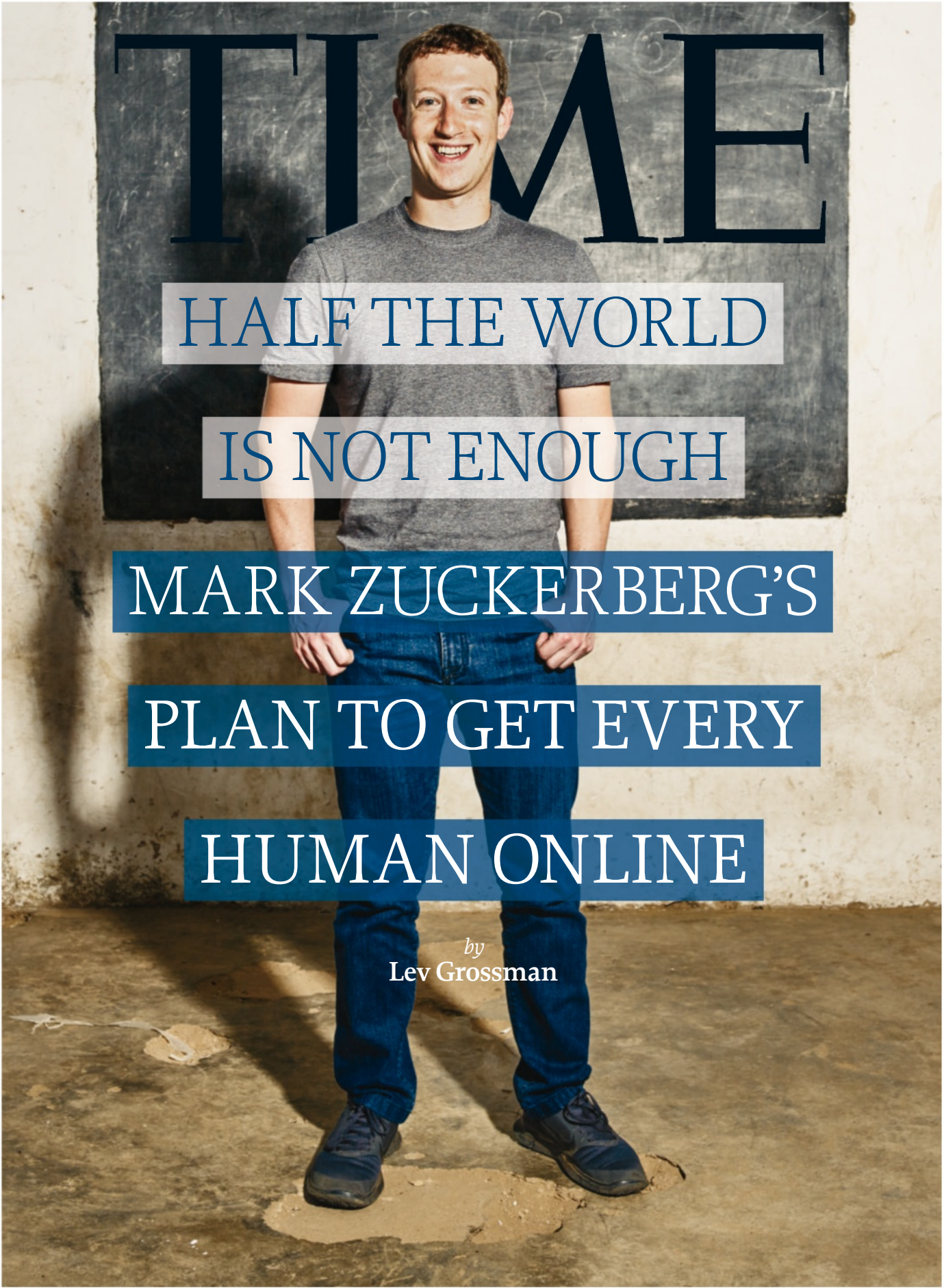


A full-body photograph of Mark Zuckerberg standing in a room with a large chalkboard behind him. He is smiling, wearing a grey t-shirt, blue jeans, and dark sneakers. The room has a concrete floor and a white wall. The word "TIME" is written in large, dark blue letters across the top of the image, partially overlapping the chalkboard.

TIME

HALF THE WORLD

IS NOT ENOUGH

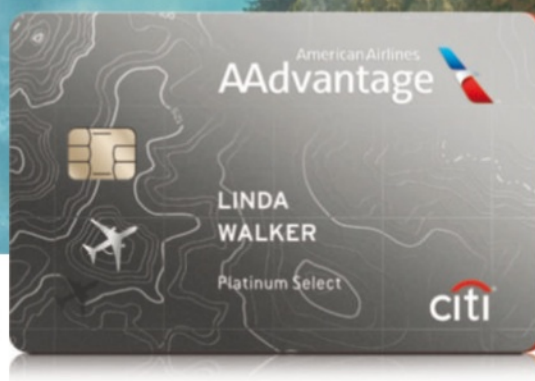
MARK ZUCKERBERG'S

PLAN TO GET EVERY

HUMAN ONLINE

by
Lev Grossman

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Photograph by Ian Allen
for TIME



A sexual-assault protest at the University of Virginia on Nov. 20. Photograph by Ryan M. Kelly—Daily Progress/AP

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Retired NBA star Yao Ming



Richard Pryor, page 68

Powerful as a laptop, lighter than Air

The new Surface Pro 3 is a tablet and laptop in one. It's thin and light and runs your favorite desktop programs, like Adobe Photoshop, Office and Windows. Work from anywhere with the built-in adjustable Kickstand, Surface Pen, USB port, 12-inch screen, and an optional click-in keyboard. The Surface Pro 3. The tablet that can replace your laptop.



Surface Pro 3

Headline is a direct comparison to the 13" MacBook Air. Adobe Photoshop, Office and keyboard sold separately.





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For our annual Top 10 of Everything package, TIME experts rank the year's best movies, memes, gadgets (as previewed below) and more. See the full lists at time.com/top10ten2014.



1. APPLE WATCH



2. SMARTTHINGS STARTER KIT



3. DJI PHANTOM VISION+



4. OCULUS RIFT DEVELOPMENT KIT 2



5. IPHONE 6 PLUS

Bigelow says she made the film animated to "give it a broader audience"



TIME.COM PREMIERE Academy Award-winning director Kathryn Bigelow's latest film, *Last Days*, is just three minutes long. Yet it has generated widespread attention since its September debut, thanks to its vivid depiction of how elephants get poached—and the process's link to terrorism. (The ivory trade provides such groups with an estimated \$600,000 per month.) "An elephant disappears every 15 minutes," says Bigelow. "It is our hope that this film helps bring an activist into existence at least that often." To watch the film, visit time.com/lastdays.



TIME VIDEO In order to fill its billions of dollars' worth of holiday orders—there were 426 per second on the Monday after Thanksgiving in 2013—Amazon is increasingly turning to robots. In July the company began using 16-in., 320-lb. models made by Kiva to fetch warehouse items and says this has increased productivity. Videographer Stephen Wilkes captured them in action at Amazon's Tracy, Calif., warehouse. For more, visit time.com/robots.

SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

In "Taylor Strikes a Chord" (Nov. 24), an infographic incorrectly stated the number of albums musician Carrie Underwood had sold in the U.S. by her 25th birthday. It was 8.2 million, according to Nielsen SoundScan.

What You Said About ...



THE GENIUS ISSUE Readers praised TIME's list of the 25 Best Inventions, which appeared in the Dec. 1–8 issue and included everything from a fusion reactor to vitamin-A-enriched "superbananas" ("@Time recognizes the power of #biofortification," read a tweet by agribusiness Syngenta). And Steven Johnson, the author of *How We Got to Now: Six Innovations That Made the Modern World*, was struck by how many of the inventions—including a real-life hoverboard, a digital sign-language translator and a bike wheel that doubles as a motor—drew financing from Kickstarter and other crowdfunding platforms. Meanwhile, Walter Isaacson's feature on computing pioneer Alan Turing was "a rich examination of his philosophical beliefs as well as his scientific achievements," according to Julie Hanks of Watsonville, Calif. But Tom Cuff of Frederick, Md., wanted to recognize other contributions to code breaking: "The Polish intelligence services were the ones who invented the bombe ... and taught the British everything about the Enigma machines."

U.S. IMMIGRATION New York *Sun* editor Seth Lipsky's comment that "more people are better" for a country—in his column criticizing the President's executive action—didn't sit well with University of Minnesota agronomist Les Everett. That sentiment, wrote Everett, "highlights the naive notion that populations do not depend on natural resources like water, clean air and soil to survive."

FIGHTING AIDS San Francisco's hands-on effort to eliminate HIV cases—as outlined in Alice Park's story—won praise from Peter Heide of Olympia, Wash.: "Good article. Health care cannot be just a publicly funded program ... it must include personal accountability." But Nick Shultz of Lake Forest Park, Wash., viewed the program as too little, too late: "Somehow—650,000 American lives and billions of dollars later—attempting to do what poor, embargoed Cuba pretty much did in the 1980s and 1990s doesn't impress me."

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INSTANT
NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER

the INNOVATORS

How a Group of Hackers, Geniuses, and Geeks
Created the Digital Revolution

"A stirring reminder of what Americans are capable of doing when they think big, risk failure, and work together." —*The Atlantic*

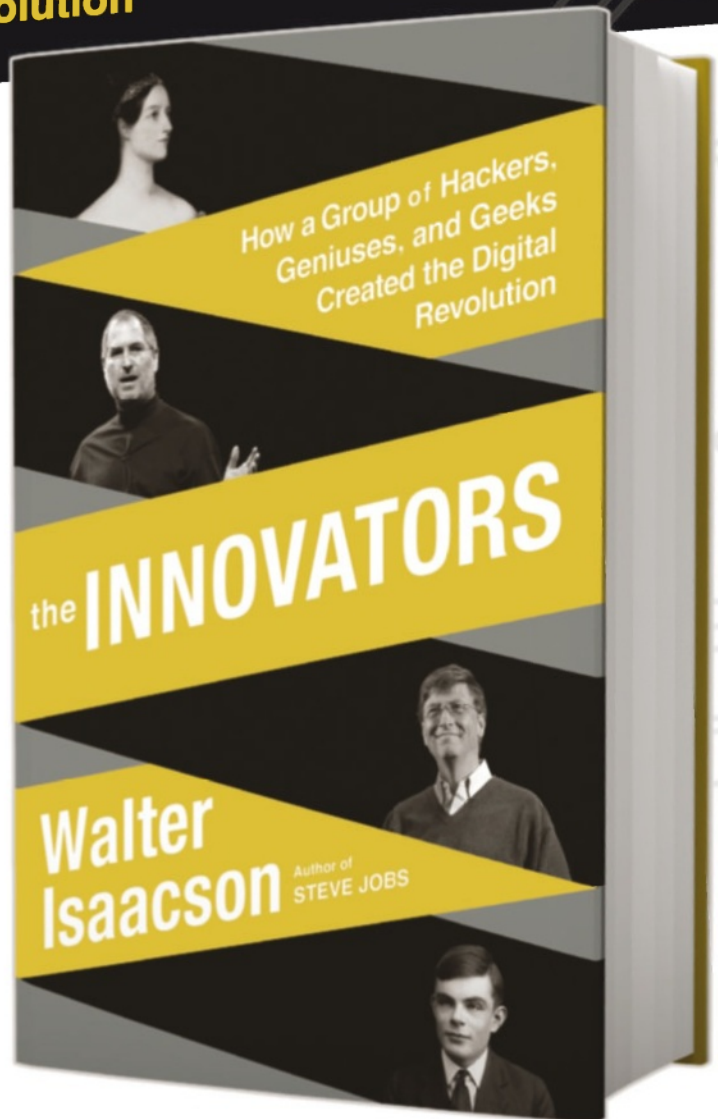
"Evinces genuine affection for its subjects...we realize that the most primal drive for innovators is to feel childlike joy."
—*The New York Times Book Review*

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—*The Financial Times*

"Isaacson excels at explaining complex concepts."
—*The Economist*



—Also by Walter Isaacson—



Briefing



**\$530
million**

The record divorce settlement
between British billionaire Chris
Hohn and his U.S.-born wife

Cyber Monday
Sales for the online-
shopping day were
up 17%, setting a
new record of over
\$2 billion



GOOD WEEK
BAD WEEK



Black Friday
Sales during the
Thanksgiving
weekend were
forecast to drop
by 11%

'If Europe does not
want to complete
this, then it will
not be completed.'

VLADIMIR PUTIN, Russian President,
announcing that because European
regulators were "not constructive"
about granting permits, he's scrapping
a planned pipeline to send more
natural gas to Europe



462,125

The number of people who signed up for
health insurance during the first week of
Obamacare enrollment in November, up from
about 106,000 in the first week last year



**'We have a lot
to do. And there
isn't much time
to accomplish it.'**

HARRY REID, Senate majority
leader, threatening to keep
lawmakers in session into the
Christmas holiday if work
on funding the government
isn't finished

**'A simmering distrust ... exists between too many police
departments and too many communities of color.'**

BARACK OBAMA, describing what he called the national problem laid bare by the
unrest in Ferguson, Mo., over the killing of an unarmed black teenager by a white police officer

**'Ray told the
honest truth.'**



JANAY RICE, wife of former
Baltimore Ravens running back Ray
Rice, refuting the NFL's allegation
that her husband was initially
"ambiguous" about whether he had
hit her; his indefinite suspension was
lifted by an arbitrator Nov. 28



300,000

Number of
chickens killed in
the Netherlands as
a precaution
against the bird flu
strain H5N8

**'The wheelchair
and the computer
voice would fit
the part.'**



**STEPHEN
HAWKING**,
renowned
physicist and
subject of the
biopic *The
Theory of
Everything*, on
why his ideal
acting role
would be "a
baddie in
a James Bond
film"



FERGUSON

Briefing

LightBox

On the Street

Police form a phalanx on a Ferguson, Mo., street on Nov. 28, four days after a grand jury declined to indict officer Darren Wilson for fatally shooting 18-year-old Michael Brown.

The decision sparked local and national protests, and Wilson resigned on Nov. 29.

Photograph by Larry W. Smith—EPA

FOR PICTURES OF THE WEEK,
GO TO lightbox.time.com

WELCOME GREETING





Egypt's Arab Spring Reaches an End With Mubarak Cleared

BY JARED MALSIN/CAIRO

Ever since massive protests in Cairo toppled dictator Hosni Mubarak in February 2011, Egyptians have debated when to mark the uprising's end. Some thought the June 2012 elections that brought President Mohamed Morsi and the Muslim Brotherhood to power represented an end point. Others felt it died in July 2013, when the military deposed Morsi and launched a vast, bloody crackdown on his supporters. Each time an end point is declared, it is overtaken by another round of upheaval.

On Nov. 29, a Cairo court cleared Mubarak of all criminal charges against him, including the accusation that he approved the killing of demonstrators during the uprising. About 1,000 took to the streets—the largest protest in downtown Cairo in months, but far smaller than those of the 2011 uprising. Po-

lice quickly snuffed it out with water cannons, tear gas and gunfire. To many Egyptians, the sense of an ending was palpable. While the uprising successfully terminated Mubarak's nearly 30-year dictatorship, it could not alter the state he left behind: the abusive police force, the politically powerful military and the court system badly in need of reform.

Under President Abdul Fattah al-Sisi, in office since June, the Egyptian state faces a stagnant economy, crumbling infrastructure, an Islamist insurgency based in the Sinai, and a polarized public. Those craving stability believe the former military chief represents the best chance of defeating the insurgents and repairing Egypt's economy. Others consider him an autocrat. What remains of the protest movement has also fractured. The students and others who protested the Mubarak verdict are reluctant to reunite with the Islamists who stage smaller, weekly protests in the city's working-class districts.

Many Egyptians will hesitate to

Mubarak, on a stretcher, waves to supporters after the court verdict

protest at all. Since 2013, security forces have killed over 1,000 demonstrators and detained an estimated 40,000 people. The government has outlawed unauthorized street gatherings and expanded the power of military courts to try civilians. In just the latest mass trial on Dec. 2, the Giza Criminal Court sentenced 188 people to death over a fatal attack on a police station. Egyptian rights groups say they're struggling just to keep count of the numbers arrested, imprisoned and sentenced to death.

The revolution's legacy exists in Egypt, for now, in pockets of political dynamism on university campuses and in factories and Cairo's outer neighborhoods. But the next protests may well resemble the ones on Nov. 29: a shrinking crowd chanting for revolution while soldiers block the road into the square, staring from behind barbed wire.

DATA

HOW CORRUPT IS YOUR GOVERNMENT?

Transparency International rated 175 countries and territories based on experts' perception of corruption in their public sectors. Below, how some countries ranked, from least to most corrupt:



1

Denmark



17

U.S.



100

China



103

Mexico



174

Somalia

HONG KONG

‘Today we are willing to pay the price. We are willing to take the responsibility.’

JOSHUA WONG, Hong Kong pro-democracy movement leader, announcing on Dec. 1 that he would begin a hunger strike to pressure government officials to agree to talks, in a joint statement with two other prominent activists. Wong, 18, vowed to continue the strike even after three other protest leaders surrendered to police on Dec. 3, urging students to end protests that have turned increasingly violent.



EXPLAINER

The Risks of Playing Cricket

Australian batsman Phillip Hughes was fatally struck by a cricket ball on Nov. 25, and an umpire in Israel died four days later after being hit in the chest by a ball. The deaths have raised questions about safety in one of the world's most popular sports.



FREAK INCIDENT

Fatalities are rare in cricket, which sees more fractured or dis-jointed fingers than serious head injuries; Reuters lists only four other batsmen killed by a ball since 1870. Hughes wore a helmet, but the ball hit an unprotected part of his neck.



RISKS REMAIN

The ball of cork and leather can be bowled at nearly 100 m.p.h. (160 km/h) and is sometimes targeted at the batsman's body and head. Most people on the field, including the umpires, do not wear helmets, even when standing within feet of a batsman.



WHAT'S NEXT

Prominent cricketers have called for improved helmets and stricter safety guidelines ahead of next year's Cricket World Cup in Australia and New Zealand. Modern helmets have changed little since the 1980s, when they first became widely used.

Trending In



COMEBACKS

Former French President Nicolas Sarkozy, who swore off politics in 2012 after losing his re-election bid, was elected leader of his center-right party on Nov. 29, a step toward a potential presidential run in 2017.



GRAFT

Iraqi Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi dismissed 24 senior military officials on Dec. 1 after it emerged that in exchange for kickbacks the Iraqi army had employed 50,000 "ghost" soldiers who received pay without serving.



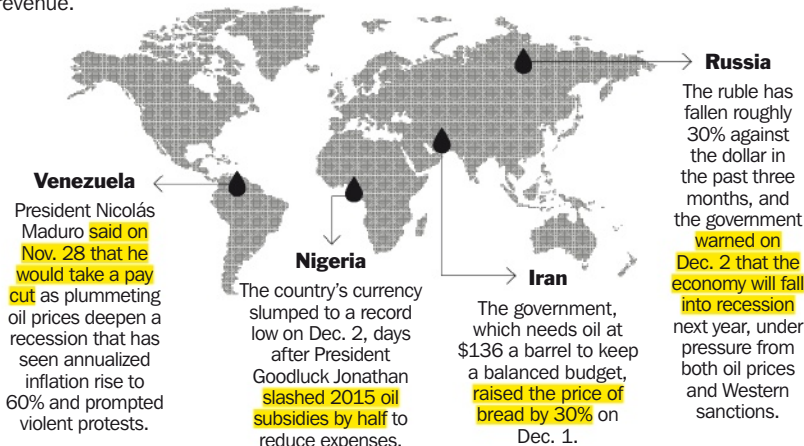
CYBERWAR

North Korea was named the prime suspect in a recent hacking attack on Sony Pictures, which will soon release a Seth Rogen comedy about a bid to assassinate Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un. The cyber-attack resembled earlier hacks on South Korean banks.

ROUNDUP

Cheap Oil's Biggest Losers

The price of oil sank to a five-year low of under \$68 a barrel on Dec. 1, following a five-month slide. That's good news for many consumers but not for countries dependent on oil revenue.



INDIA

274

Number of tigers that have died in India over the past four years, out of a population of roughly 1,700, according to the country's Environment Minister. At least 20% of the record number of deaths were due to poaching.





