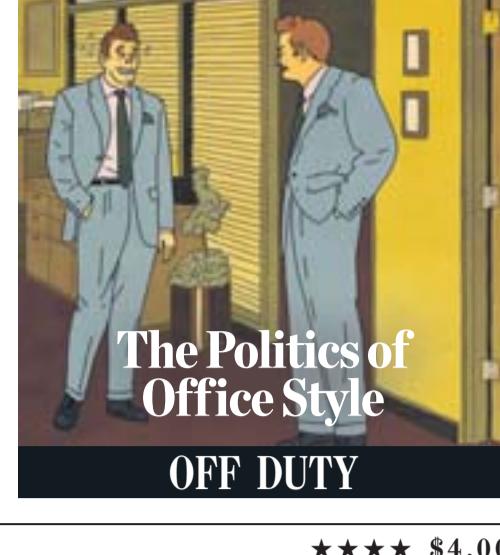


THE CHRISTIAN PASSOVER

REVIEW

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

WSJ



The Politics of Office Style

OFF DUTY

VOL. CCLXIX NO. 87

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WEEKEND

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WSJ.com

What's News

World-Wide

U.S. military commanders are stepping up their fight against Islamist extremism as the Trump administration urges them to make more battlefield decisions on their own. A1
◆ U.S. and Afghan forces assessed the toll from the massive bomb dropped on an Islamic State complex. A6
◆ Thousands of civilians and fighters began evacuating besieged Syrian towns under a transfer deal. A6

◆ North Korea commemorated the 105th anniversary of the birth of its founder amid heightened tensions between Washington and Pyongyang. A7
◆ White House visitor logs won't be disclosed, the Trump administration said, reversing Obama's policy. A4

◆ Trump's order to pull funds from sanctuary cities faced its first test in federal court in California. A3

◆ Trump said he would nominate former U.S. Rep. Scott Garrett to head the U.S. Export-Import Bank. A2

◆ The VA's chief said the Trump administration will press ahead with major changes at the agency. A2

Business & Finance

◆ Retail sales in the U.S. decreased 0.2% in March from the prior month, while consumer prices unexpectedly weakened. A1

◆ Soft economic data and rising anxiety in markets are prompting many investors to rethink risk. B1

◆ Apple secured a permit to test self-driving cars in California, the clearest sign yet of the project's progress. A1

◆ The Treasury criticized China over its yuan policy but stopped short of calling it a currency manipulator. A2

◆ China Hongqiao faces fraud allegations that the aluminum firm says threaten its financial stability. B1

◆ United's chairman said the board is "deeply sorry" about a passenger being dragged off a flight. B1

◆ Under Armour paid over \$73 million last year to businesses controlled by its chief executive. B3

◆ Abbott and Alere agreed to proceed with their deal, with Abbott paying a lower price. B3

◆ Saudi Arabia and other OPEC members are now targeting \$60 a barrel as their price goal for oil. B9

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Christendom Marks Its Most Solemn Day



WAY OF THE CROSS: Catholic nuns at St. Joseph's Cathedral in Hanoi joined Christians around the world in observing the crucifixion of Jesus.

Military Takes Lead on ISIS

Pentagon is given reins to run global campaign; 'I authorize my military,' Trump says

U.S. military commanders are stepping up their fight against Islamist extremism as President Donald Trump's administration urges them to make more battlefield decisions on their own.

As the White House works on a broad strategy, America's

top military commanders are implementing the vision articulated by Defense Secretary Jim Mattis: Decimate Islamic State's Middle East strongholds and ensure that the militants don't establish new beachheads in places such as Afghanistan.

"There's nothing formal, but it is beginning to take shape," a senior U.S. defense official said Friday. "There is a sense among these commanders that they are able to do a bit more—and

By Dion Nissenbaum in Washington and Maria Abi-Habib in Beirut

so they are."

While military commanders complained about White House micromanagement under former President Barack Obama, they are now being told they have more freedom to make decisions without consulting Mr. Trump. Military commanders are being encouraged to stretch the limits of their existing au-

thorities when needed, but to think seriously about the consequences.

The more muscular military approach is expanding as the Trump administration debates a comprehensive new strategy to defeat Islamic State. Mr. Mattis has sketched out such a global

Please see ISIS page A6

◆ U.S. assesses damage to ISIS from massive bomb..... A6
◆ Tensions between North Korea, U.S. at high pitch.... A7

Apple Gears Up for Self-Driving Push

By TRIPP MICKLE AND TIM HIGGINS

SAN FRANCISCO—Apple Inc. on Friday secured a permit for autonomous-vehicle testing in California, the clearest sign to date of progress in the company's secretive efforts to develop self-driving car technology.

The permit, awarded by California's Department of Motor Vehicles, is Apple's first for autonomous cars and allows it to test drive vehicles on public roads in the largest U.S. state by population, adding it to a list of rivals that includes Google parent Alphabet Inc. and Tesla Inc. The move indicates Apple is going beyond testing on private tracks

and in simulators as it works to improve artificial-intelligence systems that must learn to interact in the unpredictable world of human drivers.

The Apple permit covers three 2015 Lexus sport-utility vehicles, which would be retrofitted with hardware and software to be used in autonomous mode. It also covers six human operators who must sit behind the wheel to monitor the driving and take over when needed, according to the DMV.

