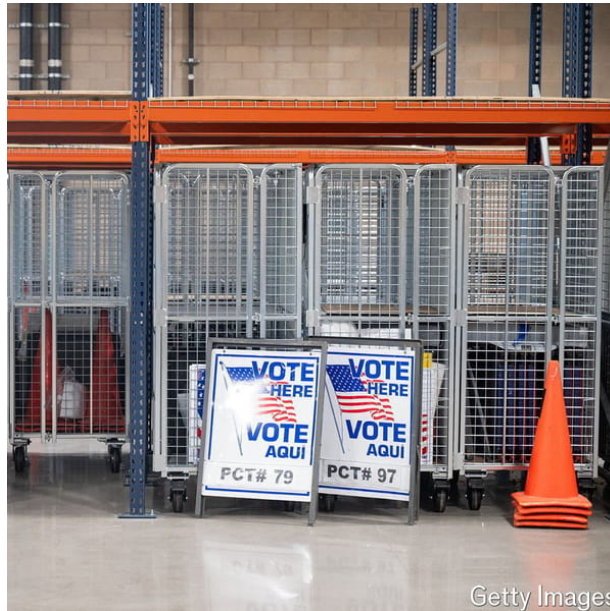
India's slowing economy



Speaking at a conference on [India's economy](#) this week, Narendra Modi, the prime minister, was typically bullish. The world, he suggested, is living through an “Indian era”, pointing to the country’s growth rate—the fastest among big economies. Recent data, however, suggest a less rosy picture. Last month car sales, a proxy for consumption, fell by 9.3% year on year. Growth in manufacturing and services activity slowed. Government investment decreased between April and August.

This increases the pressure on the Reserve Bank of India, which concludes a three-day meeting on Wednesday, to cut interest rates. But most analysts expect it not to. Inflation remains a concern, despite easing in recent months from an annual rate of roughly 5.1% in June to around 3.7% in August. And the conflict in the Middle East, which could send oil prices spiralling, adds to the worry. The RBI will probably hold firm.

Voting begins in Arizona



November 5th may be the date Americans have circled on their calendars. But in Arizona, election day is more like election month. On Wednesday early voting will begin in the crucial swing state. Nearly 90% of Arizonans cast early ballots in 2020.

The state has recently elected a Democratic governor and two Democratic senators. It also narrowly voted for Joe Biden in 2020. But Republicans still outnumber Democrats among registered voters. *The Economist's* [presidential forecast](#) gives Donald Trump a two in three chance of winning Arizona's 11 electoral votes.

It is not just the top of the ticket that matters. Democrats need to win a Senate seat in Arizona to have any hope of retaining control of the chamber. Ruben Gallego, a Democratic congressman, is polling well ahead of Kari Lake, a MAGA Republican and former news anchor. The two will have their first and only debate on Wednesday.

Germany's recession woes



Last year [Germany](#) was the only G7 economy to experience a recession. This year it may do so again. On Wednesday Robert Habeck, the vice-chancellor and economy minister, is set to announce that the government expects GDP to contract by 0.2% in 2024, a downgrade from an earlier forecast of modest growth. Indeed, real GDP has barely risen since the pandemic. What is ailing the country once feted as Europe's powerhouse?

High interest rates hurt construction and manufacturing. The [economy](#) was also especially reliant on Russian gas, the supply of which was turned off after Vladimir Putin's invasion of Ukraine. Wage growth is now outstripping inflation, but households are channelling incomes into savings rather than consumption. These problems may prove transient. But structural headwinds also loom, including slow productivity growth, low public investment and an ageing population. Mr Habeck believes the government's recently approved "growth package" will juice Germany's economy back to life next year. Few economists agree.

The future of Frieze London



London's finest art fair is back. Gallerists will gather in Regent's Park for Frieze, which opens on Wednesday. More than 160 exhibitors, from 43 countries, will show contemporary works. Frieze Masters, a fair that mixes old and new art, and Frieze Sculpture, an outdoor public display, will run alongside the flagship event.

Collectors will doubtless enjoy the fanfare. But outside the park, London's art scene is gloomy. Famous galleries have closed this year, including Marlborough Gallery, one of the oldest. Christie's, a British auction house, reported a 22% drop in sales in the first half of 2024. Paris is [nipping](#) at London's heels. Art Basel Paris opens on October 18th at the Grand Palais. Some American collectors now head to the French fair instead of Britain's Frieze. October has long been a dazzling month for art in London. The city's dealers are worried Paris will steal its shine.

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.

Wednesday: In the early 1980s, which smokable and highly addictive drug saw an explosion in use in the US?

Tuesday: What is the mechanism on a canal that allows the water level to be raised or lowered?

2m

The number of barrels of oil that Iran exported per day last month, equivalent to nearly 2% of world supply.

Read the full story.

Evil communication corrupts good manners.

Benjamin Banneker