Seizing the Ferguson Moment

The Attorney General goes on the road

BY ZEKE J. MILLER/ATLANTA

Preaching a new gospel Attorney General Eric Holder spoke on Dec. 1 at Ebenezer Baptist Church

THE PROTESTERS LAY IN WAIT AMONG THE pews of this city's storied Ebenezer Baptist Church until Attorney General Eric Holder rose to give his remarks. For the White House, the moment had been cast as a chance for healing, the start of a "national conversation" on law-enforcement tactics with the black community one week after a Missouri grand jury brought no charges in the police shooting death of Michael Brown, an unarmed black teen.

After Holder began, the handmade signs were lifted and the chanting began, drowning out the voice of the nation's

top law-enforcement official. "No justice, no peace," shouted a dozen college-age youths. "It is our duty," they continued, "to fight for our freedoms."

At the pulpit—the one where both Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and his father once preached—Holder fell silent, his head erect, staring at the spectacle for several minutes until the protesters were ushered from the room. "There will be a tendency on the part of some to condemn what we just saw, but we should not," he said finally to the congregation. Instead, Holder quoted Tupac Shakur, the late

West Coast rapper. "Let me be clear," Holder said, breaking a thin smile. "I ain't mad atcha."

Holder had taken his job fully expecting to bear witness at moments like this. Just weeks after entering office in 2009, he declared that "in things racial we have always been and continue to be, in too many ways, essentially a nation of cowards." He meant that instead of confronting the legacy of racism, our national pattern was to sweep our hardest questions under the rug. But the remark drew heated criticism at the time. "Meaningful

progress is not made without going through this kind of painful process that I think is necessary and that we, understandably, try to avoid," he told *TIME* in an interview after his Atlanta speech.

Now Holder and his boss are doing what they can to prevent this moment from slipping by like so many others in recent memory, from the killing of the unarmed black teenager Trayvon Martin by a self-appointed neighborhood watchman to the arrest of black Harvard professor Henry Louis Gates Jr. in his own Cambridge, Mass., home following a false report of burglary.

President Obama spoke of Brown's death three times in the week after the grand jury's decision. "When any part of the American family does not feel like it is being treated fairly, that's a problem for all of us," Obama said at the end of a day devoted to meetings on the subject.

Holder and Obama are taking what steps they can. The President announced that he is ordering stricter protocols for transferring surplus military equipment to local police agencies and has asked Congress for \$75 million to help buy 50,000 body cameras for local cops. There is also a new Task Force on 21st Century Policing co-chaired by a former Justice Department official and the commissioner of the Philadelphia police to develop recommendations to improve law-enforcement practices.

But Holder believes that the scattered nationwide protests in the wake of the grand-jury decision may change the dynamic. "I think that these protests, if done correctly, can lead to positive change," he said. He compared the moment to the protests that followed Rosa Parks' decision in 1955 to sit in the front of a Montgomery, Ala., bus, despite a request from the driver to join other blacks in the back. "I think the possibility exists that what happened in Ferguson could be one of those seminal moments that transforms the nation," he said.

Atlanta was Holder's first stop on a nationwide tour of meetings with law-enforcement, youth, community and faith leaders in hopes of rebuilding trust between police and communities of color. Next was Cleveland, where he was set to appear just 12 days after the

death of a black 12-year-old, Tamir Rice, who was shot by police after displaying what turned out to be a toy gun. As it happened, that visit was scheduled to begin just hours after a grand jury in New York City declined to bring charges in the case of Eric Garner, a black Staten Island man who died while being wrestled to the ground by a police officer who held an arm around his neck. Holder also plans to visit Memphis, Chicago, Philadelphia and Oakland, all cities where resentments between local police and the black community can run high.

He is likely to find a version of what he saw in Atlanta. After his remarks, Holder sat in the front pew applauding as 10th-grader Jazz Ingram broke down in tears after reading a poem about Brown. That was followed by a reading by 9-year-old Ashli Clark, who implored the crowd to act. "If you will not use your power to change the world we live in, then you have more to learn," she chastised her elders. "If you do not think my life is valuable, then you definitely have more to learn."

It has been a long road for an Attorney General whose reputation at the start of his run at the Justice Department was that of a serious, criminal-busting prosecutor. But there was little doubt that when he became the first black AG under the first black President, other issues—and other legacies—would command his attention as well. For much of the past year, the two men have moved in tandem as the end of their time in office approaches. They were vacationing together on Martha's Vineyard when the protests first broke out in Ferguson, and after an initial delay and deliberations, the

President dispatched Holder to speak to the black community there. Holder spoke about the times he had been stopped by police, even as a federal prosecutor, while doing nothing wrong, incidents he attributes to his skin color. "It meant that we were going to have to own this," he says about his decision to travel to Ferguson.

At Justice, Holder has made a priority of reforming the criminal-justice system while calling out what he views as a "shameful" national pattern of judges' giving longer sentences to black criminals. He launched a civil rights pattern-or-practice investigation into the Ferguson police department in addition to an ongoing federal civil rights investigation into Brown's death. At Ebenezer Baptist, Holder announced that the Justice Department would soon put into place the first changes to profiling guidelines in more than a decade "to help end racial profiling, once and for all."

Holder has tried to strike a careful balance, hoping to avoid the kind of controversy that surrounded his "nation of cowards" remark years ago. "I have learned, painfully so, that people actually listen to everything that I have to say," Holder said. And he is quick to defend most police forces. "The vast majority of law-enforcement officers conduct themselves in really honorable, appropriate ways," he said.

Obama has nominated another prosecutor, Loretta Lynch, 55, of Brooklyn, to replace Holder for the remainder of his term. Lynch's confirmation is likely but expected to be slow and not without its own controversies, among them Republican unhappiness with Obama's executive actions on immigration.

Which means Holder has at least a few more weeks, and possibly even months, in office. Eventually, Holder tells *TIME*, he plans to create an "institute of justice" meant to bring law enforcement and communities of color closer together and to continue conversations about criminal-justice reform. "The whole notion of reconciliation between law enforcement and communities of color is something that I really want to focus on," he said. "Not just Eric Holder out there giving speeches, though certainly that could be a part of it."

'THE POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT WHAT HAPPENED IN FERGUSON COULD BE ONE OF THOSE SEMINAL MOMENTS THAT TRANSFORMS THE NATION.'

—ERIC HOLDER, U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL

Ashton Carter

Obama's latest Pentagon boss

President Obama is expected to tap the veteran Pentagon official to replace Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel, who was eased out by a White House unhappy with his low-key style. Carter was the second-in-command at the Pentagon from 2011 to 2013 before he returned to academia and foundation work.



► **CLAIMS TO FAME** Carter knows his way around the Pentagon. As an Assistant Defense Secretary under Bill Clinton, he oversaw international security and nuclear weapons. In the Obama Administration, Carter was the nation's top **weapons buyer** and then ran the Defense Department's daily operations as **Deputy Secretary**. His academic pedigree is sterling, with degrees in physics and medieval history from Yale and a doctorate in theoretical physics from Oxford.

► **CURRENT CHALLENGES** At his confirmation hearing, the Senate will want to hear Carter's **plans for defeating ISIS**, including how much deeper the U.S. should get involved. He will also have to grapple with the continuing **U.S. withdrawal** from Afghanistan while managing inevitable budget cuts.

► **BIGGEST CHAMPION** **Leon Panetta**, Carter's former boss at the Pentagon, has praised him as a "rare leader who understood both the policy and budget sides of the agency." As Panetta's deputy, Carter quietly visited wounded warriors on the weekends.

► **BIGGEST CRITIC** **Doves** worried about his well-publicized 2006 threat to attack North Korea's nuclear-capable missiles—and wonder what that could mean for his handling of possible showdowns with other rogue actors.

► **CAN HE DO IT?** Carter is well suited for the task of **managing the Defense Department's operations**. The bigger challenge—charting a course to defeat ISIS and prevail in Afghanistan—would test any Pentagon boss.

—MARK THOMPSON

The Rundown

HEALTH U.S. deaths from overdoses of painkillers and other drugs more than doubled from 1999 to 2012—rising from 16,849 recorded deaths to 41,502—while fatalities tied specifically to heroin almost tripled, according to a CDC report. The highest mortality rates were in West Virginia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Utah and Nevada. States with the lowest rates included California, New York and Texas.



MINIMUM WAGE The Chicago city council voted on Dec. 2 to raise the minimum wage from \$8.25 to \$13 by 2019. The nation's third largest city followed Alaska, Arkansas, Nebraska and South Dakota, where voters approved similar increases in the midterm elections.

HIGHER EDUCATION

19%

Percentage of full-time students at nonflagship U.S. public universities who earn a bachelor's degree in four years, according to the nonprofit Complete College America.

COLLEGE SPORTS

The University of Alabama at Birmingham said it will eliminate its football program after the season, citing spiraling costs. "We see expenses only continuing to increase," UAB president Ray Watts said. "Football is simply not sustainable." UAB—which is distinct from the powerful University of Alabama program—is the first school in the top tier of college sports to scrap football since the University of the Pacific in 1995.

VITAL STATS

11

Number of Defense Secretaries Carter has worked for

0

Days Carter has served in the military

\$1 trillion

Amount of planned Pentagon budget cuts

60

Carter's age



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of planning for retirement.
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Health

The Great American Calorie Crackdown

Why some nutrition facts are getting harder to ignore

BY MANDY OAKLANDER

IF YOU'RE STILL BLISSFULLY unaware of how many calories are in your movie-theater popcorn, amusement-park funnel cake and frozen margarita, savor it—because you won't be able to escape the truth a year from now. That's when new rules from the Food and Drug Administration kick in requiring chain eateries to post calorie counts for all items on the menu—including drinks. The FDA hopes awareness about which foods are more caloric than others will prompt healthier choices and help stem the obesity epidemic. And considering that 25% of the people in one recent study underestimated the number of calories in the fast food they'd eaten by at least 500, those in-your-face counts could actually help.



WHERE WILL THE NEW CALORIE TALLIES TURN UP?

At any chain that sells food and has 20 or more locations, including convenience stores, coffee shops, gas stations, pizza parlors, movie theaters, amusement parks and supermarkets with prepared-food sections. Your 3 p.m. snack is about to get hit with labels too. Though companies have two years to comply, anything in a vending machine will also come with calorie counts.



BUT DO CALORIE COUNTS REALLY AFFECT BUYER BEHAVIOR?

Research findings are mixed. Some studies suggest calorie counts nudge us toward lighter options, while others show they don't make a big difference. One study found that posting calories influences customers in taco and coffee chains but not burger and sandwich shops. More research is needed, but one thing is clear: we are terrible at judging how much we eat. Public-health leaders are banking on the idea that raising awareness will help Americans adopt healthier diets.

300,000

Number of shops that will be required to show calorie counts after the rule takes effect



ARE CALORIES THE MOST IMPORTANT THING IN MAKING A HEALTHY CHOICE?

It depends, since calories aren't created equal, says Katherine Zeratsky, a registered dietitian at the Mayo Clinic. Whether foods are nutrient-dense is also important. A candy bar may pack the same number of calories as Greek yogurt with nuts, but your body will make use of and store the energy from them very differently. "Focus on eating the right things first, and then fit them into your daily calorie allotment," says Kristin Kirkpatrick, a dietitian at the Cleveland Clinic's Wellness Institute.



32%

Percentage of their daily calories Americans eat outside the home

SURPRISING CHAIN-RESTAURANT CALORIE BOMBS*

540

CALORIES

Carrot walnut muffin (Au Bon Pain)

440

CALORIES

Green tea Frappuccino, venti (Starbucks)

1,080

CALORIES

Pecan-crusted chicken salad (TGI Fridays)

610

CALORIES

Vegetarian lettuce wraps (P.F. Chang's)

340

CALORIES

Perfect margarita (Applebee's)

* All calorie counts are for one order

Sources: American Journal of Preventive Medicine; BMC Obesity; USDA; BMJ



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Milestones



P.D. James died on Nov. 27 at age 94

DIED

P.D. James Crime novelist

By Ian Rankin

For a short time in my 20s, I worked as a swineherd, so I was intrigued when P.D. James introduced pig keeping into one of her novels, *Death in Holy Orders*. I asked her how she had researched the subject. "Oh, a friend of mine keeps pigs." Which friend? "The Archbishop of Canterbury."

Well, that was Phyllis.

She was part of the Establishment (Baroness James of Holland Park was her title when she was appointed to the House of Lords in 1991), yet her scalpel-like intellect cut through cant and unearned privilege. She elevated the mystery novel from her first, *Cover Her Face*, published in 1962, to her last, *Death Comes to Pemberley*, in 2011. Each book brought psychological insight and deft characterization to the fore, examining the layers of postwar English society without ever lecturing or talking down to the reader.

I wish I'd been there in 1990 when she visited the crumbling Berlin Wall to chip away at it with a chisel. She would have been focused and energized—as she always was when we spoke together at literary events.

We have lost a great writer.

Rankin is a crime novelist best known for his Inspector Rebus books

RECOVERED

U.S. Supreme Court Justice **Ruth Bader Ginsburg**, who returned to work five days after heart surgery. She received a stent after experiencing "discomfort during routine exercise."

REVEALED

By Major League Baseball umpire **Dale Scott**, that he is gay and married to his partner of 28 years. Scott became the first active official in the four major American sports to publicly come out as gay.

DIED

Former U.S. poet laureate **Mark Strand**, 80, whose 1998 collection, *Blizzard of One*, was awarded the Pulitzer Prize.



DIED

Nancy H. Teeters, 84, the first woman appointed to the Federal Reserve Board. She served as an economic adviser to President John F. Kennedy before being named to the board in 1978.

RELEASED

Americans **Matthew and Grace Huang**, by Qatar. They were arrested last year on murder charges after the death of their adopted daughter but were cleared of wrongdoing and allowed to leave the country Dec. 3.

DIED

Rolling Stones saxophonist **Bobby Keys**, 70. He toured with the band for more than 45 years. He was known for his solo on the song "Brown Sugar."

DIED

Mike Nichols Legendary director

Mike Nichols built such a prodigious and protean résumé that it's hard to pin him down. After starting his career as an improv pioneer with Elaine May, he pivoted and became the pre-eminent director of sophisticated comedy on stage and screen, from *The Odd Couple* and *Spamalot* on Broadway to *The Graduate* and *The Birdcage* in movie theaters. When a show or a film was smart and funny, it often was one of his.

Yet across the full half-century he spent as a Broadway director and his four decades making movies, Nichols could be the very model of a serious showman. In the age of "mature" cinema that he helped launch, Nichols was arguably the wisest director of movies about sex. And we mean not show but tell. Films can reveal startling erotic truths about their characters, about us, without exposing so much as a breast or a butt. In Nichols movies like *Carnal Knowledge*, *Heartburn* and *Closer*, what gets naked is a man's or woman's most urgent, reckless feelings and animosities.

Sitting through Nichols' films, you'd laugh or smile. But on the way out you might realize there was something deeper, darker, a hard truth worth contemplating and cherishing.

Which is how you may feel now, at the end of Mike Nichols' exemplary career.

—RICHARD CORLISS



Mike Nichols died on Nov. 19 at age 83

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Ferguson Is the Wrong Tragedy

The facts are too muddy to rally Americans—but the underlying problem is crystal clear



FROM THE NATIONWIDE PROTESTS against the failure to indict police officer Darren Wilson for the killing of Michael Brown, you'd think we were at a major turning point when it comes to race in America. One might see the MSNBC take on the matter winning a battle against a few benighted, loudmouthed holdouts. But nationwide there are legions of enlightened people, disinclined to express themselves too loudly, who aren't seeing this thing in (as it were) black and white. And they're not racists—they're right.

For many, the main lesson of the Ferguson verdict is that Brown would still be alive if he were white—that Wilson's gunshots were the spawn of the racism always just beneath the surface of the white-American soul.

I feel, however, that the Ferguson incident is instructive to America in a larger sense. The key element in the Brown-Wilson encounter was not any specific action either man took; it was the preset hostility to the cops that Brown apparently harbored. And that hostility was key because it was indeed totally justified.

The right-wing take on Brown—that he was simply a “thug”—is a know-nothing position. The question we must ask is: What is the situation that makes two young black men comfortable dismissing a police officer's request to step aside?

These men were expressing a community-wide sense that the official keepers of order are morally bankrupt. What America owes communities like Ferguson—and black America in general—is a sincere grappling with that take on law enforcement, which is endemic in black communities nationwide.

PRESIDENT OBAMA'S STATEMENT ON THE VERDICT got at this point. What we must get past is larger than the specifics of what happened between Wilson and Brown.

He's right. As someone who has previously written in ardent sympathy with the Ferguson protests, I find this hard to write, but here goes: America will never get past race without a profound change in how police forces relate to black men. But I'm not sure that what happened to Brown—and the indictment that did not happen to Wilson—is going to be useful as a rallying cry about police brutality and racism in America.

Based on the evidence known to us now, in the

CLEARER CASES



NEW YORK CITY

A video showed an officer using a choke hold on Eric Garner as he repeatedly told the police he couldn't breathe. A grand jury decided not to indict the officer on Dec. 3.



DAYTON, OHIO

Claims that shopper John Crawford III was pointing a BB gun in a threatening manner were disproved by Walmart's surveillance tape.

wake of the grand jury's decision, can we really understand what happened between these two men clearly enough to enlighten a nation?

We are told that the tragic sequence of actions that unfolded that day shows how America “devalues black bodies,” as a common phrasing has it. But I fear that the facts on this specific incident are too knotted to coax a critical mass of Americans into seeing a civil rights icon in Brown and an institutionally racist devil in Wilson.

I WAS AMONG THE MANY WHO HOPED TRAYVON Martin's death would make the key difference that many now hope Ferguson will. Black bodies are indeed devalued. Race does play a role in whether or not a black man gets killed by a cop (or by someone like George Zimmerman pretending to be one).

However, Wilson apparently didn't single Brown out because of his black body but because that black body had just nabbed goods from a store and assaulted its owner. It is also clear that Brown defied an officer's reasonable request and then battled with him.

Many are ready to assert, “He didn't deserve to die,” and of course he didn't. But we must consider the contrast with, say, Martin, killed for resisting a baseless detainment by a self-declared neighborhood patrolman. Or Amadou Diallo, killed in a lobby for pulling out a wallet. Or John Crawford III, killed in Ohio for examining a BB gun at a Walmart.

The Ferguson episode, in this company, stands out. To serve as a rallying point, it requires a degree of elision, adjustment. It requires turning away from Brown's criminal act just before the incident and his conduct toward a police officer a few moments later, based on the tricky proposition that these things must have no bearing whatsoever on how we evaluate the succeeding sequence of events. The now iconic gesture—the hands up in “Don't shoot” surrender—will become sacrosanct regardless of the evidence as to whether Brown actually held his hands up in that way. Icon, sacrosanct—there is an aspect of the ritual here.

But ritual dazzles more than it convinces. People don't like being told to ignore facts; even fewer find ambiguity a spark for indignation. I mourn Brown as we all do, but I worry that we have chosen the wrong tragedy to wake this country up. ■

McWhorter is an associate professor of English and comparative literature at Columbia University

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TIME
PERSON OF THE YEAR?



TUNE IN TO TODAY FOR THE
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Burned Books in the Holy Land

Jewish and Arab parents watch as Israel's hopes for peace fade



THE VANDALS STARTED THE FIRE IN the first-grade classroom with a pile of textbooks. But textbooks apparently don't burn so well. The classroom was destroyed, and the one next to it damaged, but that was all. It was a Saturday evening. The janitor called the principal, Nadia Kinani, to report the fire, and she rushed to the school. She saw that it wasn't only a fire. There was graffiti that turned her stomach. First she saw *KAHANE WAS RIGHT*, a reference to Meir Kahane, a deceased Jewish extremist leader. And then she saw *NO COEXISTENCE WITH CANCER*. And *DEATH TO ARABS*. Kinani is an Arab, and her school is the rarest of things—a bilingual academy whose students are nearly 50% Jewish and 50% Arab, in the heart of Jerusalem. “My first thought was, Our dream is finished,” she told me three days after the fire. “No parents will want to send their children here anymore.”

THE HAND IN HAND SCHOOL IN JERUSALEM—ONE of five such—opened in 1998, after several years of careful preparation. It was a moment of hope. The Oslo accords had been signed by Yasser Arafat and Yitzhak Rabin; peace was surely on the way. “I believed that if you want to solve any problem, the way to begin is through education,” says Hattam Mattar, an Israeli Arab who sent his daughters to the school. “Some of my friends said, ‘Your daughter will marry some Jew guy.’ But I figured my daughters could meet Jew guys on the bus. I thought that this school would give them a stronger sense of their own identity and who we are living with.”

The school is totally bilingual. There are two teachers per classroom. All holidays are celebrated—or at least noted and discussed, as in the case of Nakba Day, the Palestinian remembrance of those forcibly removed from the land during the 1948 war. In fact, everything—every riot and bombing and “protective” wall—is discussed by parents and children alike. There is no political consensus about one state or two states, just a feeling. “We are all here,” Kinani told me. “We have to figure out a way to live together.”

The school was built next to a railroad track and is close to the original 1948 border between Israel and Jordan. It was built in an Israeli neighborhood but is adjacent to an Arab area. “They say we live in a bubble, but it is more like a cauldron,” said Rebecca Bardach, the school's director of resource develop-

ISRAEL'S UNCERTAIN FUTURE



POPULATION

While about 75% of Israel's 8 million citizens are Jewish, the Israeli Arab and Palestinian populations are growing at faster rates.



GOVERNMENT

On Dec. 2, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu fired two centrist Cabinet ministers, called for parliament to be dissolved and paved the way for new national elections.

TO READ JOE'S BLOG POSTS, GO TO time.com/swampland

ment and strategy, as she led me to a terrace that overlooked a wadi. On the other side of the valley was the arena where the Beitar Jerusalem soccer team plays. The Beitar fans are notorious; one of their favorite chants is “Death to Arabs.”

There was a time—during most of Israeli history, in fact—when such sentiments were considered way out of the mainstream, unacceptable in polite society. But that is changing. There is rising tension in Jerusalem, with near daily acts of terrorism and humiliation by both sides. Last summer, three Israeli children were kidnapped and killed by Palestinians on the West Bank; some Jews responded by killing a Palestinian child. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu reacted with emotional disgust to the vengeance killing, but his government has been promoting an entirely unnecessary, and quite possibly meaningless, law that would make Israel a Jewish state. And so you have a steady bloody dribble of horror in the streets. Palestinians murder four rabbis in a synagogue. Israeli thugs torch the Hand in Hand school.

Gradually, the Oslo dream of two states, Israel and Palestine, living peacefully side by side begins to seem unlikely. There are all sorts of sane arguments for a two-state solution. The West Bank occupation has smashed Israel's moral compass, and Israel's democracy will be destroyed as the West Bank Palestinian population increases and is refused the right to vote. But in the Promised Land, fantasies have always trumped reality. There is the fantasy now of a Greater Israel; there is the fantasy of no Israel at all. These views are held by minorities with the dead-eyed arrogance of majorities.

ALMOST IMMEDIATELY, ON THE NIGHT OF THE fire, the parents went to the Hand in Hand school. At first, Kinani's fears seemed justified. A parent told her she was withdrawing her child. But there was a discussion in the library that night, a classic Hand in Hand discussion, with Arab and Jewish parents sharing their anger and fears. The parent changed her mind. “There is no place else I would want my child to be,” she said. A student at the meeting asked if there would be school on Monday. “Yes,” Kinani responded, “and there will be homework.” And on Monday, the students responded with graffiti of their own. WE ARE NOT ENEMIES, said one sign. And another: WE CONTINUE TOGETHER WITHOUT HATRED AND WITHOUT FEAR. ■

Only connect
Zuckerberg in
Chandauli, a village
in India where a
new computer center
opened this year



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TECHNOLOGY

THE MAN WHO WIRED THE WORLD

MARK ZUCKERBERG'S
CRUSADE TO PUT EVERY SINGLE
HUMAN BEING ONLINE
BY LEV GROSSMAN

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Photographs by Ian Allen for TIME

C

CHANDAULI IS A TINY TOWN IN RURAL India about a four-hour drive southwest of New Delhi. India's a big country, and there are several Chandaulis. This is the one that's not on Google Maps.

It's a dusty town, and the roads are narrow and unpaved. A third of the people here live below the poverty line, and the homes are mostly concrete blockhouses. Afternoons are hot and silent. There are goats. It is not ordinarily the focus of global media attention, but it is today, because today the 14th wealthiest man in the world, Mark Zuckerberg, has come to Chandauli.

Ostensibly, Zuckerberg is here to look at a new computer center and to have other people, like me, look at him looking at it. But he's also here in search of something less easily definable.

I've interviewed Zuckerberg before—I wrote about him in 2010, when he was *TIME*'s Person of the Year—and as far as I can tell, he is not a man much given to quiet reflection. But this year he reached a point in his life when even someone as un-introspective as he is might reasonably pause and reflect. Facebook, the company of which he is chairman, CEO and co-founder, turned 10 this year. Zuckerberg himself turned 30. (If you're wondering, he didn't have a party. For his 30th birthday, on May 14, Zuckerberg flew back east to watch his younger sister defend her Ph.D. in classics at Princeton.) For years, Facebook has been the quintessential Silicon Valley startup, helmed by the global icon of brash, youthful success. But Facebook isn't a startup anymore, and Zuckerberg is no longer especially youthful. He's just brash and successful.

The story of Facebook's first decade was one of relentless, rapacious growth, from a dorm-room side project to a global service with 8,000 employees and 1.35 billion users, on whose unprotesting backs Zuckerberg has built an advertising engine that

generated \$7.87 billion last year, a billion and a half of it profit. Lately, Zuckerberg has been thinking about what the story of Facebook's second decade should be and what most becomes the leader of a social entity that, if it were a country, would be the second most populous in the world, only slightly smaller than China.

At 30, Zuckerberg still comes off as young for his age. He says "like" and "awesome" a lot. (The other word he overuses is *folks*.) He dresses like an undergraduate: he's in a plain gray T-shirt today, presumably because it's too hot in Chandauli for a hoodie. When he speaks in public, he still has the air of an enthusiastic high school kid delivering an oral report. In social situations his gaze darts around erratically, only occasionally coming to rest on the face of the person he's talking to.

But he's not the angry, lonely introvert of *The Social Network*. That character may have been useful for dramatic purposes, but he never actually existed. In person, one-on-one, Zuckerberg is a warm presence, not a cold one. He hasn't been lonely for a long time: he met Priscilla Chan, the woman who would become his wife, in his sophomore year at Harvard. In October he stunned an audience in Beijing when he gave an interview in halting but still credible Mandarin. Watch the video: he's grinning his face off. He's having a blast. He's like that most of the time.

Zuckerberg can be extremely awkward in conversation, but that's not because he's nervous or insecure; nervous, insecure people rarely become the 14th richest person in the world. Zuckerberg is in fact supremely confident, almost to the point of being aggressive. But casual conversation is supposed to be playful, and he doesn't do playfulness well. He gets impatient with the slowness, the low bandwidth of ordinary speech, hence the darting gaze. He has too much the engineer's approach to conversation: it's less about social interaction than about swapping information as rapidly as possible. "Mark is one of the best listeners I've ever met," says Sheryl Sandberg, Facebook's COO. "When you talk to Mark, he doesn't just listen to what you say. He listens to what you didn't say, what you emphasized. He digests the information, he comes back to you and asks five follow-up questions. He's incredibly inquisitive."

I have found this to be true—sometimes he gives the impression of having thought through what I'm saying better than I have—with the caveat that

listening to me (unlike, I imagine, listening to Sandberg, or for that matter speaking Chinese) doesn't consume enough of his bandwidth to keep his attention from wandering off in search of more data. Probably it's not an accident that he invented an entirely new way to socialize: efficiently, remotely, in bulk.

Zuckerberg has been thinking about Facebook's long-term future at least since the site exceeded a billion users in 2012. "This was something that had been this rallying cry inside the company," he says. "And it was like, O.K., wow, so what do we do now?" (It's tempting to clean up Zuckerberg's quotes to give them more gravitas, but that's how he talks.) One answer was to put down bets on emerging platforms and distribution channels, in the form of some big-ticket acquisitions: the photo-sharing app Instagram for \$1 billion (a head snapper at the time, but in hindsight a steal); the virtual-reality startup Oculus Rift for \$2 billion; the messaging service WhatsApp for \$22 billion (still a head snapper). But what about the bigger picture—the even bigger picture? "We were thinking about the first decade of the company, and what were the next set of big things that we wanted to take on, and we came to this realization that connecting a billion people is an awesome milestone, but there's nothing magical about the number 1 billion. If your mission is to connect the world, then a billion might just be bigger than any other service that had been built. But that doesn't mean that you're anywhere near fulfilling the actual mission."

Fulfilling the actual mission, connecting the entire world, wouldn't actually, literally be possible unless everybody in the world were on the Internet. So Zuckerberg has decided to make sure everybody is. This sounds like the kind of thing you say you're going to do but never actually do, but Zuckerberg is doing it. He is in Chandauli today on a campaign to make sure that actually, literally every single human being on earth has an Internet connection. As Sandberg puts it (she's better at sound bites than Zuckerberg): "If the first decade was starting the process of connecting the world, the next decade is helping connect the people who are not yet connected and watching what happens."

Part of Zuckerberg's problem-solving methodology appears to be to start from the position that all problems are solvable, and moreover solvable by him. As a first step, he crunched some numbers. They



were big numbers, but he's comfortable with those: if he does nothing else, Zuckerberg scales. The population of the earth is currently about 7.2 billion. There are about 2.9 billion people on the Internet, give or take a hundred million. That leaves roughly 4.3 billion people who are offline and need to be put online. "What we figured out was that in order to get everyone in the world to have basic access to the Internet, that's a problem that's probably billions of dollars," he says. "Or maybe low tens of billions. With the right innovation, that's actually within the range of affordability."

Zuckerberg made some calls, and the result was the formation last year of a coalition of technology companies that includes

The ambassador Zuckerberg spoke at an Internet.org conference in Delhi in October; later he met with the Indian Prime Minister

85

PERCENTAGE OF
HUMANS WHO LIVE
WITHIN RANGE OF
A CELL TOWER

Ericsson, Qualcomm, Nokia and Samsung. The name of this group is Internet.org, and it describes itself as "a global partnership between technology leaders, nonprofits, local communities and experts who are working together to bring the Internet to the two-thirds of the world's population that doesn't have it."

Based on that, you might think that Internet.org will be setting up free wi-fi in the Sahara and things like that, but as it turns out, the insight that makes the whole thing feasible is that it's not about building new infrastructure. Using maps and data from Ericsson and NASA—including a fascinating data set called the Gridded Population of the World, which maps the geographical distribution of the human species—plus information mined from Facebook's colossal user base, the Internet.org team at Facebook figured out that most of their work was already done. Most humans, or about 85% of them, already have Internet access, at least in the minimal sense that they live within range of a cell tower with at least a 2G data network. They're just not using it.

Facebook has a plan for the other 15%, a blue-sky wi-fi-in-the-Sahara-type scheme involving drones and satellites and lasers, which we'll get to later, but that's a long-term project. The subset of that 85% of people who could be online but aren't: they're the low-hanging fruit.

But why aren't they online already? To not be on the Internet when you could be: from the vantage point of Silicon Valley, that is an alien state of being. The issues aren't just technical; they're also social and economic and cultural. Maybe these are people who don't have the money for a phone and data plan. Maybe they don't know enough about the Internet. Or maybe they do know enough about it and just don't care, because it's totally irrelevant to their day-to-day lives.

You'd think Zuckerberg the arch-hacker wouldn't sully his hands with this kind of soft-science stuff, but in fact he doesn't blink at it. He attacks social/economic/cultural problems the same way he attacks technical ones; in fact it's not clear that he makes much of a distinction between them. Human nature is just more code to hack—never forget that before he dropped out, Zuckerberg was a psych major. "If you grew up and you never had a computer," he says, "and you've never had access to the Internet, and somebody asked you if you wanted a data plan, your answer would probably be, 'What's a data plan?' Right? Or,

"Why would I want that?" So the problems are different from what people think, but they actually end up being very tractable."

Zuckerberg is a great one for breaking down messy, wonky problems into manageable chunks, and when you break this one down it falls into three buckets. Business: making the data cheap enough that people in developing countries can pay for it. Technology: simplifying the content and/or services on offer so that they work in ultra-low-bandwidth situations and on a gallimaufry of old, low-end hardware. And content: coming up with content and/or services compelling enough to somebody in the third world that they would go through the trouble of going online to get them. Basically the challenge is to imagine what it would be like to be a poor person—the kind of person who lives somewhere like Chandauli.

Engineering Empathy

THE FACEBOOK CAMPUS IN MENLO PARK, Calif., isn't especially conducive to this. It's about as far from Chandauli, geographically, aesthetically and socioeconomically, as you can get on this planet. When you walk into Facebook's headquarters for the first time, the overwhelming impression you get is of raw, unbridled plenitude. There are bowls overflowing with free candy and fridges crammed with free Diet Coke and bins full of free Kind bars. They don't have horns with fruits and vegetables spilling out of them, but they might as well.

The campus is built around a sun-drenched courtyard crisscrossed by well-groomed employees strolling and laughing and wheeling bikes. Those Facebookies who aren't strolling and laughing and wheeling are bent over desks in open-plan office areas, looking ungodly busy with some exciting, impossibly hard task that they're probably being paid a ton of money to perform. Arranged around the courtyard (where the word HACK appears in giant letters, clearly readable on Google Earth if not from actual outer space) are restaurants—Lightning Bolt's Smoke Shack, Teddy's Nacho Royale, Big Tony's Pizzeria—that seem like normal restaurants right up until you try to pay, when you realize they don't accept money. Neither does the barbershop or the dry cleaner or the ice cream shop. It's all free.

You're not even in the first world anymore, you're beyond that. This is like the zeroth world. And it's just the shadow of things to come: a brand-new campus,

designed by Frank Gehry, natch, is under construction across the expressway. It's slated to open next year.

(Because of the limits of space and time, a lot of Silicon Valley companies don't build new headquarters; they just take over the discarded offices of older firms, like hermit crabs. Facebook's headquarters used to belong to Sun Microsystems, a onetime powerhouse of innovation that collapsed and was acquired by Oracle in 2009. When Facebook moved in, Zuckerberg made over the whole place, but he didn't change the sign out front, he just turned it around and put Facebook on the other side. The old sign remains as a reminder of what happens when you take your eye off the ball.)

As Zuckerberg himself puts it, when you work at a place like Facebook, "it's easy to not have empathy for what the experience is for the majority of people in the world." To avoid any possible empathy shortfall, Facebook is engineering empathy artificially. "We re-created with the Ericsson network guys the network conditions that you have in rural India," says Javier Oliván, Facebook's head of growth. "Then we brought in some phones, like very low-end Android, and we invited guys from the Valley here—the eBay guys, the Apple guys. It's like, Hey, come and test your applications in these conditions! Nothing worked." It was a revelation: for most of humanity, the Internet is broken. "I force a lot of the guys to use low-end phones now," Oliván says. "You need to feel the pain."

To facilitate the pain-feeling, Facebook is building an entire permanent lab dedicated to the study of suboptimal computing conditions. "You actually retool the company to start to measure, What does

the experience look like for the majority of the world?" says Chris Daniels, who heads Facebook's Internet.org team. Developers began testing apps not just on the current version of Android but on all Androids ever: 2012, 2011, 2010 and so on. They maintain a carefully curated collection of crappy old flip phones. They even modified their vocabulary. "A lot of times people call it low-end—this is a low-end Android phone, or this is a low-end network," Zuckerberg says. "But it's actually not. It's a *typical* Android phone and a *typical* network. So internally we are not allowed to call it low-end. You have to refer to it as typical."

Needless to say, in all the time I spent at Facebook, I never heard anybody call it that. They just called it low-end. But his point stands.

Internet 911

NOT TO KEEP YOU IN SUSPENSE, BUT Facebook figured out the answer to how to get all of humanity online. It's an app.

Here's the idea. First, you look at a particular geographical region that's underserved, Internet-wise, and figure out what content might be compelling enough to lure its inhabitants online. Then you gather that content up, make sure it's in the right language and wrap it up in a slick app. Then you go to the local cell-phone providers and convince as many of them as possible that they should offer the content in your app for free, with no data charges. There you go: anybody who has a data-capable phone has Internet access—or at least access to a curated, walled sliver of the Internet—for free.

This isn't hypothetical: Internet.org released this app in Zambia in July. It launched in Tanzania in October. In Zambia, the app's content offerings include AccuWeather, Wikipedia, Google Search, the Mobile Alliance for Maternal Action—there's a special emphasis on women's rights and women's health—and a few job-listing sites. And Facebook. A company called Airtel (the local subsidiary of an Indian telco) agreed to offer access for nothing. "I think about it like 911 in the U.S.," Zuckerberg says. "You don't have to have a phone plan, but if there's an emergency, if there's a fire or you're getting robbed, you can always call and get access to those kinds of basic services. And I kind of think there should be that for the Internet too."

This makes it sound simpler than it is. For Facebook to simply reach out from Silicon Valley and blanket a country like

'WHEN YOU TALK
TO MARK, HE
DOESN'T JUST
LISTEN TO WHAT
YOU SAY. HE
LISTENS TO WHAT
YOU DIDN'T SAY.'

—SHERYL SANDBERG,
COO, FACEBOOK

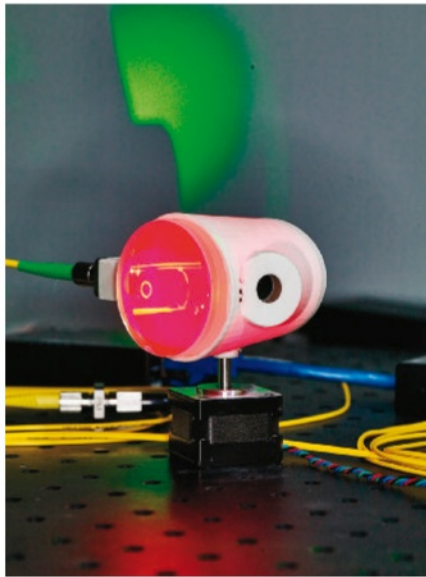
Zambia with content requires exactly the kind of nuance and sensitivity that Facebook is not famous for. Just figuring out what language the content should be in is a challenge. The official language in Zambia is English, but the CIA's *World Factbook* lists 17 languages spoken there. And Zambia is cake compared with India, which has no national language but officially recognizes 22 of them; unofficially, according to a 2011 census, India's 1.2 billion inhabitants speak a total of 1,635 languages. It is, in the words of one Facebook executive, "brutally localized."

But the hardest part is persuading the cell-phone companies to offer the content for free. The idea is that they should make the app available as a loss leader, and once customers see it (inside Facebook they talk about people being "exposed to data"), they'll want more and be willing to pay for it. In other words, data is addictive, so you make the first taste free.

This part is crucial. It's not enough for the app to work—the scheme has to replicate itself virally, driven by cell-phone companies acting in their own self-interest. It's a business hack as much as it is a technical one. Before Zambia, Facebook tried a limited run in the Philippines with a service provider called Globe, which reported nearly doubling its registered mobile data-service users over three months. There's your proof of concept.

The more test cases Facebook can show off, the easier it will be to persuade telcos to sign on. The more telcos that sign on, the more data Facebook compiles and the stronger its case gets. Eventually the model begins to spread by itself, region by region, country by country, and as it replicates it draws more and more people online. "Each time we do the integration, we tune different things with the operator and it gets better and better and better," Zuckerberg says. "The thing that we haven't proven definitely yet is that it's valuable for them to offer those basic services for free indefinitely, rather than just as a trial. Once we have that, we feel like we'll be ready to go around to all the other operators in the world and say, This is definitely a good model for you. You should do this." (There's a quiet arrogance to it, as there is to a lot of what Facebook does. Facebook is basically saying, Hey, third-world cell-phone operators, by the way, your business model? Let us optimize it for you.)

Although when you make a plan in Menlo Park and try to execute it in rural



The last mile Facebook is developing exotic technologies, including drones, satellites and lasers like this one, above, for the most remote regions

India, not everything is going to go as planned. That was amply demonstrated by Zuckerberg's visit to Chandauli. It was meant to be a quiet, discreet affair, but Zuckerberg's schedule got tight, so instead of driving down from New Delhi he had to be flown in by helicopter. Before you land a helicopter in India, you have to check in with the local police. The local police tipped off the local media, which meant that when Zuckerberg arrived he was enveloped in a hot, dusty scrum of journalists, police, village elders, curious onlookers, private security and kids in school uniforms who thought the whole thing was hilarious.

Education is one of Zuckerberg's interests as a philanthropist—earlier this year he and his wife donated \$120 million to Bay Area schools—and he ducked into a local school to see a classroom. "There were, like, 40 students sitting on the floor, and then the guy running it was saying that there were 1.4 million schools and this was one of the better ones," he said later—he can never resist a statistic. "There was no power. There are no toilets in the whole village!" Eventually, Zuckerberg's handlers got him into the computer center, a single spacious, airy room with a laser printer, a copy machine and a couple dozen laptops, each one with a student at it. It was then ascertained that the power was out in Chandauli, as it often is, so even though Zuckerberg had come 7,500 miles to see a display of Internet connectivity, the Internet was down.

Since he was there, Zuckerberg had a few heavily stage-managed conversations with the kids, which showcased in equal measure his genuine good humor and heart-stopping social awkwardness. This was followed by an apparently spontaneous but still kind of amazing musical performance by a guy with a one-stringed instrument called a *bhapang*. Then the world's 14th richest man was photographed in the school courtyard, whisked back to his SUV, convoyed back to the helipad and choppered back to New Delhi in a huge orange helicopter in time for a meeting with the Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi. I'm told he changed into a suit for the occasion.

On the way, I asked Zuckerberg if his life ever seemed surreal to him. His answer: "Yes." But I'm not sure he meant it.

Colonialism 2.0

THERE'S ANOTHER WAY TO LOOK AT WHAT Facebook is doing here, which is that however much the company spins it as altruistic, this campaign is really an act of self-serving techno-colonialism. Facebook's membership is already almost half the size of the Internet. Facebook, like soylent green, is made of people, and it always needs more of them. Over the long term, if Facebook is going to keep growing, it's going to have to make sure it's got a bigger Internet to grow in.

Hence Internet.org. And if that Internet is seeded by people who initially have limited options online, of which Facebook (and no other social network) is one, all the better. Facebook started up a similar program in 2010 called Facebook Zero, targeted at developing markets, which made a streamlined mobile version of Facebook available for free, with no data charges. At the time this was not considered altruism; it was just good, aggressive marketing (it's actually illegal in Chile because it violates Chilean Net-neutrality laws). Facebook Zero bears a strong family resemblance to Internet.org.

There's something distasteful about the whole business: a global campaign by a bunch of Silicon Valley jillionaires to convert literally everybody into data consumers, to make sure no eyeballs anywhere go unexposed to their ads. Everybody must be integrated into the vast cultural homogeneity that is the Internet. It's like a zombie plague: World War Z (uckerberg). After all, it's not as though anybody asked two-thirds of humanity whether they wanted

to be put online. It makes one want to say, There are still people here on God's green earth who can conduct their social lives without being marketed to. Can't we for God's sake leave them alone?

I aired this point of view to a few Facebook executives. Predictably, I didn't get a lot of traction. Zuckerberg's (unruffled) response was that Internet.org isn't about growing Facebook for the simple reason that there isn't any money in showing ads to the people that use the app, because they don't have any. "When most people ask about a business growing, what they really mean is growing revenue, not just growing the number of people using a service," he says. "Traditional businesses would view people using your service that you don't make money from as a cost."

The most he'll cop to is that it might pan out as a business in the very, very long term. "There are good examples of companies—Coca-Cola is one—that invested before there was a huge market in countries, and I think that ended up playing out to their benefit for decades to come. I do think something like that is likely to be true here. So even though there's no clear path that we can see to where this is going to be a very profitable thing for us, I generally think if you do good things for people in the world, that that comes back and you benefit from it over time."

Sandberg says something similar: "When we've been accused of doing this for our own profit, the joke we have is, God, if we were trying to maximize profits, we have a long list of ad products to build! We'd have to work our way pretty far down that list before we got to this."

The other way of looking at Internet.org is the way Internet.org wants to be looked at: it's spreading Internet access because the Internet makes people's lives better. It improves the economy and enhances education and leads to better health outcomes. In February, Deloitte published a study—admittedly commissioned by Facebook—that found that in India alone, extending Internet access from its current level, 15%, to a level comparable with that of more developed countries, say, 75%, would create 65 million jobs, cut cases of extreme poverty by 28% and reduce infant mortality by 85,000 deaths a year. Bottom line, this isn't about money; it's about creating wealth and saving lives.

The issue of public health is especially important, because one of the knocks on Internet.org is that the need for con-

nectivity is trivial compared with more fundamental needs like food and water and medicine. A few months after Zuckerberg announced Internet.org, Bill Gates appeared to take that line in an interview with the *Financial Times*. "Hmm, which is more important, connectivity or malaria vaccine?" Gates said. "If you think connectivity is the key thing, that's great. I don't." And more succinctly: "As a priority? It's a joke." Zuckerberg brought this up himself. "I talked to him after that," he says. "I called him up and I was like, 'What's up, dude?' But he was misquoted, and he even corrected it afterward. He was like, 'No, I fully believe that this is critical.'" The *Financial Times* never ran a correction—but the Deloitte study does make a convincing case that connectivity and health care are not unrelated.

As for the encroaching cultural homogeneity that comes with the Internet, there's more than one point of view there too. I talked about it with Mary Good, a cultural anthropologist at Wake Forest who's done fieldwork on the impact of Facebook in the Polynesian archipelago of Tonga. "I have found that the introduction of Facebook does not become a Western technology behemoth ruthlessly steamrolling across a passive new territory of eager users," she wrote in an email. "Instead, adopting new digital media and incorporating it into their lives is a process, and sometimes facilitates the maintenance of more long-standing traditions."

Ultimately, these points of view don't exclude each other. Zuckerberg can be both enriching himself and other people, both expanding and consolidating Facebook's dominance and saving lives, all at the same time. He's both empowering people (by giving them Internet access) and disempowering them (by making them into consumers and marketing targets).

Thinking about the kids in the computer center in Chandauli, I realized I would have had a hard time delivering my speech about the evils of techno-colonialism to them. The kids at those laptops didn't look like zombies; they looked focused and determined. They looked as serious as a heart attack. Osama Manzar co-founded the Digital Empowerment Foundation, the NGO responsible for setting up that center in Chandauli. I asked him what Internet access means to those kids. "You feel you are at par with the rest of the world," he says. "It psychologically empowers them so much. They think that they have arrived." In Chandauli, Manzar is as big a celebrity as Zuckerberg is.

The thought bubbles over those students' heads seemed to read: The global knowledge economy is leaving the station, and we want to get on board, and you're sitting there wringing your hands because we have to look at a few ads? Come on, man. That's some zeroth-world bull, right there.

The 15% Solution

REGARDLESS OF WHETHER HE IS OR IS NOT a global cyberimperialist, Zuckerberg is an ace problem solver, and it's always instructive to watch him at work. Compare Facebook's approach to extending Internet connectivity with, say, Google's. Although it is not part of Internet.org, Google too has expressed concern over this issue, and its response is something called Project Loon, a network of high-altitude helium balloons that will, some day, in theory, continuously circle the globe, beaming wi-fi down to remote areas. It sounds loopy and romantic, but then again so did self-driving cars. When last sighted, Project Loon was well into practical trials in a remote part of Brazil, working on adding LTE and on getting its balloons to stay up longer.

This is a 15% solution, focused on areas that have no Internet access whatsoever. Facebook is looking at these areas too. In March it bought a company called Ascenda that makes solar-powered drones and folded it into an internal group called the Connectivity Lab, headed by Yael Maguire, a highly regarded director of engineering at Facebook. In broad outline, the plan is to put up a fleet of drones, each one the size of a 747 but ultralight, which will cruise at 60,000-plus feet, geosynchronously. In conjunction with a network of satellites and a new laser communications technology, the drones will beam the Internet to places that conventional infrastructure



50

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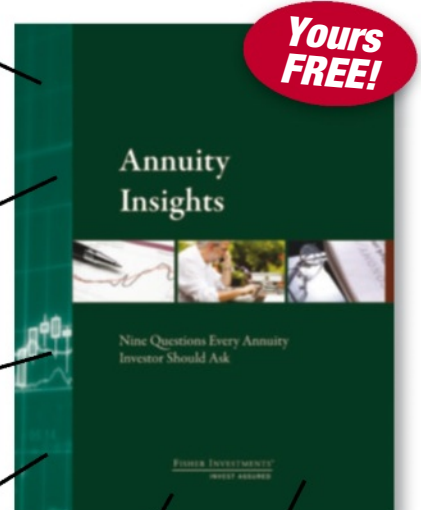
The serious downside of fixed, indexed and variable annuities. (Page 2)

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can't reach. "Our hypothesis is that you need some unusual technologies," Maguire says. "We have a bunch of long-term, very high-risk programs that we believe are going to dramatically change the way in which we provide access economically."

Google also has a drone program—in April it bought one of Ascenta's competitors, Titan Aerospace—but what's notable about its approach so far is that it has been almost purely technological and unilateral: we want people to have the Internet, so we're going to beam it at them from a balloon. Whereas Facebook's solution is a blended one. It has technological pieces but also a business piece (making money for the cell-phone companies) and a sociocultural one (luring people online with carefully curated content). The app is just one part of a human ecosystem where everybody is incentivized to keep it going and spread it around. "Certainly, one big difference is that we tend to look at the culture around things," Zuckerberg says. "That's just a core part of building any social project." The subtext being, all projects are social.

Ello Goodbye

I ASKED ZUCKERBERG, IN THE SPIRIT OF midlife reflectiveness, what he thought of the various popular critiques of Facebook: that it's addictive, that it promotes narcissism, that it interferes with face-to-face contact between loved ones. In 2012, Sherry Turkle, a psychologist and MIT professor, wrote a blistering op-ed in the *New York Times* about the way social media like Facebook reinforce but also impoverish people's relationships, stripping out essential elements of human contact. As Turkle put it, "We have sacrificed conversation for mere connection."

Once again, zero traction. "I actually don't read most of the coverage about Facebook," Zuckerberg says. "I try to learn from getting input from people who use our services directly more than from pundits. But yeah, I've heard the general critique. Whenever any technology or innovation comes along and it changes the nature of something, there are always people who lament the change and wish to go back to the previous time. But, I mean, I think that it's so clearly positive for people in terms of their ability to stay connected to folks."

I asked him about Ello, an upstart for-pay social network built on the premise that it doesn't show you ads and doesn't harvest your personal information. When a social network does those things, Ello's

manifesto argues, "You're the product that's being bought and sold." Zuckerberg's take was, as usual, practical: whatever ethical merits it might have, the business model won't scale. "Our mission is to connect every person in the world. You don't do that by having a service people pay for." I suggest that Facebook's users are paying, just with their attention and their personal information instead of with cash. A publicist changes the subject.

But before that happens Zuckerberg also notes—and it was the only time I saw him display irritation—that Apple CEO Tim Cook wrote something similar in September in a statement spelling out Apple's privacy policy: "When an online service is free, you're not the customer. You're the product." The shot was probably meant for Google, but Facebook was definitely in the blast radius. "A frustration I have is that a lot of people increasingly seem to equate an advertising business model with somehow being out of alignment with your customers," Zuckerberg says. "I think it's the most ridiculous concept. What, you think because you're paying Apple that you're somehow in alignment with them? If you were in alignment with them, then they'd make their products a lot cheaper!"

People sometimes ask me if I think that Zuckerberg is a little bit "on the spectrum," as the saying goes. My answer is no. In fact, I sometimes wonder if he might be one of the most mentally healthy people I've ever met. He's extremely smart, but he doesn't have any of the neurotic self-consciousness or self-doubt that often accompany high intelligence. His psyche, like his boyish face, is unlined. His drives are unconfused: when he wants something, he sics his hugely powerful and rapacious intellect on it, and usually it comes trotting back with the prey held gently in its jaws, even if the prey gets a little bruised along the way. He's

Learning curve Elementary-school students in Chandauli attend class in a building without electricity or running water

concerned with nuance and subtle shades of meaning only to the extent that they're of practical use to him, which means not at all. His faith in himself and what he's doing is total. He may be wrong, but he's not cynical; he's wholly ingenuous.

One might argue that somebody who shapes the social lives of a billion people and counting ought to have a more finely wrought sense of human nature, a deeper appreciation for what is lost when a new technology becomes part of our lives as well as what is gained. That would certainly be nice, but like the nervous and insecure, people with finely wrought sensibilities rarely build companies like Facebook. And maybe it doesn't matter. Over the past decade, humanity hasn't just adopted Facebook; we've fallen on it like starving people who have been waiting for it our entire lives, as if it were the last missing piece of our social infrastructure as a species. Pundits are free to wring their hands and mumble their nuances on Ello. Judging by their behavior, most people don't care.

Universal Internet access has, like Facebook, some of the feel of manifest destiny. The tipping point is already past, digital threads are woven too deeply into human life. We can't go back, only forward. And if someone's going to make it happen, it might as well be Zuckerberg. Talking to him, you have an eerie sense that as crude as his methods sometimes are, he is among those who will win the future—he is among the technologists who have replaced poets as, in Shelley's phrase, the unacknowledged legislators of the world. "We feel like this is just an important thing for the world," Zuckerberg says, "and there are no steps that are clear steps to make this an awesome business or to have it fully rolled out across the world, but I'm pretty confident we can do it. I'm pretty confident it's going to be a good thing."

The real difference between Facebook's first decade and its second may be that when Zuckerberg started out, he genuinely seems not to have realized how big Facebook was going to get, and how much power he had. "If you asked me in the beginning what would happen in our first decade," he says, "I would have been pretty off." He underestimated himself. It was a rare mistake. He's unlikely to make it again. ■

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FACEBOOK'S
REVENUE IN THE
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NATION

Fraternity Row

A crisis at the University of Virginia raises new concerns about the role of Greek life in college sexual assaults

BY ELIZA GRAY

THE STRETCH BETWEEN Thanksgiving and Christmas tends to be a festive time at the University of Virginia. After studying hard for final exams, many students toast semester's end with punch-filled cups at holiday parties thrown by fraternities at their rambling redbrick mansions along Charlottesville's Rugby Road. Events like tacky Christmas-sweater cocktails and Phi Delta Theta's caroling have become yearly rituals—no small thing at a university that takes tradition as seriously as UVa.

But instead of the sound of clinking glasses, Rugby Road was filled on a recent night with the angry chants of students and faculty carrying signs reading **END RAPE** and **TAKE BACK THE PARTY**. Their protest was prompted by a harrowing story published in *Rolling Stone* on Nov. 19, which told of a student being gang-raped at a UVa fraternity house and a school community that apparently failed to respond. By Nov. 22, UVa president Teresa Sullivan announced she was suspending all Greek organizations and their social activities

until Jan. 9 while the school reviewed its policies for handling sexual assault. In her statement, Sullivan leaned on a quote from Thomas Jefferson, who founded UVa in 1819: "It is more honorable to repair a wrong than to persist in it."

And with that, Mr. Jefferson's university took center stage at a critical moment in the roiling national debate about rape on college campuses. This has been a year of reckoning for America's institutions of higher learning, with so many developments that *TIME* devoted its May 26 cover to the subject. Some 90 schools, including UVa, are under investigation by the Department of Education for mishandling sexual-assault cases. Many more have overhauled their misconduct policies in an attempt to avoid a similar fate.

Since the Obama Administration began its campaign against campus sex assault in 2011, schools have responded by launching peer-awareness programs, tightening disciplinary procedures and beefing up support staff for survivors. But the circumstances surrounding the horrific allegations at UVa are casting light



Speaking out Protesters
gather in front of the Phi Kappa
Psi fraternity house at the
University of Virginia on Nov. 22



on a part of the problem that has gotten far less attention: the role that fraternities can play in creating a climate for sexual assault. At many schools, frats are the hub of campus social life—which means they're also a center for the binge drinking and codified social structures that experts say fuel the assault problem. Research shows that more than three-quarters of sexual-assault victims were incapacitated at the time of the attack. Truly getting a handle on assault, these advocates argue, means confronting the reality that fraternities are often a primary, if unintentional, enabler.

"You can't prioritize a group over an epidemic," says Andrea Pino, a 2014 graduate of the University of North Carolina and a co-founder of End Rape on Campus. "Unless you want to say rape is part of tradition, you need to start to correct that behavior."

A Troubling Dynamic

GREEK ORGANIZATIONS OCCUPY A HALLOWED place at many American institutions, with powerful alumni who are often among a school's most generous donors. Their pull is especially strong at UVa, where nearly a third of undergraduates are members of fraternities or sororities. Many more students rely on their parties, particularly those under 21. "Frankly, for first years—and this is true all over the country—they are coming to college and looking to drink," says Jalen Ross, the president of UVa's student council and a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. "They can't do it in dorms, they don't have friends in apartments, so typically for first years, the way they engage in social life is to go to fraternities."

This can create a troubling dynamic for women. Sororities are dry at UVa—as they are at most schools—largely due to the cost of liability insurance. This means fraternities are often the only social organizations with the off-campus space and liability insurance to throw big, booze-fueled parties. For underage women, getting in tends to require passing muster with a gatekeeper. "The men police the doors," says Susan Fraiman, a UVa English professor who is active in the effort to reform Greek life on campus. "Students tell me that they evaluate women on the basis of their appearance, what they are wearing. Women are not at all on their own turf. They are in a space where they don't know the layout. They get separated from their friends."

These conditions can be particularly



fertile for sexual predators. In a respected government-sponsored survey of more than 6,000 undergraduates at two large public universities in 2007, over a quarter of incapacitated sexual-assault victims reported that their assailant was a fraternity member. The kegs of cheap beer and barrels of sweet, high-proof punch that are a central draw of many frat parties can be a prime culprit.

"Fraternities can be a conduit for people that do want to commit these acts," says Ashley Brown, a fourth-year student at UVa who heads One Less, a campus rape-survivors' support group. "It's a perfect storm of anonymity and inebriation."

Those were the circumstances in the gruesome account of rape that has rocked UVa. In the *Rolling Stone* story, a freshman woman describes how an invitation to a fraternity party in the fall of 2012 quickly turned into a violent assault at the hands of seven frat brothers in Phi Kappa Psi's white-columned mansion on Rugby Road. The article said the student was dissuaded from pressing charges by friends. Even after she reported the incident to school administrators, the alleged rapists faced no consequences, the story claimed. That

outcome was depressingly common at UVa, according to the story: Since 1998, 183 people have been expelled for honor-code violations like cheating, but none have been kicked out for sexual assault.

UVa says it has asked Charlottesville police to examine the matter; as of Dec. 3, that inquiry had not yet crossed the threshold of becoming a formal criminal investigation. For its part, Phi Kappa Psi says it is conducting its own investigation and will cooperate with authorities.

Meanwhile, questions have been raised about the credibility of the article, which relied solely on the account of the victim, identified only by her first name. And the writer, Sabrina Rubin Erdely, has acknowledged that she never interviewed the men accused of the rape. But for top officials at UVa, which is still reeling from the discovery in October that sophomore Hannah Graham had been killed and from the 2010 murder of a student by her abusive boyfriend and classmate, the story served as an overdue wake-up call.

"If part of our culture is broken, then it's time to fix it," Sullivan, the UVa president, tells *TIME*.



Fraternity members are responsible for 28% of sexual assaults in which the victim is incapacitated

Fraternity men are three times as likely to commit sexual assault

The nation's 800 college campuses are home to 6,093 fraternities

Campus outcry Postings at UVa's Peabody Hall show responses to allegations of a fraternity gang rape

Complicated Relationship

EVEN BEFORE THE LATEST ALLEGATIONS AT UVa, some schools had taken steps to rein in fraternities tied to assaults. On Dec. 1, Wesleyan University banned the Psi Upsilon fraternity chapter from holding social events until the end of 2015 after two of its members were dismissed for sexual misconduct. The move followed an earlier directive that fraternities go coed within three years, an attempt to neutralize the power imbalance that can lead to predatory behavior. In May, Amherst College prohibited students from joining off-campus frats. On Nov. 3, faculty at Dartmouth held a nonbinding vote in favor of eliminating the Greek system. And just days before the *Rolling Stone* article was published, Brown University suspended its Phi Kappa Psi chapter after two women said they were drugged at one of its parties and one said she was assaulted. (One student tested positive for the date-rape drug GHB.)

But such measures are relatively rare, and Dartmouth, for one, is unlikely to take up the faculty on its recommendation. There are more than 6,000 fraternity chapters on 800 campuses across the U.S.,

and schools are often unwilling or unable to exercise much oversight over them.

That's partly because administrators' authority can be surprisingly limited. At most schools, fraternities are chapters of national organizations, and their houses are often privately owned. (UVa has what is called a Fraternal Organization Agreement, or FOA, with the national fraternities, which grants recognition to chapters but lets them operate independently.) This means that universities have few legal avenues to crack down on fraternities' worst excesses. The responsibility for dealing with criminal activity inside fraternity houses often falls to local law enforcement, which can create confusion for students and community members about who's in charge.

At UVa, for example, the Charlottesville police have jurisdiction over most of the fraternity houses. Six houses that are on campus, however, are patrolled by the school's police force. And all the houses are privately owned, which means school officials have little control over what goes on inside. "They have a Fourth Amendment right to secure their homes," Sullivan

says. It takes probable cause—like noise complaints or reports of a fight—for police to intervene.

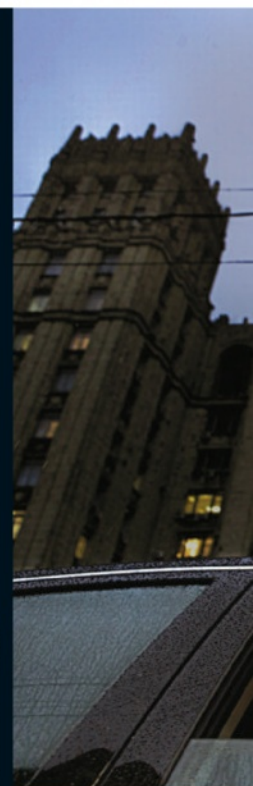
Of course, the overwhelming majority of fraternity members are not rapists, and Sullivan goes out of her way to cast sexual assault as a broader cultural problem. "It's a mistake to view the Greek system as monolithic," she says. "They are very different from one another. A lot of leadership comes from some of the Greek houses, so I think it is important when we talk about this to try not to stereotype them as if they are all exactly the same."

Sullivan does, however, want to revise the FOA so that it "has more teeth in it" and give the university broader authority over fraternities. Regulating booze is a top priority. "I'd also give them some other ideas," Sullivan says. "One would be serving only beer and only in the original container. The days of the trash can full of punch have to be over."

One proposal suggested by the students would require that bedroom doors be locked when fraternities host parties. Another would restructure the university's yearly bid night—when fraternities give out bids to prospective members—which has become an evening of particularly high risk for sexual assault because of the high volume of alcohol-drenched celebrations.

Such changes will depend on a larger cultural shift, which is a challenge at one of the last major public universities to go coed (UVa admitted women starting in 1970, nearly 100 years after peer institutions around the U.S.) and where the archetype of the hard-drinking Southern gentleman has proved particularly resilient. "We are very interested in changing the culture so that people are more free to come forward and don't pay a high social cost," Sullivan says.

Those changes would be welcome, but reforms to the fraternity system are merely the latest step in the ongoing process of reckoning with a problem that has been neglected for decades. "UVa has a deeply rooted culture that depends on fraternities. It's not like banning alcohol is going to make that go away," says Pino, the survivors' activist. "It's not going to go away by the time 2020 graduates. It's going to take a long time and an iron fist. A person who commits a sexual assault doesn't deserve a UVa degree."



RUSSIA'S FIFTH

Vladimir Putin is stirring up Russian speakers in Eastern Europe—and using them





COLUMN

to expand Moscow's influence BY SIMON SHUSTER/MOSCOW



ONCE A YEAR, BENEATH THE neo-Gothic spires of the Foreign Ministry building in Moscow, Russian diplomats from around the world gather to receive their President's orders. The summit this year took place in July, a few months after Russia had invaded and annexed the Ukrainian region of Crimea. The address from President Vladimir Putin laid out the new priority for his diplomatic corps: defending ethnic Russians not living in Russia itself.

In Ukraine, Putin said, "militant nationalists" were rising again, leaving millions of ethnic Russians marooned and helpless outside the borders of the motherland. "I want you all to understand," Putin intoned from the dais, the heavy red drapes of the stage sagging behind him, "our country will continue to defend the rights of Russians, of our compatriots abroad, using everything we have in our arsenal."

Since Putin's speech, Russia has taken a variety of steps to increase the Kremlin's influence over the roughly 10 million ethnic Russians living in Eastern Europe. It has sent envoys to rally and organize the Russian speakers living in the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. It has reinforced its military presence and held a series of war games along its western border. It has poured investments into the state-run news networks that beam the Kremlin's spin to Russian speakers in the region. Russian officials have used every opportunity to echo Putin's pledge of protection. But Russia's military support for separatists in eastern Ukraine has sent the clearest message to Russians everywhere: Moscow has your back.

In the jargon of Russia's military brass, these efforts are part of a strategy known as hybrid warfare. Strategists with Kremlin ties say the plan combines propaganda, diplomacy and, eventually, special-forces troops entering foreign territories in the guise of local rebel forces. Above all, hybrid warfare requires sympathizers inside the country. "In order to wage a hybrid war," says Konstantin Sivkov, who served as a strategist for the Russian General Staff from 1995 to 2007 and now heads a military think tank in Moscow, "you need a serious opposition force inside the target

Shadow war Clockwise from top left: a soldier in the Latvian capital of Riga; the Russian diplomat Konstantin Dolgov; a conservative rally in Latvia; offices at the TV station RT

country, a so-called fifth column, which is a force that is prepared to rise up in support of the foreign invader.”

Putin has used this tactic in Ukraine with great success, annexing Crimea and stirring a pro-Russia separatist uprising in eastern Ukraine. In both cases, local Russian-speaking communities acted as that fifth column. The resulting war between government forces and separatists has claimed more than 4,000 lives and displaced more than a million people. With Russia's support, the separatists have managed to carve off a breakaway state they call Novorossiya—New Russia—forcing Ukraine to face the loss of its industrial heartland in the east.

The Baltic states, thriving members of the E.U., are far more stable than Ukraine—and less vulnerable to Russian interference. All three of the Baltic states are members of the NATO alliance, which includes the U.S. and most European nations. Under Article 5 of the treaty that binds NATO together, Washington and its 27 allies are obliged to come to the defense of any member attacked by a foreign power. Should Russia invade Estonia or Latvia, perhaps using the rationale that it is protecting the Russian minorities in those countries—just as it did in Crimea—the West would face a sobering choice: go to war with a nuclear-armed state or back down and accept that NATO is no more. So far, U.S. President Barack Obama has indicated that he will stand by Article 5—and the anxious Baltic states. “We have a solemn duty to each other,” Obama said in September when visiting Tallinn, the capital of Estonia. “An attack on one is an attack on all.” But it may not be easy to apply Cold War rules to the age of hybrid warfare.

Close Encounters

THAT VISIT TO TALLINN CAME AS TENSIONS between Russia and the West had reached a level unseen since the end of the Cold War. In the first 10 months of the year, NATO warplanes scrambled to respond to more than 100 Russian violations of the alliance's airspace. That was triple the number of such incidents recorded in 2013, and they included flights by Russian fighter jets and nuclear-capable bombers near the Baltic Sea. In September, just two days after Obama's visit to Estonia, that country's President claimed invasion of his territory when Russian agents allegedly swept across

the border, kidnapped an Estonian security officer and took him to Moscow to stand trial on charges of espionage. He faces 20 years in prison if convicted. The following month, nearly the entire Swedish navy was deployed to hunt for a suspected Russian submarine in the Stockholm archipelago. Moscow denied the submarine's existence, even as Sweden offered sonar images to prove what it called a “gross and unacceptable violation” of its sovereignty.

The U.S. has also rushed to respond to Russia's perceived threat. This fall some 600 American forces equipped with tanks and armored vehicles were deployed to Poland, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia to reassure those allies. At a NATO summit of Foreign Ministers on Dec. 2, alliance leaders approved an interim quick-reaction force of several hundred ground troops, meant to deter any Russian aggression until a larger NATO force of 4,000 to 6,000 troops becomes operational in 2016.

But these limited military initiatives seem inadequate to experts like Ivo Daalder, who served as the U.S. ambassador to NATO from 2009 until the end of last year. Over the past quarter-century, the West has gradually turned its focus to post-Cold War challenges like terrorism. But to Russia's defense establishment, the Cold War never ended. Russia's official military doctrine, published in 2010, still lists NATO expansion as the main threat to Russian security. All the while, NATO's war machine in Eastern Europe has fallen into neglect. By the time Daalder's term as ambassador ended last year, he notes, “our infrastructure, including the basics, was just very poor to nonexistent.”

U.S. allies in NATO have failed for years to meet their minimum spending commitments on defense, which the alliance has no way to enforce other than

peer pressure and public rebukes. Over the past five years, while Russia has increased its defense spending by about 50%, NATO countries in Europe have cut their spending by 20%. But it will require more than a return to Cold War budgets and strategies to address the threat of Russian expansionism, especially since that threat no longer stems only from tank columns and ballistic missiles. “Russia has thrown out the rule book of post-Cold War security policy,” Daalder says. In its stead is a multifaceted strategy designed to unsettle the West under the guise of a seemingly noble goal: protecting ethnic Russians from neo-Nazi persecution in Europe.

Echoes of History

KONSTANTIN DOLGOV, A BRAWNY, BESPECTACLED diplomat, is the Foreign Ministry official in charge of defending the rights of ethnic Russians living outside the motherland, with a particular focus on the Baltics. That role makes him the point man of the global mission that Putin spelled out in July—which is why, in an interview with *TIME*, Dolgov returns again and again to a single theme: There is a fascist menace sweeping through Europe today, just as it did in the 1930s. “The ghost of neo-Nazism is haunting Europe, except it's not just a ghost anymore,” he says. “That disease, the bacteria of neo-Nazism, is spreading across Europe.”

There is no real evidence of what Dolgov is alleging—arguably the biggest security threat to Europe is Putin himself. But that hasn't stopped Dolgov from trumpeting the danger. In mid-September, about two weeks after Obama's visit to Estonia, Dolgov traveled to the capital of neighboring Latvia and presided over a summit of pro-Russian organizations from across the Baltic states. The forum was Dolgov's chance to encourage the ethnic Russians' sense of victimhood, to attack the policies of the Baltic governments and to promise them Moscow's protection from what he called the “neo-Nazi threat” to ethnic Russians in the Baltics.

“We will not make peace with the creeping incursions against the Russian language that we see in the Baltics,” he said from the podium that day, according to a transcript. “A huge portion of our compatriots abroad, entire segments of the Russian world, continue to face serious obstacles in securing their rights and legal interests.” He urged the Russians in

Russia ‘will continue to defend the rights of Russians, of our compatriots abroad, using everything we have in our arsenal.’

—VLADIMIR PUTIN, RUSSIAN PRESIDENT



Digging in U.S. troops deployed to Latvia this fall, part of a 600-strong force meant to reassure Baltic states nervous about Russian aggression

the hall to organize and unify in defense of those rights—with Moscow's support. "From our side, I assure you, our firm, of-fense actions shall continue apace."

Coming six months after Russia's annexation of Crimea, the speech horrified officials across the Baltics, where memories of a half-century of occupation by Moscow are anything but distant. But Dolgov may be plowing fertile ground. More than a million ethnic Russians were resettled in the Baltics in the decades after World War II as part of a Soviet program of "Russification." Today even the children and grandchildren of those Russian migrants often feel a greater bond to Moscow than to the Baltic country of their birth. And they may have a reason for grievance: the Russians living in Estonia and Latvia were not granted automatic citizenship after the Soviet Union collapsed. Instead, since the early 1990s, they have been obliged to take tests in their countries' history and in the official state languages before becoming citizens. Hundreds of thousands of ethnic Russians have refused to accept the terms of citizenship in Latvia and Estonia. As a result, they have been left with the demeaning legal status of "noncitizens," which deprives them of a

number of rights, including the right to vote and run for public office.

So Dolgov—and Putin—have some basis for their claims that Russians are being oppressed in the Baltics. But that criticism does not give Russia the right to meddle in their neighbors' business, says Andrejs Pildegovics, state secretary of the Latvian Foreign Ministry. "Russia is trying to use these chauvinistic policies," he tells *TIME*, "trying to fight for the hearts and minds of people."

Divide and Conquer

WHOEVER CREATED IT, THE DIVISION within the Baltics has served Moscow's interests. The majority of people in several cities in the Baltics are ethnic Russians who feel a deep connection to Moscow. They watch Russian television, read Russian books and send their children to Russian-language schools. Mihails Hesins, an ethnic Russian noncitizen who lives in the Latvian capital of Riga, has refused to take the naturalization exam in the Latvian language. He is bitter about what he sees as the state's suppression of his culture and has no trust in the government. "And when there is no one to trust," he says, "a person still needs to trust someone, and the only person left is Russia."

The fight is on for the allegiance of Russian speakers like Hesins, and no one understands that better than the Latvian authorities. Yet they've done little to placate the Russians within their border, instead rallying their NATO allies against

Moscow. And the alliance, for its part, has begun to respond. At a major NATO summit in September, the allies agreed to shift their focus back to the Cold War task of deterring Russia. They even pledged to prepare a response to the kind of hybrid warfare that Russia deployed in Crimea. To this end, NATO committed to keeping a continued presence near Russia's borders, involving air, land and naval forces deployed on a rotating basis.

What is worrisome for the Baltics is that the NATO summit did not clarify the key dilemma that hybrid warfare raises: What would trigger an Article 5 action between the Baltics' NATO allies? It may well be that NATO leaders are purposefully leaving the answer to that question vague, to give themselves strategic flexibility. President Obama's struggles over Syria's chemical weapons demonstrate the drawbacks of drawing explicit red lines in geopolitics. But as the cases of Crimea and eastern Ukraine have shown, Russian incursions are built to look like homegrown rebellions, allowing Moscow plausible deniability—and complicating any Western response. A similar move against the Baltics is "the chilling scenario I most worry about," says Matthew Bryza, a former U.S. diplomat who now heads the International Centre for Defence Studies, a think tank based in Estonia.

Back at the Foreign Ministry in Moscow, Commissioner Dolgov dismisses such fears as an "aberration" in the minds of Baltic leaders and their American friends. He acknowledges that in Russia's view, there are parallels to be drawn between Ukraine and the Baltics, namely that "neo-Nazism is what unites Ukraine and the Baltic states today. And Russia is ready to fight back against this. But we will continue fighting back only with the instruments of international law."

By Russia's interpretation of international law, however, the invasion and annexation of Crimea earlier this year were perfectly legal. Such assurances provide cold comfort to the leaders of the Baltic states. "The situation has changed this year due to Russian activities in Ukraine," says Raimonds Vejonis, the Latvian Defense Minister. "We must be ready to adapt to the new situation, ready to react." The only question is whether the alliance can adapt nimbly enough to keep up with Russia's unpredictable brand of shape-shifting warfare. —WITH REPORTING BY CHARLOTTE MCDONALD-GIBSON/RIGA ■



Danger zone *This artist's representation highlights the potential hazard from an exploding air bag*



BUSINESS

BLOW OUT

AIR BAGS ARE MEANT TO SAVE LIVES. NOW A MASSIVE RECALL SHOWS HOW THEY SOMETIMES CAN TURN DEADLY

BY BILL SAPORITO

FORENSIC INVESTIGATOR SAL FARIELLO, whose job is to deconstruct car crashes, has witnessed a catalog of carnage caused by air bags over the past two decades. In his collection, there is a photo of a woman who has been horribly scarred by an inflating air bag. There's an X-ray of a driver's broken wrists snapped in the "fling zone" of an air bag that mashed both arms from a 10-and-2 position into the car's roof. He can cite numerous drivers who suffered torn aortas or lacerated brain stems, all the result of being "punched" by an air bag inflating at 200 m.p.h. (322 km/h). "What's sitting in the front of the steering wheel is an explosive device," explains Fariello, the author of *Airbag Injuries: Causation & Federal Regulation*. "Nasty, unexpected events can occur."

None have been nastier than the injuries and deaths caused by exploding inflators in air bags made by automotive supplier Takata Corp., based in Tokyo. Its air bags have been blamed for killing five motorists in the U.S. so far. More than 10 million cars from 10 makers—including BMW, Chrysler, Honda, Nissan and Toyota—have been recalled. On Nov. 26, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) ordered Takata to expand its most recent recall from a regional one to a national one. Takata declined on the basis that the problem is confined to areas like Florida with high relative humidity. Toyota and Honda are following NHTSA's advice and issued a national recall. All the cars are from model year 2011 or older.

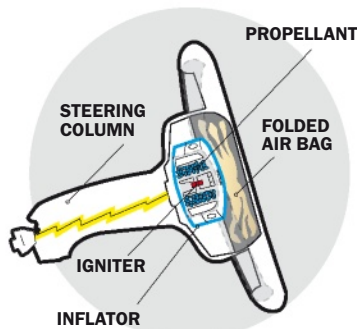
Takata's suspect inflation canisters contain a propellant—tablets of ammonium nitrate—that is ignited at the onset of a crash to initiate a chemical reaction that produces

HOW AIR BAGS WORK

THEY DEPLOY ONLY IN CERTAIN CRASH CONDITIONS. DEFECTS CAN HARM THE VEHICLE'S OCCUPANTS

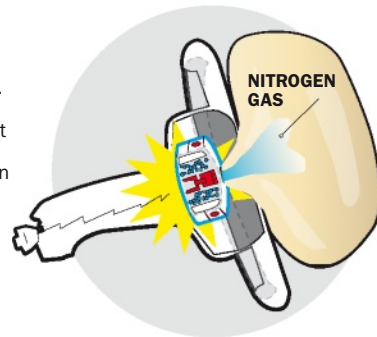
IMPACT

Sensors in your car detect the pulse of impact as well as the position of occupants, sending signals to the electronic control unit in the middle of the car. An algorithm decides whether to deploy the air bags and at what force—full or partial power.



DEPLOYMENT

Air-bag inflators are small metal containers that hold an igniter and a propellant. In a crash, the ignited propellant triggers a chemical reaction that produces nitrogen gas, which fills the bag rapidly.



nitrogen gas to fill the bag. Moisture may be destabilizing the ammonium nitrate. In the faulty inflators, the blast shatters the canister, sending metal shards through the air bag toward the driver. Arriving at the scene of one such incident, police thought the victim had been shot in the face before crashing. "My understanding is our products in this accident worked abnormally," said Hiroshi Shimizu, who is in charge of Takata's global quality assurance, when prodded by Nevada Senator Dean Heller during Senate-committee testimony on Nov. 20.

On Dec. 2, Toyota called for a joint industry initiative to independently test the Takata bags. "The safety, security and peace of mind for our customers are our highest priority, and I believe this is shared with all the other automakers," said Simon Nagata, CEO of Toyota's North American manufacturing unit.

Perhaps these scenes—accident reports detailing both gore and tragedy, congressional hearings well stocked with outrage, and executives who struggle for the right tone of response—should come as no surprise. It has, after all, been a very bad year for the auto industry. General Motors' recall of 2.6 million vehicles earlier in 2014 stemmed in part from defects that led to air bags' not deploying at all, causing injury and death.

But the Takata crisis once again reminds us that this foundational piece of auto safety equipment has always carried the risk of injury—and death—riding shotgun. People have been hurt because they are the wrong size, shape or age to get the optimal benefit from a device first designed for an average male. And now, in Takata's case, because of a defect.

How Did We Get Here?

AN AIR BAG IN DEPLOYMENT HAS TO FIRST measure—and then counter—the considerable inertial forces that are brought to

bear when your car crashes into another vehicle or object. In a collision, your car stops abruptly, but you don't. Your head and body keep moving forward, translating that energy according to Newtonian physics until some other force arrests it. Before the advent of air bags and seat belts, this "velocity debt" was repaid—at terrible cost—when your head or body smashed into the steering column or dashboard.

To stop your head's violent forward motion requires considerable counterviolence. After a car's accelerometers and sensors detect a crash pulse—the rapid deceleration that signals impact—an algorithm in the electronic control unit (ECU) then decides whether to deploy the air bag and at what pressure. If the ECU says deploy, the explosion that rapidly expands an air bag also hurtles it toward your head at speeds ranging from 98 m.p.h. to 200 m.p.h. (158 km/h to 322 km/h). In fact, the bag should be deflating by the time your head makes contact, creating a cushioning force that dissipates the energy of the crash by distributing it over the larger surface area of the bag. The entire process of sensing and deploying the air bag has to take place in 20 to 30 milliseconds, by which time your head has already moved forward five inches.

Air bags have been saving lives since 1973, when General Motors produced 1,000 Chevrolet Impalas equipped with air bags as an option. According to Byron Bloch, an auto-safety expert who has long campaigned for better air bags, Chevy produced a good one: a dual-pressure system that protected children from a fully powered air bag's potentially lethal force. GM was satisfied with the technology—the concept was patented in 1953—and Bloch said the company was ready to expand the program. "We were going to have dual-pressure air bags phased in the '74-'75 model year," he says.

Instead, air bags disappeared for nearly

20 years. Why? The Big Three auto companies, led by Ford boss Henry Ford II and his deputy Lee Iacocca, convinced President Richard Nixon that air bags wouldn't be cost-effective. The pressure on the Big Three to offer air bags ultimately came from smaller competitors, like Volvo, that made air bags standard equipment. With consumers clamoring for protection, Congress made air bags mandatory as of September 1998.

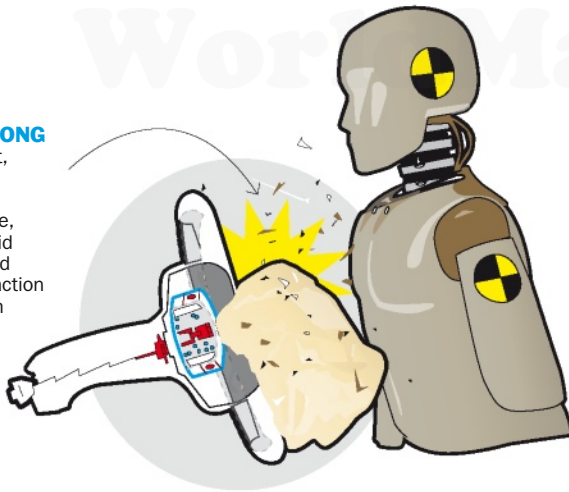
The design and testing standards of these late-1990s air bags, however, would not make them better than the ones GM used in the early 1970s. When two elderly women were killed by air bags in the early '90s, it was a lethal indication that there were flaws. "The elderly die very easily in car crashes," says Fariello, who has been a paid expert witness for both plaintiffs and defendants in injury lawsuits. The force of the deployed air bag, even in low-speed fender benders, was causing fatal chest and brain injuries. Short women were being injured because they moved their seats forward to reach the gas and brake pedals. As a result, their faces were within 10 in. of the steering wheel, which experts say is the minimum safety margin.

Auto-industry safety organizations, consumer groups, the Society of Automotive Engineers, NHTSA and the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety have debated test conditions for decades. NHTSA's frontal tests are run at 35 m.p.h. (56 km/h) into a rigid barrier using a crash-test dummy optimized for a 50th-percentile male—about 172 lb. and 5 ft. 9 in. (78 kg and 175 cm). Yet most crashes happen at speeds below 35 m.p.h., and they involve all kinds of people, objects and crash angles. Hitting a pole is different from hitting a wall or another vehicle.

The test method meant that passengers who weren't perfectly average were "out of position," in the vernacular of crash

WHAT GOES WRONG

Takata's propellant, ammonium nitrate tablets, may be degrading over time, particularly in humid climates. This could cause a violent reaction in a crash, in which the force blasts apart the inflator, causing injuries or death.



8-14 M.P.H.

Minimum crash speed (13-23 km/h) that could cause an air bag to deploy

2,213

Lives saved by air bags in the U.S. in 2012

AFTER A CRASH, IT TAKES:

0.02 SECONDS
for an air bag to deploy

0.06 SECONDS
for the passenger to hit the air bag

SOURCES: NHTSA; TAKATA

analysis. "If you are not a 50th-percentile male, something else happens," says Fariello. Something very bad, it turned out, happens to women and children. According to NHTSA's data, air bags killed 191 children from 1990 to 2009, as well as 39 women who were 5 ft. 2 in. (157 cm) or shorter.

"In the real world, crashes occur in all different directions, but we still need some standard test procedures to design around. The question is, What proportion of real-world crashes have you covered?" says Priya Prasad, a safety consultant and expert in injury biomechanics who was formerly Ford's top safety scientist. It would take several years of debate before NHTSA added a fifth-percentile female crash dummy to the test.

There's no question that air bags can and do save lives, especially in combination with advanced seat belts. But frontal-air-bag performance hasn't changed significantly in recent years, says Professor Richard Kent. He is deputy director of the Center for Applied Biomechanics at the University of Virginia, which does testing for the government and other institutions. The adoption of advanced air bags that depower in low-speed crashes, mandatory since 2006, and moving kids out of the front seat and into backseat restraints marked the last big survivability improvements. "As far as injury effectiveness, there's no reason to think it's substantially different than what it was five years ago," he says.

How Good Are Air Bags Anyway?

BUT THE BOTTOM LINE ON AIR BAGS IS that their contribution to an accident's survivability has always been incremental. Seat belts are the first and most important line of defense. Studies show that if you wear a seat belt, you have about a 45% greater chance of surviving a potentially lethal crash. Adding an air bag improves that figure to 50%, with a margin for error

in both cases. According to NHTSA, frontal air bags saved 2,213 lives in 2012, but seat belts saved 12,174 lives, more than five times as many. Keep in mind that 33,561 highway deaths were recorded in 2012. If you crash at a high speed and aren't wearing a seat belt, having an air bag in the car is as useful as having a balloon.

Can air bags get better? "In my opinion, air-bag technology is mature. It has sort of done what it is supposed to do," says Kent. There's more promise in advances elsewhere. Electronic stability control, for instance, is reducing rollovers, which are particularly lethal. More advanced seat belts and sensors offer even more possibilities. By sensing the weight and position of occupants, and whether they are belted, belts work with air bags first to pretension (that is, tighten) the shoulder strap and then let it unspool to apply the minimum force needed to restrain passengers without injuring their ribs or thorax, with the air bag arriving to cushion the head. That's particularly important for the increasing number of older drivers, who suffer a disproportionate number of chest injuries.

It might be possible, says Prasad, to move to a smarter three-stage air-bag system. More likely, he says, is that black-box data recorders now in every car combined with newer anticollision warning and

braking systems will improve the margin of safety. "You will be able to predict what type of crash. And once you start predicting, you could fire an air bag before the crash." Ultimately, self-driving cars may render the whole driver-safety issue moot. But that could take a decade or even two.

In the meantime, there are still a lot of old cars out there. Fariello recommends that you follow the New York State transportation department's advice and hold the wheel in the 9 and 3 o'clock position, as opposed to the 10 and 2 that many people were taught. If you are short, consider pedal extenders to keep your face at least 10 in. (25 cm) from the wheel. And as far as car sizes go, in a collision big beats small. Newton's laws won't have it any other way.

Fariello, Bloch and others are concerned that overweight people still face greater danger. Current testing hasn't accounted for them. According to Humatics, a company that makes crash-test dummies, obese people are 78% more likely to die in crashes than average-weight people. The company is developing a test dummy that is 273 lb. (124 kg), with a body mass index of 35.

There is no precaution that protects you if your air bag becomes a weapon, as has happened in some of the Takata incidents. Bloch, a longtime advocate for safer air bags, believes carmakers should disclose the air-bag supplier for each model. Some inflate in a basketball shape, while others are pillow shaped, which is better. Some have tethers that limit the distance they can travel, which is potentially less damaging.

Amid all this sobering news, it's worth noting that the death rate on U.S. roads is declining—it has fallen 23% since 2005 and should decrease again this year—and seat-belt usage is at a record high. We're a lot safer—and will be even more so when the defective air bags are fixed. ■



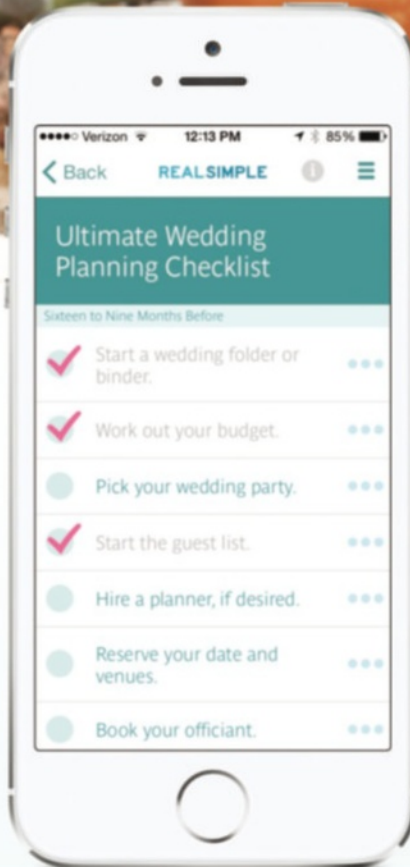
10 MILLION+

Number of cars in the U.S. recalled by 10 manufacturers for Takata air bags



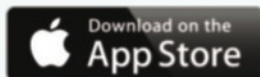
REAL SIMPLE

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FOR THE COOK



THE SECRET RECIPES

Visions of sugarplums—well, meringues, macarons, cheesecakes and baked Alaskas—dance through the pages of **Dominique Ansel's** first cookbook. You may recognize his invention before his name: Ansel brought us the cronut. But *The Secret Recipes* proves that the dessert maestro is anything but a one-trick pony—he focuses hard here on what inspires him to whip up these caloric confections and encourages his readers to think of making their desserts “impactful.” Oh, and Ansel makes one telling confession: “I’ve never had a decent chocolate-chip cookie in France.”



COMFORT FOOD

British chef **Jamie Oliver** is one of the culinary world’s most prolific cookbookers (book cookers?), starting with *The Naked Chef*, which became a phenomenon in 2000. This year’s *Comfort Food* is his 14th tome. In Oliver’s typical relaxed style, the recipes are more conversational narratives than step-by-step directives, which makes the content easy

to digest. “Comfort food” is meant to do exactly what it says through simplicity and sentimentality—chicken soup to blanket a soul, the requisite juicy burgers for a large family gathering. Plus, Oliver has gathered gustatory tips from cultures around the world. In addition to the Anglo-fied biscuits, cakes and hearty meats, you can find gyoza,

moussaka and tatin. Oliver has always had an easy, elfish quality, and his timing here is characteristically good: it happens to be the most wonderful time of the year to tuck into a giant bowl of carefully explained chili or duck lasagna, followed by some chocolate malted cookies. Be sure to leave a few on the hearth for you-know-who.





RECIPE FOR ADVENTURE BOX SET

Cooking during the holidays should never be just for grownups. **Giada De Laurentiis** has been producing kid-oriented cookbooks for several years. Her publisher recently decided to package four books from her *Recipe for Adventure* series in

a box set that covers the cuisines of Naples, Paris, Hong Kong and New Orleans. Unlike adult cookbooks—and this may make the series fun for the young at heart too—the series is fictionalized. Zia Donatella is the chef-aunt protagonist; Emilia

and Alfie are her young niece and nephew, in need of a culinary education. Around the world and through the books they go. Once you finish the set, you can visit Hawaii or Rio de Janeiro with the family and cook up even more international fun.



MASTERING MY MISTAKES IN THE KITCHEN

It's hard to believe that the editor of *Food & Wine* is responsible for too many mistakes in her kitchen, but that's the premise of **Dana Cowin's** charming and instructive cookbook. She has rallied a roster of celebrity-chef buddies, including April Bloomfield and Thomas Keller (who contributes a foreword), to help her learn from her slipups and become a better home cook.

FOR THE ANIMAL FAN

1. UNDERWATER PUPPIES

What could be better than a series of pictures of happily submarining dogs, the concept behind photographer **Seth Casteel's** 2012 book *Underwater Dogs*? Puppies underwater, of course—72 of them.

2. A LETTER TO MY CAT

For the follow-up to *A Letter to My Dog*, former *Oprah* producer **Lisa Erspamer** has collected dozens of celebrity paeans to their kitties.

3. GOOD DOG

The editors of *Garden & Gun* in Charleston, S.C., have culled some of the magazine's best material, including pieces by **Jon Meacham** and **Dominique Browning**, from its column of the same name for a book that celebrates the relationship between man and canine.

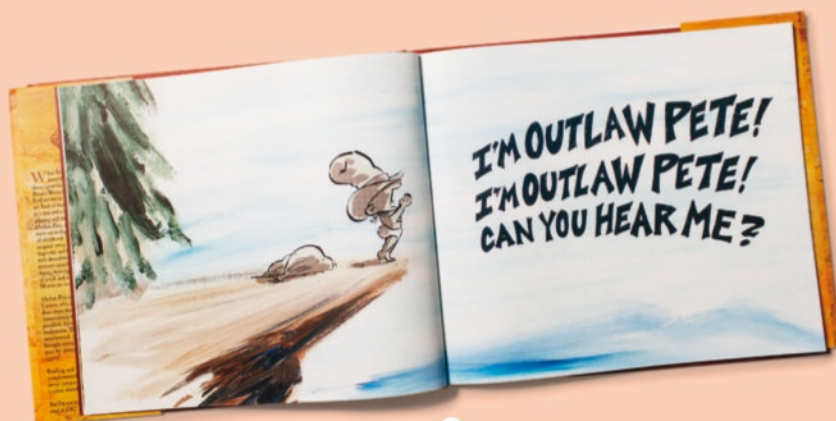
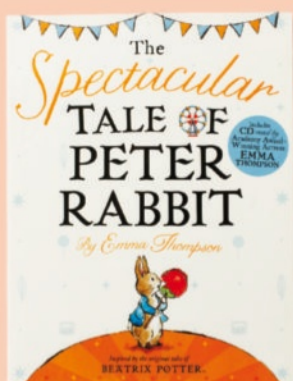




FOR THE LITTLE ONE

THE SPECTACULAR TALE OF PETER RABBIT

Oscar winner **Emma Thompson** puts a rambunctious spin on Peter Rabbit in her authorized update of Beatrix Potter's classic bunny. *Spectacular* is Thompson's third book in a series illustrated by **Eleanor Taylor**.



OUTLAW PETE

Bruce Springsteen has based his first picture book, written with **Frank Caruso**, on his song of the same name from the 2009 album *Working on a Dream*. Pete is an itty-bitty bank

robber ("at six months old, he'd done three months in jail") who is nevertheless cute. Springsteen has noted that Pete's wild, rowdy saga—filled with the kind of moral lessons

that the Boss is known for—is rough as far as kid fare goes, even if the protagonist wears diapers. "I believe," he has said, "children instinctively understand passion and tragedy."



HORTON AND THE KWUGGERBUG

We all know Horton, and the Grinch lurks around the holidays' corner. But who is the Kwuggerbug?

He's a small, devilish fellow who appeared in a series of stories by Theodor Geisel (better known as **Dr. Seuss**) that ran in *Redbook* magazine in the 1950s. Now, almost 25 years after Geisel's death, the Kwuggerbug stories and others appear in a new volume of fun.

FOR THE MOVIE BUFF

1. THE SECRET HISTORY OF WONDER WOMAN

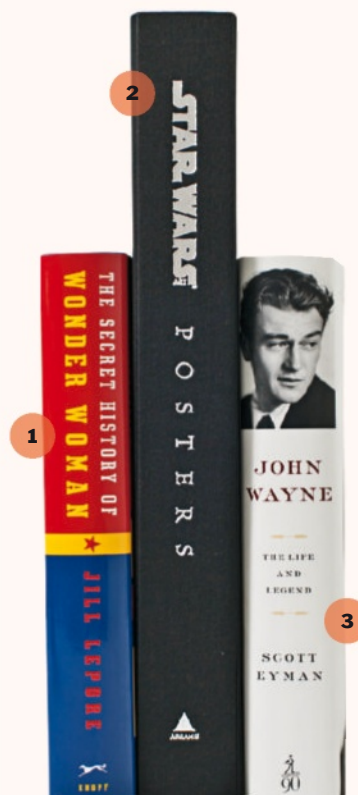
Harvard historian and *New Yorker* columnist **Jill Lepore** examines the superheroine, now staging a comeback.

2. STAR WARS POSTERS

A foreword by artist **Drew Struzan** accompanies visual material for all six *Star Wars* films (pictured: a limited-edition version).

3. JOHN WAYNE

Scott Eyman draws on interviews with the Duke and his inner circle for this account of one of America's most popular actors.



UNBROKEN

Laura Hillenbrand's smash bio of Olympian and World War II hero Louis Zamperini gets a youth-focused remake to coincide with Angelina Jolie's film version, set for release on Christmas Day. The new edition includes a bonus interview with Hillenbrand and Zamperini, who died this summer.



FOR THE YOUNG ADULT

**ROOKIE
YEARBOOK THREE**

The wildly popular online magazine Rookie has served as a go-to source of advice, rants and meditations for teenage girls since then 15-year-old **Tavi Gevinson** founded it in late 2011. Each year since, she has produced a print collection of some of the site's best content. The third installment features entries from celebrity contributors such as Shailene Woodley and Lorde, as well as interviews with Rookie role models like Kim Gordon and Sofia Coppola.

**PUFFIN IN BLOOM
BOX SET**

Graphic designer and co-founder of Rifle Paper Co. **Anna Bond** takes her talent to the covers of four classics—Frances Hodgson Burnett's *A Little Princess*, Johanna Spyri's *Heidi*, Louisa May Alcott's *Little Women* and Lucy Maud Montgomery's *Anne of Green Gables*—for a colorful stack of good reading. (And the books will look quite nice on a shelf when you're finished.)





FOR THE STYLE PHILE



ELEMENTS OF STYLE

Boston-based interior designer **Erin Gates'** first book, named for the blog she has run since 2007, blends accessible style advice with photographs of her own home and projects. Sprinkled throughout are personal musings in the witty voice that has earned her such an avid following.



THE FURNITURE BIBLE

Christophe Pourny, a French artisan with American bona fides, (like repairing George Washington's writing desk), has put together a guide for the pros, DIYers and furniture aficionados eager for tips from the expert. Pourny's practical advice on all things antique is coupled with historical notes and images of wish-you-could furniture-restoration projects. One of the most valuable lessons he imparts is actually a caution against value itself: Don't be afraid to refinish a piece and diminish its worth. Instead, play up whatever makes it most beautiful, and then enjoy it.



YVES SAINT LAURENT

Roxanne Lowit first met Yves Saint Laurent in 1978, when the designer was deep into a career of success and excess and she was just starting out behind the camera. Lowit soon became YSL's official photographer, and the two developed a friendship that lasted the rest of his life. As a result, she holds an expansive

library of photos of the late legend, as well as his muses, models and fashions, many of which she has published here, up through his last show in 2002. **Pierre Bergé**, YSL's partner in business and for a time in life, has written a foreword, and Lowit enlisted some of the photographic subjects—among them Jerry Hall and

Catherine Deneuve—to provide their memories of the master. The book is a study in glamour, with yards of rich fabrics, enormous jewels and stunning designs. And the great stories—like the time YSL ripped off his tuxedo cummerbund to make a top for Grace Jones in the wings of her show—only undergird his genius.

FOR THE *HARD TO SHOP FOR*

1. THE BEATLES LYRICS

John Lennon scribbled the lyrics to "Strawberry Fields" on a Lufthansa notepad; the first write-through made no mention of fruited plains. That's one of many insights from **Hunter Davies**, the journalist who got to know the band in the '60s and wrote their only authorized biography.

2. UNDENIABLE

Bill Nye the Science Guy made himself a household name in part by crusading for wisdom. In this book, subtitled "Evolution and the Science of Creation," he defends the theory that was part of his public debate with prominent creationist Ken Ham.

3. RESPECT

Aretha Franklin cooperated with biographer **David Ritz** for a previous book about her life, but the Queen of Soul declined to help with this one, in which Ritz touches on some difficult times, including teenage motherhood and alcohol abuse.



FOR THE *ART LOVER*



GEORG JENSEN: REFLECTIONS

The late Danish silver-smith opened his first shop in Copenhagen 110 years ago and rose to international fame as a master of Art Nouveau. Original designs have

become collectibles, and the brand lives on today. To commemorate the anniversary, **Murray Moss** and photographer **Thomas Loof** have collaborated on a coffee-

table book—with a preface from Jensen CEO David Chu and a foreword by industrial designer Marc Newson—showcasing the best Jensen pieces.



THE ANDY WARHOL DIARIES

Pat Hackett revisits the 1989 book he compiled from Warhol's 20,000 pages of diary entries for an edition that brings the artist's life into a new century and to a new audience.

33 ARTISTS IN 3 ACTS

Journalist **Sarah Thornton** puts her sociology Ph.D. to good use by examining the lives of artists, including Jeff Koons, Ai Weiwei and Marina Abramovic.



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THE WEEK
JULIANNE MOORE
IS STILL ALICE

The Culture

MOVIES

Women's Work

Gloria Steinem is one of the most famous faces of the women's-liberation movement, which laid the groundwork for modern feminism. But lesser-known figures like Kate Millett and Ellen Willis are also featured in *She's Beautiful When She's Angry*, a documentary about the movement's origins and its many debates, divisions and personalities—from the academy to the streets. The film opens in NYC on Dec. 5, with a nationwide rollout to follow.



Steinem's utopian essay "What It Would Be Like if Women Win" ran in *TIME* in 1970



TELEVISION

The Sons Also Set

The long ride for the *Sons of Anarchy* Motorcycle Club wraps up after seven seasons when the series finale airs Dec. 9 on FX. Feel free to speculate about the fates of Jax and his crew—because if there's one thing *Sons of Anarchy* has taught us, it's that no one is safe.



MUSIC

Hip-Hop Homecoming

Rapper and producer J. Cole returns Dec. 9 with *2014 Forest Hills Drive*, named for his childhood home address in Fayetteville, N.C. He has even invited fans to listening sessions there.



TELEVISION

Library Fine

On Dec. 7, TNT premieres *The Librarians*, spun off from the TV-movie franchise starring Noah Wyle as a daring archivist protecting antiquities. Now Wyle is joined by Rebecca Romijn, who plays a counter-terrorism agent.



Existential Stew

Touring TV chef Alton Brown hunts down the recipe for joy

By Jack Dickey

IT WAS A SATURDAY NIGHT IN NOVEMBER IN New York City, and at the Beacon Theatre—the '20s-era 2,800-seat house that the Allman Brothers Band sold out so many times—the TV chef Alton Brown opened his own sold-out show by rapping (rapping!) over a remixed version of the theme song for his first TV show, *Good Eats*. He cited his trade's excesses and hypocrisy while wearing doughnut-shaped bling and a fedora reminiscent of Run-DMC. In ensuing numbers, Brown sang ruefully in his Muppet-like voice of an airport shrimp cocktail that induced gastric distress after take-off and endearingly of his attempts to teach his daughter kitchen basics. He also demonstrated two ingenious cooking contraptions of his own creation: the Jet Cream, which employs two fire extinguishers and the Joule-Thomson effect to freeze a gallon of ice cream in 10 seconds, and the Mega-Bake, a 1963 Kenner Easy-Bake Oven supersized by way of 1,000-watt stage lights. The thing draws 450 amps. Brown buttressed the singing and cooking with monologues and a Twitter-fueled audience Q&A. Flatulent puppets punctuated the preshow and intermission. By the end I had laughed and marveled but had eaten nothing except for half a bag of Peanut M&M's that Brown's agent had given me. Just what kind of food show was this?

Brown has taken his Edible Inevitable Tour all over the country, selling more than 150,000 tickets since it kicked off in October 2013. The tour's fourth and final leg, which will cover 37 cities, runs from February to April. For three two-month bursts, he has performed six shows a week, rolling his truck and two buses into towns from Austin to Wichita, eating whatever the locals recommend, performing and

then packing up. He loves touring and has learned a lot, Brown says, adding, "The best doughnut in the United States? Memphis, bar none—Gibson's Donuts. The best restaurant? Fong's Pizza in Des Moines. It's a pizza place stuck inside a tiki bar with the decor of a 1960s Chinese restaurant." But he seems to have hit the road in search of answers to much tougher questions, ones concerning faith, life and the future of food education.

BROWN, 52, FIRST TURNED UP ON TELEVISION IN 1999, with *Good Eats*. He hadn't followed a recognizable TV-chef path. Although he was born in Los Angeles, he and his parents moved cross-country to their home state of Georgia when he was 7. When Brown was in sixth grade, his father—Alton Sr., who owned a local radio station and a weekly newspaper—killed himself. "He worked himself to suicide," Brown says. His mother married again, and the only child had to cope with stepsiblings. Brown says he barely graduated from high school and that it took six years and multiple schools for him to finish college, where he studied film and theater.

He eventually established a career in Atlanta as a director and cinematographer. He did camera work on Spike Lee's *School Daze* and R.E.M.'s video for "The One I Love." But he spent much of his spare time watching cooking shows, and he started thinking: If he knew food better, maybe he could leverage his filmmaking instincts to make a great show. In 1994 he abandoned his trade to attend the New England Culinary Institute in Vermont. After cooking school, he interned with a French chef and found the experience maddening. His boss offered edicts, not explanations. So Brown

Gastronomy as grand spectacle
Brown mesmerizes fans with detailed, frequently hilarious explanations of the science behind traditional cooking techniques

JOULE-THOMSON COEFFICIENT SSSSSSSIMMER IN LARD!

$$\mu_{JT} = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P} \right)_H = \frac{V}{C_P} (\alpha T - 1)$$

SSSSS EUREKA!!

ONE GALLON CHOCOLATE ICE CREAM
IN TEN SECONDS

MESSY BUT FUN
WATER BOTTLES



BRINE

MORE DANGEROUS

GRRR!

MANGO

GRRRR!

PLUG IT IN

LESS DANGEROUS

OVER-CAFFEINATED WEASEL WITH RABIES

PRODUCERS MADE ME SAY IT

COOL AND EMINENTLY PRACTICAL

"JET CREAM"

POP!

* GIVE PONCHOS TO THE AUDIENCE *

DERRICK

CHOP!

CHAMPAGNE

SAFE

DEEP FRYER



YEAST SOCK PUPPET





Prime cuts *The Edible Inevitable Tour mixes razzle-dazzle and extended culinary musings*

hatched his formula: he would study the history and science behind an ingredient or a process and then present what he had learned in a playful yet punctilious fashion. He had no signature flavors, only skills. His Southernness, the crutch for so many TV chefs, was gentle and urbane.

Good Eats became a cult hit, owing to Brown's nerdy humor—he often leaned on props and pop-culture references—and MacGyver-like kitchen methods, for which he expressed utter conviction. He disdains so-called unitaskers. He made beef jerky with air-conditioner filters and a box fan. Indeed, the *Good Eats* fan often finds himself (and it is generally, Brown says, “himself”) fishing around in the garage for some unusual tool to make the perfect dish. Brown's coconut cake calls for a hammer and screwdriver.

The overlap is nearly perfect, Brown says, between his fan base and *Doctor Who*'s. “I gave food geeks their first major congregation point,” he says. It helped that he looked the part. For most of *Good Eats*' run, Brown wore unstylish glasses and had spiky hair, and he covered his then paunchy frame with Hawaiian shirts. Now he is trim, with a distinguished beard—he shaved it off last year but couldn't stand his face without it—and says good clothes became his chief indulgence after he sold his twin-engine Cessna.

Two years ago, after 14 seasons and a Peabody Award, Brown pulled the plug on *Good Eats*. “I said, ‘I'm not gonna get canceled. I quit!’” Brown recalls. The success of all kinds of competition shows, including Bravo's *Top Chef*, had made the once educational Food Network swerve toward cook-offs. Brown's show had seemed to him perilously at odds with what increasingly looked like the Game Show Network for gluttons. The network's prime-time lineup now features frequent airings of the 2009 arrival *Chopped* and the newer *Cutthroat Kitchen*, which throws out-there obstacles at well-meaning cooks who must make gourmet food on a hot plate or without a chef's knife. The show's host, the sadist behind the sabotages, as they're called, happens to be Alton Brown.

Brown notes with a hint of despair that the Food Network pays him more for each episode of *Cutthroat Kitchen*—for which he's simply talent, playing “a Bond-villain version of myself”—than he earned for entire early seasons of *Good Eats*, a show

‘I gave food geeks their first major congregation point.’

—ALTON BROWN

he usually wrote, produced, directed and starred in. (Brown's wife DeAnna also produced the show.) Now when people ask him what he does for a living, he says he's a game-show host.

“People joke about midlife crises,” Brown says. “‘Ooh, he's gonna get a red sports car and a mistress.’ But really, I'm sitting here wondering what I'm going to be doing with the rest of my life. Is that a crisis? Yeah. But should I ignore that or run away from it? Not at all.” The tour provided him a chance to do something new and auteurish—free of influence from network executives and sponsors—while keeping very busy.

Brown has always been a workaholic. He says he has no friends except for work colleagues: “I won't pretend it's some Calvinist virtue. It's an addiction.” Brown says he is also struggling with some family troubles, which he prefers not to discuss in detail.

He's also in the midst of a crisis of faith. Brown, who was baptized in 2006, says he's “on a break” from his church. He says he can no longer abide the Southern Baptist Convention's indoctrination of children and its anti-gay stance. He's now “searching for a new belief system.”

As for work? He's shooting a new batch of *Cutthroat Kitchen* episodes this month, and then he imagines he'll be done, not just with the show but perhaps with the Food Network. He wants to make a movie, he says, with a culinary basis. And he's planning a *Good Eats*-like web series. “I'm less motivated now by money than I used to be,” he says. “I spent all of 2009 working. I don't remember anything that happened that year. I hate that. I'm at a point now in life where I need to remember stuff.”

He knows he needs some time to travel and read, he says. Brown is an obsessive rereader. Each year it's *The Great Gatsby*—he says he can't read it without weeping—and *The Sun Also Rises*. Every five years, it's *Moby Dick*. These books are wasted on high schoolers, he says. “How can you ask them to understand the struggle against the unknown? Against God?” he asks. “You can't.”

Brown says he's a loner, and I believe him. But I think back to something he said earlier. He had mentioned that he talked with some anthropologists before going on tour. And they told him that there were only two activities humans prefer to do in groups: laugh and eat. ■

Music

Riot Girl. Hitmaker Charli XCX rages against the pop-music machine

By Nolan Feeney

THE BRITISH SINGER CHARLI XCX traffics in extremes. For Icona Pop's global smash "I Love It," which she wrote and sang on, she imagined crashing cars to spite an ex-lover. Then she bragged about trashing minibars and chandeliers in luxury hotels on "Fancy," her No. 1 hit with Australian rapper Iggy Azalea. Now she's riding the wave of her first Top 10 solo hit, "Boom Clap," a song from the *The Fault in Our Stars*, in which she likens falling in love to being on drugs.

But despite how wild she sounds in her music, 22-year-old Charlotte Aitchison has been able to accomplish something rare for such a young artist. She's won both the support of pop radio and the adulation of indie-music bloggers by steering her own career and rejecting anyone else's vision but her own. She doesn't want to destroy pop music—she wants to reform it.

"I can see pop music changing into something I can really run," she says in the back of a van in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., ahead of her headlining show that evening. "There's only a few more years left of the whole plastic, overproduced, bad-lyric, throwaway pop. It's dying out because audiences are clever. Artists are running their own careers now, and that means it has to come from them. It has to come from their brain."

The singer has always marched to the beat of her own drum machine. Young artists with mainstream ambitions don't debut with an album of euphoric but left-field electro-pop (as she did on 2013's critically acclaimed *True Romance*). They don't give away massive hits to other artists (as she did with "I Love It"). And they certainly don't retreat to Sweden to write a punk rock-inspired album that further eschews Top 40 conventions. But on *Sucker*, arriving Dec. 15, Charli swaps

trunk-rattling bass lines and grimy synthesizers for crunchy guitars that are more snarling than sweet. If *True Romance* was the sugar rush of falling in love, *Sucker* is a middle finger covered in Sour Patch dust—a reinvention of her sound and a reaffirmation of all the counterintuitive career moves she's made.



Pop rebel Charli XCX's raucous sophomore album, *Sucker*, arrives Dec. 15

"I'm very judgmental of the music industry," she says. Her style typically resembles all the Spice Girls rolled into one, but today she looks more like a hipster Elvira, with an untamed mane of near-black hair, a black slip dress and black boots. "That's why I called it *Sucker*. It's me pointing the finger and calling everyone a sucker, but at the same time, I'm aware that I'm part of that pop circus."

Raised in England's Hertfordshire

County, Charli got her start posting recordings to Myspace and scoring invites to perform at illegal London raves, to which her parents happily provided transport. Those shows helped her build a buzz and land a record deal at age 16. Toward the end of recording *True Romance*, she wrote "I Love It." Thinking it didn't fit with the rest of her album, she let Swedish duo Icona Pop record it, even though her label had told her to keep it, saying she was sitting on a huge hit.

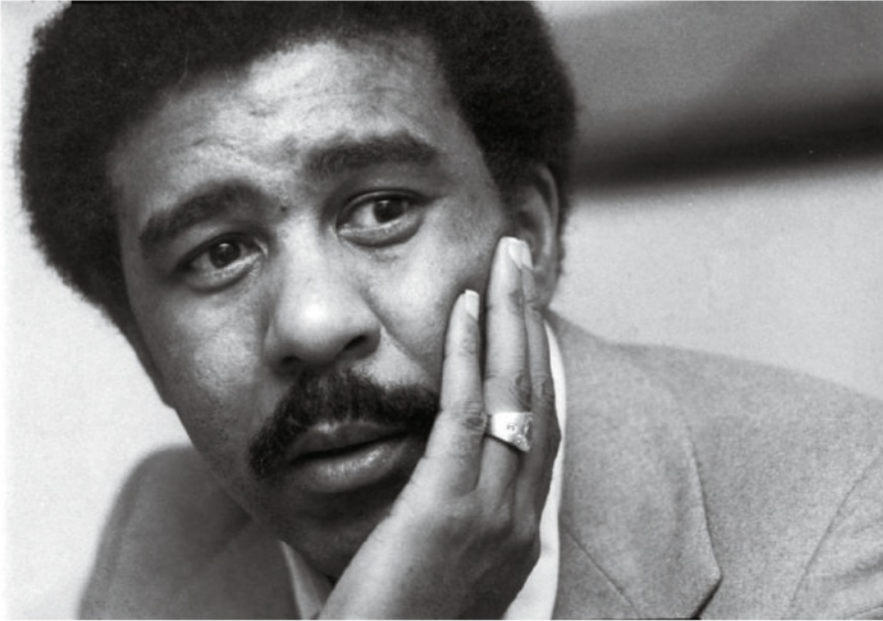
The label was right: the song's boisterous "I don't care!" hook sold more than 2 million copies in the U.S. and went to No. 1 in the U.K. But it has been wrong before. When Charli wrote "Fancy" with Azalea, she says her label "felt nothing." The song later topped the *Billboard* Hot 100 chart for seven weeks.

The success of "I Love It" had its downsides. She and producer Patrik Berger were inundated with requests to write replicas for other artists. Feeling uninspired, she and Berger holed up in Stockholm and routinely worked till sunrise banging out dozens of two-minute punk songs to vent their frustrations. "We were both tired of the machine of pop music," she says. "We just wanted to rebel against it."

She eventually went back to writing pop songs—"She can write so much, she competes with her own material," Berger says—but the punk sessions left a mark. Instead of showing off a newfound maturity, the feisty songs of *Sucker* revel in juvenile delinquency and testing limits. Charli says she and her label fought about *True Romance*, but now everyone's on board with her vision. "I never get questioned on anything now," she says.

She's taking full advantage of that freedom as she plans her next album. It's partly inspired by Japanese pop music, and she says it will sound like "another planet up in the clouds" and "intensely weird and childlike." In other words, it's yet another 180. "Just when people think they get it," she warns, "I want to change it again."

Books



The Pryor paradox *Onstage he was incisive and vulnerable; offstage he tormented anyone who got too close*

Painfully Funny. How Richard Pryor's radical humor sought truth amid chaos

By Lev Grossman



YOU COULDN'T CALL Richard Pryor's childhood Dickensian. Dickens wouldn't have lasted 10 minutes on the mean streets of Peoria, Ill., in the 1940s. Pryor spent much of his first 15 years in

brothels there; prostitution was the family business. "I saw my mother turn tricks for some drunk white man when I was a kid," he once told an interviewer. "I saw my father take the money, and I saw what it did to them." His parents fought constantly, and physically, until they split up when Pryor was 5. His father and grandmother beat him viciously. At about age 6, he was sexually abused by an older boy in an alley. The fact that Pryor became anything other than a casualty of racism and poverty is amazing. The fact that he made comedy out of his life is a miracle.

The extent to which Pryor's nightmarish childhood both made him and broke him has never been more painfully clear than in *Becoming Richard Pryor*, a sharply observed new biography by

Berkeley professor Scott Saul, who lays out the case that Pryor was not only a comic genius but also "a bellwether of the great changes that defined postwar American life, some of which he helped incite." American culture seems to be reconsidering the flawed and messy lives of its comics: Bob Hope got an excellent new biography this year, from *TIME* contributor Richard Zoglin; Bill Cosby got both a biography and a resurgence of damaging allegations of rape. We're being reminded that comedy and tragedy are connected at the root.

As a child, Pryor was timid and wide-eyed: he watched everything and forgot nothing. An indifferent, alienated student, he bounced from school to school, evolving

ing a sense of humor as a defense. He got his first big break from a sixth-grade teacher who gave him 10 minutes on Friday afternoons to perform for classmates, provided that he arrived at school on time. The genius had found his medium.

Pryor didn't just perform stand-up; he was stand-up. His routines were a way for him to try out different selves, manically cycling from character to character, looking for a persona that could give shape to the emotional chaos inside. In his early years, he tried to mimic the smooth, relatively anodyne Cosby, but his inner life was too jagged, and it kept breaking through. Throughout his career, Pryor built up styles and personas only to tear them down out of rage at their inauthenticity. "But when you're on and rolling," he is quoted as saying, referring to his album ... *Is It Something I Said?*, "nothing that I've ever touched comes close."

And he touched a lot, mainly coke and alcohol. What was creative onstage was brutally destructive offstage. There is no flattering angle from which to view it: Pryor beat up the women in his life and neglected his children. Fidelity never even seemed to occur to him—when his second wife brought their baby home from the hospital, she found him in bed with the housekeeper. His sexual politics were as backward as his racial politics were progressive: "I'm the man, and I'm in charge. That's the way I am, and every woman that is mine will do what I say, my way." Saul wisely doesn't try to reconcile the paradox.

Becoming Richard Pryor takes us only up to 1979, the year his triumphant *Live in Concert* film was released, and covers his decline toward self-immolation, in 1980, and death from a heart attack, in 2005, in an epilogue. But it gives us a riveting, frequently upsetting view of an artist wrestling with demons and the limits of his medium, fighting for a voice that was emotionally raw and politically radical. Pryor puts it better than any biographer could. "I never thought about not making it," he told an interviewer in 1967. "But the 'it' has nothing to do with show business. The 'it' I'm trying to make is me." ■

A riveting, frequently upsetting view of an artist wrestling with demons and the limits of his medium

YOU WILL
TRAVEL IN A LAND
OF MARVELS.

—JULES VERNE

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BRILLIANTLY CRISP DISPLAY • REMARKABLY THIN DESIGN
EFFORTLESS PAGE TURNING • LIGHT THAT ADJUSTS WITH YOU

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Movies

A Season for Women. Finally, complex females flourish on both sides of the camera

By Richard Corliss

A UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR stricken with early-onset Alzheimer's. An artist whose husband takes credit for her work. A witch with a hidden agenda. And the directors of the Christmas season's two most eagerly awaited dramas.

For once, Hollywood's Casandras may have to mothball their familiar (and true) plaint that women are the second-class citizens of the film business. In front of the camera and behind it, women have recently and gloriously come to the fore. The streak looks to continue through the holidays, right up to Oscar night.

Consider that in 2013 *The Hunger Games: Catching Fire*, starring Jennifer Lawrence, was the No. 1 hit in North America; it was the first year since 1965, when Julie Andrews brought the hills alive with *The Sound of Music*, that the domestic box-office champ had a top-billed female lead. At the worldwide box office, the leader was the Disney double-princess musical *Frozen*, grossing \$1.3 billion.

This summer, the Disney fantasy *Maleficent* rode Angelina Jolie's magnificence to a \$758 million global payday. Another adventure with a female lead, Scarlett Johansson's *Lucy*, earned \$459 million on a budget reported to have been \$40 million; dollar for dollar, this was the summer's most profitable smash. In early fall, the most alluring attraction was a cool blonde—Rosamund Pike's Amy Dunne in *Gone Girl*—until Lawrence

reclaimed her primacy with *The Hunger Games: Mockingjay, Part 1*. As for the Christmas movies, a little child may lead them: 11-year-old Quvenzhané Wallis in the remake of *Annie*.

December is traditionally a warm month for female-angled movies as women anchor earnest films with hopes of filling slots in the Motion Picture Academy's Best Actress nominations. This month the competition is particularly intense, headed by Julianne Moore as the professor in *Still Alice*, Amy Adams as painter Margaret Keane in *Big Eyes* and Meryl Streep as the Witch in *Into the Woods*.

The year's list of fine performances can hardly fit into a five-woman short list. Felicity Jones is splendid as Stephen Hawking's wife in *The Theory of Everything*. Reese Witherspoon gives full physical and emotional commitment to her role in *Wild* as a recovering heroin addict who takes an 1,100-mile (1,770 km) solo hike. Marion Cotillard subtly harnesses her star vitality in *The Immigrant* as a Polish newcomer to America and in *Two Days, One Night* as a cashiered factory worker who must persuade her colleagues to give up their bonuses so that she can keep her job; Cotillard earned the New York Film Critics Circle Best Actress award for both films. A long shot but a worthy one is Essie Davis' spectacular turn as a mother haunted by a children's-book demon in the acclaimed Australian thriller *The Babadook*.



Holding court Meryl Streep is the *Into the Woods* Witch, who needs a few fairy-tale items from the locals to restore her beauty

More impressive still, because rarer, is the achievement of two female directors. Jolie's *Unbroken* is the biography of Olympic athlete and World War II bombardier Louis Zamperini, who survived 47 days on a life raft in the Pacific and then two years of torture in Japanese POW camps. Ava DuVernay's *Selma* focuses on Martin Luther King Jr.'s battle for the Voting Rights Act in the wake of the bombing of an Alabama church that killed four girls. Both films, which open on Christmas Day, argue powerfully for the heroism of nonviolent resistance; both are true, gripping stories of epic sweep. If Academy voters take their cue from prerelease rapture, it will be the first time the five nominees for the Best Director Oscar include two women.

Back in the 1960s, no respectable prizes went to the "big eyes" Keane paintings of waifs with space-alien orbs. All the stuff did was sell, by the millions. What no one knew then was that Walter Keane, who built the business and took all the credit, wasn't the artist; his wife Margaret was. That his big eyes were big lies remained a secret until Margaret went public in 1970.

As Adams plays her in Tim Burton's Day-Glo-bright movie, Margaret is a pretty divorcée with a Marilyn hairdo but no visible personality; she's platinum bland and the ideal prey for Walter (Christopher Waltz) and his predatory charm. To keep her quiet and daubing away in her locked atelier, he manipulates her basement-level self-esteem.

One could argue that



Holding on Julianne Moore in *Still Alice* is pitch-perfect as a 50-year-old professor with early-onset Alzheimer's



Holding out In *Two Days, One Night*, Marion Cotillard (with Fabrizio Rongione) must fight and cajole to keep her factory job

Walter's entrepreneurial flair—he turned Margaret's big eyes into a flourishing operation that peddled not just paintings but also posters and postcards—was the equal of her artistic talent, however that may be defined. But the script by Scott Alexander and Larry Karaszewski (who also wrote Burton's biopic *Ed Wood*) keeps pursuing its view of Walter as a psycho Svengali, leaving Adams to inhabit the mousy wife who finally dares to toot the horn he's been playing.

It's a tough challenge to create the arc from a damsel who is often tearful, like the gamines she paints, to the woman who takes belated charge of her ego and her legacy, but Adams manages it with her usual acuity. In *The Fighter*, *The Master* and *American Hustle*, she proved her expertise at evok-

ing the ordinary demeanor that conceals an extraordinary will. Here Adams raises the thin material to her level. She is the fragile, then ferocious soul behind *Big Eyes*.

Women of all strengths and foibles abound in *Into the Woods*, Rob Marshall's solid version of the 1987 Broadway fairy tale from James Lapine and Stephen Sondheim. The Witch frightens the Baker's Wife (a ravishing Emily Blunt) and Cinderella (Anna Kendrick) and stokes the fury

of a lady Giant (Frances de la Tour) who's laying waste to a forest populated by craven men and impish kids. Amid the magic beans and dread curses, everybody sings Sondheim's spiky, skeptical, glorious airs.

Marshall, whose 2002 *Chicago* is the only musical since *Oliver!* in 1969 to win the Best Picture Oscar, leads his stellar cast through odd transformations, none odder than Streep's from crone to young stunner. In a career of metamorphoses, this is one of Magic Meryl's most memorable.

Memory is what has begun to elude Alice Howland, the linguistics professor Moore plays in *Still Alice*, which directors Richard Glatzer and Wash Westmoreland have adapted from Lisa Genova's 2007 novel. Alice's poise and wit—we might say her

perfection—have long been taken for granted by all who know her, not least herself. So she is the first to see warning signs: getting lost as she walks to her seminar at Columbia or stumbling into a black hole in an otherwise familiar sentence. At 50, she has started to follow the line of decay traced in Billy Collins' poem "Forgetfulness": "as if, one by one, the memories you used to harbor/decided to retire to the southern hemisphere of the brain,/to a little fishing village where there are no phones."

At first Alice is angry, crying, "I wish I had cancer!"; she could accept it if her body, not her mind, were betraying her. Worst is the indignity: forgetting where the bathroom in her home is and then why she needed to go there. Her husband John (Alec Baldwin) and grown children (Kristen Stewart, Kate Bosworth and Hunter Parrish) want to help but not to the extent of surrendering their lives—or, perhaps, soiling their memories of the Alice they've loved, who may not still be Alice.

Moore is always fearless and pitch-perfect—even in extreme roles, like the aging actress fighting for one last great part in David Cronenberg's corrosive movie satire *Maps to the Stars* (to be released in the U.S. in February). Here she is quietly magnificent, locating each poignant nuance as Alice tries valiantly if vainly to hold on to her memory, her bearings, her old cunning, herself. In a strong holiday season for women in movies, the most precious present may be this gift from Julianne Moore. ■

In front of the camera and behind it, women have recently and gloriously come to the fore

Pop Chart

LOVE IT



▲ Idina Menzel (who voices Elsa) said she hoped a *Frozen* sequel was “in the works.” The Internet agreed.

▲ After years of demand, Girl Scout troops are finally able to sell Girl Scout cookies online, including Samoas, below.



▲ Researchers from Carnegie Mellon University have been using *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* to study how reading affects the human brain.

▲ Jennifer Lawrence charted on the *Billboard* Hot 100 with “The Hanging Tree” from *The Hunger Games: Mockingjay, Part I* (even though she says she hated singing it).



VERBATIM

‘All you’ve got is a girl with high cheekbones.’

JONI MITCHELL, singer-songwriter, describing what she told a producer in order to “squench” the prospect of Taylor Swift’s portraying her in a biopic; *Variety* reported that she had been circling the role in April 2012, and Swift addressed the casting with *TIME* that October, saying, “I wish I could say it’s confirmed!”

THE DIGITS

88 seconds

Length of the *Star Wars: The Force Awakens* trailer, which hit 40 million YouTube views in less than 72 hours



WORLD TOUR What does it mean to be African? Botswana-born artist Meleko Mokgosi spent years trying to address that question visually with his eight-part painting project titled *Pax Kaffraria*. See works like *Lekgowa*, above, on display Dec. 4–7 at this year’s edition of the Art Basel Miami Beach art fair.

QUICK TALK

Gabrielle Union

In *Top Five*, opening Dec. 12, the 42-year-old actress—who broke out in the 2000 cheerleader flick *Bring It On*—portrays Erica, a *Real Housewives*-type reality-TV star who’s engaged to a famous comedian (played by Chris Rock). —NOLAN FEENEY

Top Five draws from the real lives of working celebrities. Which parts ring true? Me and Chris were walking through the streets of SoHo last month and got totally turned around. The paparazzi was following us the whole way, and we had to actually ask them how to get where we’re going. It’s such a moment from the movie.

That’s great. It was so crazy. As we’re walking, the paparazzi is like, “That’s not your husband!” And I’m like, “No, it’s my co-star in the upcoming film *Top Five*.” If we were trying to do something on the low, do you think we’re going to be walking through the streets of SoHo on a Saturday? Come on, dude! **Speaking of, you married NBA player Dwyane Wade this year. Were you as wedding-obsessed as your character in Top Five?** Not at all, but my husband was. We called him Zilla because he was a groom-zilla. All the guys in his group of friends were. They all very much cared about place settings and the music and the food. If it was up to me, we’d have a pony keg and red cups. **Bring It On turns 15 next year. Do you remember any of the cheers?** On Halloween I’ve run into groups of people dressed as [my character] Isis from the Compton Clovers, and they want me to join in. I’m like, “I don’t remember the choreography!” But they will flank me, and magically it comes back. It’s like muscle memory.

ON MY RADAR

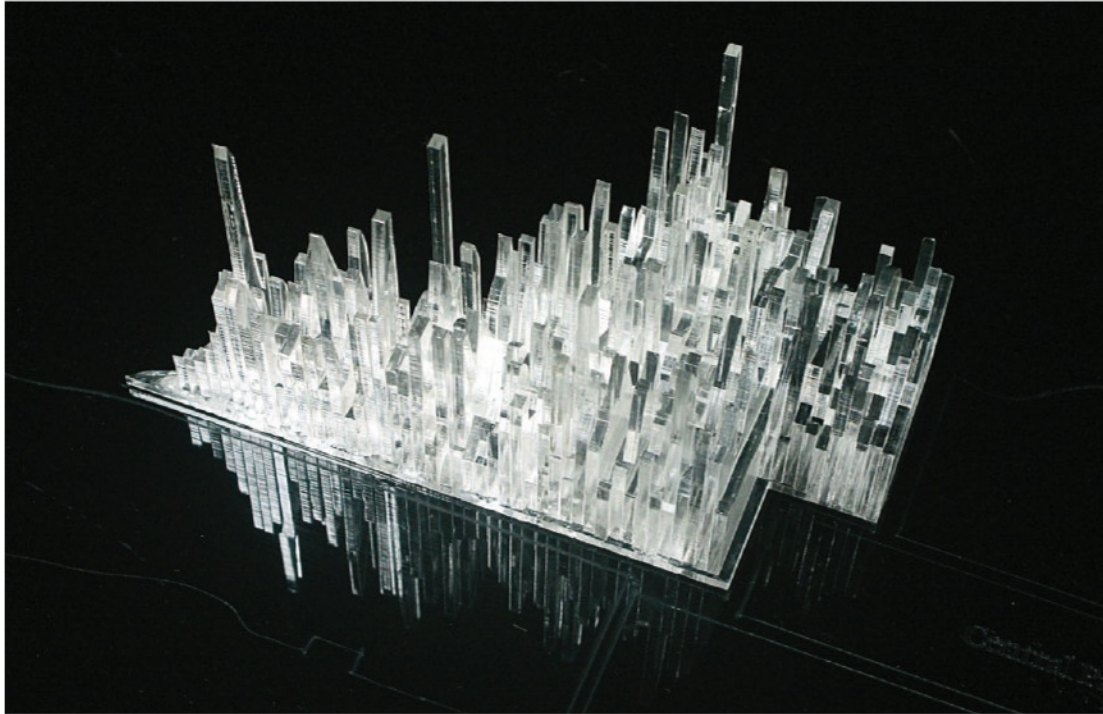
► **Beyoncé’s “7/11” video**

“All these people drop all this money for these huge videos, and here she is in her sweatshirt and her underwear just giving you life, honey.”

► **Rihanna’s Instagram**

“It’s great to see an artist be so transparent.”



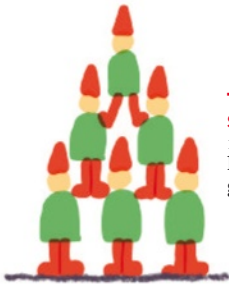


CITY SOUNDS A neighborhood is shaped not just by architecture but also by the artists who perform there. Or so says designer John Davies, who creates 3-D maps of New York City neighborhoods using sound waves of iconic songs. Among them: Harlem, portrayed with Ella Fitzgerald and Louis Armstrong's "Autumn in New York," above, and the Lower East Side, with the Ramones' "Blitzkrieg Bop." A new book, *Soundscape: The Physical Sounds of Manhattan*, explores the project.

ROUNDUP

World's Most Festive Records

A very cheery dad in Canberra recently broke a Guinness World Record by stringing together 1.2 million lights to create a 3-D image of wrapped gifts in front of a holiday backdrop—the largest of its kind. Here, a look at other remarkable Yuletide feats.



THE LARGEST GATHERING OF SANTA'S ELVES ... featured 1,792 kids wearing matching hats and pointy plastic ears. They gathered in Bangkok last month.

THE BEST-SELLING CHRISTMAS SINGLE ...

is Bing Crosby's "White Christmas"; it has moved an estimated 50 million copies worldwide since 1942.



THE BIGGEST SECRET-SANTA GAME ...

had 1,463 participants. It was arranged by Lexington Catholic High School in Lexington, Ky., in 2013.



THE LARGEST CHRISTMAS STOCKING ... measured 168 ft. in length and 70 ft. in width. It debuted in Tuscany, in northern Italy, in 2011 and was stuffed with candy-filled balloons.

THE PRICIEST CHRISTMAS TREE ...

was adorned with 181 pieces of jewelry, valued at \$11,026,900. It went up at the Emirates Palace in Abu Dhabi in 2010.



LEAVE IT



▼ Cards Against Humanity **sold boxes full of bull poop** on Black Friday.

▼ GOP aide Elizabeth Lauten **accused Sasha and Malia Obama of lacking class** during a Thanksgiving appearance; she resigned amid backlash.

▼ Doctors say more people are **getting plastic surgery in an effort to look better in selfies** and on social media.



▼ Jaden Smith reportedly **wore a spacesuit and started shouting** during a screening of *Interstellar*.

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Home for the Holidays

The togetherness is bliss. But I need an antidote for all the stuff that comes with it



DO YOU FIND YOURSELF walking around in December muttering to no one in particular, “Why are the holidays so stressful!?”

I used to do that, until two things happened. One, I matured enough to know that my holiday stress is actually faux (i.e., mostly self-imposed), and two, my oldest child went to college, and a piece of my heart went with him. And then the holidays became spectacular and perfect, because it meant my son came home and my heart was whole again.

So I vowed never to complain about holiday stress again. But some vows are made to be broken, right? Because I gain a few things—besides a mended heart—when my son comes home from college. Overnight my house is filled with stuff. It’s like a miracle, except it’s horrible, which makes it an un-miracle. You see, my cherished child leaves a trail of belongings wherever he goes: shoes in doorways, coat on living-room chairs, keys on stairs, wallet on kitchen counter, iPhone on kitchen table, sweatshirt on bannister. It’s “Hansel and Gretel,” the teenage-boy version. Except no one is starving (*see faux stress*) and I am the witch. Because while I intend to focus on my full heart and the sheer joy of my son, I really just want to burn all his detritus in a big oven in my gingerbread cottage in the woods.

Wait, did I say that out loud? I think the faux stress of holiday stuff made me do it. Everyone knows that too much stuff can make you feel crazy, which is why the Container Store was invented—so we can feel in control without having to get a prescription.

Now, let me be clear that too much stuff = faux stress = first-world problem. But we residents of the first world love stuff, and we love to complain about stuff, and

Christmas is the Stuffapalooza of our calendar year. Which means many prophylactic suggestions for stuff control from writers of magazine articles: Family activities instead of presents! A one-gift limit! Have any of the people who write these articles heard of grandparents? If I suggested a one-gift limit, my in-laws would pull my husband aside and whisper, “I can have our lawyer draw up the divorce papers for you on Monday.” And while I know “experts” are always telling us that children are resilient, I’m not sure how resilient they will be after their mother is declared mentally ill for suggesting we cancel Amazon Prime.

Someday a company will be brave enough to broadcast a holiday TV commercial featuring a happy family sitting around with each member holding one present. Extra points if that present is homemade. Until then, it’s all abundance and smiles and hilarity, but what you don’t see is the thought bubble above the mom, which does not say, “Oh, look how

happy my children are!” but instead says something like, “Where the hell are we going to put all this stuff and is that remote-control helicopter broken already?”



Years ago I worked for a woman whose desk was always so neat that it both fascinated and intimidated me. The neatness of her desk signaled a superhumanness that I would never achieve. It wasn’t until I had worked with her for a few months that I realized the reason her desk was so neat was that she threw everything out. Sometimes even things she hadn’t looked at—*poof*, gone. It was staggering in its bizarre efficiency and, frankly, its disregard for everyone who worked for her. Horrible and beautiful at the same time. I’ve considered this approach to holiday presents but decided against it (*see mother declared mentally ill*).

There are two ways we can approach the overwhelming amount of stuff this season always brings. We can decide to throw away random gifts, like my old boss and my father, who every year drags out a contractor-size garbage bag and starts shoving stuff into it before half the gifts are even open. (I’ve been known to do this myself, which I blame on my DNA. And if you mistakenly throw out assembly instructions—not that I ever have!—you’ll find that it’s amazing what Google has to offer.)

Or we can take the more sensible approach, which requires the most thought and time, which is why the sensible approach to anything is often the most boring. In our house, this is called the one-in-one-out rule, meaning for every new thing you get, you have to donate an old thing. (I personally would prefer a one-in-two-out rule, which would eventually result in a completely empty house. Depressing ... or nirvana? I can’t decide.) One-in-one-out means the amount of stuff in our house stays relatively constant—until our son goes back to college in January, of course. Then my heart may be broken again, but the house is a heck of a lot neater. ■

Van Ogtrop is the editor of REAL SIMPLE and author of Just Let Me Lie Down: Necessary Terms for the Half-Insane Working Mom

People

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10 Questions

Retired NBA star **Yao Ming** wants everyone to stop buying ivory—and wishes he'd shot more 3s

In the new Animal Planet documentary *Saving Africa's Giants*, you travel to Africa to witness efforts to save elephants.

Do people in China know that poaching and slaughter is often part of the ivory trade?

Yes, of course we know. [Ivory] is almost like a luxury bag or some fancy car stuff today. Except it's not something manufactured. People choose to forget. That's why we're doing this film, so people can take a look at it.

What was that trip like, to see these animals under threat?

The first couple days, there's the beauty of Africa—living things, the fields, the mountains, the water. Then we walk into some sad area where there are animals that have been killed. And you see vultures flying around, trying to eat their remains. The Kenya Wildlife Service let us into a small room, full of ivory tusks and other animal products. It doesn't feel full of a product. It feels full of ghosts.

Apart from watching the film, what do you want people to do?

Spread the message to their friends, to colleagues—any people they know. Get more people to know why we need to [stop buying ivory]. And simply just start digging in your pocket for it.

Is the hope that people will see ivory products and make that connection to elephants?

Yes, connect animal products

to the entire animal life. So when you see an ivory product, you know it's not just a piece of a product you buy. You buy a life.

As China gets richer, what Chinese people choose to do or buy has a big impact on the world. Do average Chinese people know that, for the environment especially, what they do is incredibly important to the future?

I believe that everything is changing. People want to achieve something good for the society, instead of just a personal joy. All I want to do is show a message, and hopefully they can join us. I think they understand. It is not that hard to persuade them. I just need to tell the message.

Apart from trying to prevent poaching, what else are you doing with your life?

I have my own foundation, and I'm doing some work on building education, mostly in the sports area. I really believe that sports can change people's attitudes and help them face challenges and frustration. Teamwork, chemistry and leadership are not



At 7 ft. 6 in. (227 cm), Yao is the fourth tallest person ever to have played for the NBA

things we can learn from paperwork. If you read a paper on leadership 100 times, you still don't get it. You have to experience it. I think that really helps the kids.

Do you miss basketball, now that you're in a new chapter of your life?

I miss basketball. But I'm in a different area. I manage a team now in Shanghai. But they don't do so well! I'm new at this. I'll always miss this game. It was fun. It's not only the game I'm missing, but also the friends I made. You know, Steve Francis, Tracy McGrady, Chuck Hayes.

Are there any players you would have liked to have played with?

I don't know. I like Stephen Curry. Small, you know, quick, shoots the ball very well. Looks not very strong, but has a strong heart.

He's very different from the kind of player you were, being a guard and small.

Really, it's because he is totally opposite to me that I'd like to see if I can play this way.

Is it that you would have liked to shoot 3-pointers?

Yeah, I guess so.
—BRYAN WALSH

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