Apple has been working for years on self-driving cars—an effort dubbed Project Titan—under a thick veil of secrecy. Its first public statements about its car effort came in a November letter to the Na-

Please see CAR page A4

Turkey's Erdogan Faces Tight Vote Over Power Play



RALLY: Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan giving a speech in Konya Friday, ahead of a constitutional referendum Sunday on his proposal to expand broad power he has had under a state of emergency. A5

A PHILIPPINE MURDER EXPOSES CORRUPT POLICE

An innocent Korean businessman vanishes, sparking a national scandal

By EUN-YOUNG JEONG AND JAMES HOOKWAY

ANGELES CITY, Philippines—Around lunchtime on Oct. 18, several men entered Jee Ick-joo's home, bundled the South Korean businessman into his black Ford Explorer and drove off.

Nearly two weeks later, his wife began receiving text messages demanding five million pesos—around \$100,000—for his release. "Do not ask the police or someone because we know what u do," one message said.

In mid-January, the National Bureau of Investigation discovered that Mr. Jee was dead. Investigators said they traced his remains to a funeral parlor owned by a retired policeman who had been contracted by police anticrime agents to dispose of his body. It had flushed Mr. Jee's ashes down a toilet.

Of all the 8,000-plus killings that have taken place since Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte declared a bloody war on drugs here last year, it is the abduction and killing of Mr. Jee, who was 53 years old, that has raised some of the most troubling questions. Investigators have said he had no known ties to drugs.

Civil-rights campaigners say police are killing people without due process in what amounts to an extrajudicial execution campaign. Sometimes, they say, police are using Mr. Duterte's war on cheap methamphetamine as cover for kidnapping and extorting people such as Mr. Jee.

The mayhem has drawn criticism from around the world. Mr. Jee's death has transfixing the nation and sparked calls from South Korea's government to bring those responsible

Please see DRUGS page A8

Pinball Craftsman Hits Tilt Building Sought-After Machine

Elusive 'Magic Girl' game stirs drama among hobbyists; 'mythological prize'

By PATRICK McGROARTY

Chris Kooluris turned his New York City apartment into an arcade. He didn't do it to collect quarters. The 40-year-old creative strategist is a pinball obsessive.

In the center of his living room stands a game bearing the glowering visage of a blue-haired siren with pink tattoos, a scarlet bikini top and heavy chains for bracelets.

Inside its cabinet are some of the most ingenious targets

ever imagined—one is meant to trigger a tiny mechanical chain saw wielded by a tiny lion. Another contains magnets meant to elevate the ball.

The game, called Magic Girl, was designed by a pinball master craftsman, John Popadiuk. It cost \$16,000 new. One owner believes his is worth \$40,000. The only problem: Magic Girl is so flawed, Mr. Kooluris said, he is afraid to play it. "I'm nervous to press it

Please see TILT page A8

U.S. NEWS

Treasury Report Criticizes China For Yuan Policy

By IAN TALLEY

WASHINGTON—The U.S. Treasury sharply criticized China's exchange-rate policies on Friday, though it stopped short of labeling the Asian trade giant a currency manipulator, as President Donald Trump said he would do while running for office.

"China has a long track record of engaging in persistent, large-scale, one-way foreign exchange intervention," the Treasury Department said in its semiannual report on foreign-exchange policies of major U.S. trade partners.

Although Beijing has allowed

tough themes Mr. Trump laid out as a candidate and president on trade and currency.

"Treasury will be scrutinizing China's trade and currency practices very closely, especially in light of the extremely sizable bilateral trade surplus that China has with the United States," the Treasury said.

The report has traditionally been used as a diplomatic tool to prod other countries whose currency policies were deemed a threat to U.S. industries. The latest report's censure of China and other countries, including South Korea and Germany, could be used in the future as a pretext for new tariffs.

"Treasury is committed to aggressively and vigilantly monitoring and combatting unfair currency practices," the department said in its report.

Preserving a two-decade precedent, no country was named a currency manipulator.

Friday's about-face was an acknowledgment by Mr. Trump and his team that Beijing has been propping the yuan up over the last two years, instead of pushing it down. Building debt problems and a slowing economy have put downward pressure on the yuan, forcing China's central bank to burn through \$1 trillion, or a quarter of its foreign-exchange reserves, to keep the currency from falling.

"The administration clearly realized this was not the right time to have a fight with China over currency," said Brad Setser, a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations and a former senior U.S. Treasury official in the Obama administration. Still, "there's a clear suggestion that China needs to do more to open up its markets to U.S. goods and services," said Mr. Setser.

Still, the administration sought to stick to some of the

The latest report could be used in the future as a pretext for new tariffs.

the yuan to slowly appreciate in recent years and actively fought depreciation recently, its past interventions "imposed significant and long-lasting hardship on American workers and companies," the Treasury said.

The report followed an apparent warming of relations between the U.S. and China following a visit to Washington by Chinese leader Xi Jinping this past week. Mr. Trump is counting on Mr. Xi for support in a confrontation with North Korea. After the visit, Mr. Trump told The Wall Street Journal he wouldn't name China a currency manipulator, which could lead to a deepening trade confrontation.

Still, the administration sought to stick to some of the

the yuan to slowly appreciate in recent years and actively fought depreciation recently, its past interventions "imposed significant and long-lasting hardship on American workers and companies," the Treasury said.

Still, the administration sought to stick to some of the

Marshmallows Rain Down on Michigan Town



TODD MCINTURE/DETROIT NEWS/ASSOCIATED PRESS

SOFT LANDING: Thousands of marshmallows were released from a helicopter in the second of three drops during the 33rd annual Wayne County Parks Marshmallow Drop in Trenton, Mich., on Friday.

U.S. WATCH

MASSACHUSETTS

Ex-NFL Player Cleared In Double Homicide

A jury in Boston found former New England Patriots tight end Aaron Hernandez not guilty on murder charges for a 2012 double homicide in Boston.

Mr. Hernandez is already serving life without parole in state prison for another killing. A jury two years ago found him guilty in the slaying of a former friend in June 2013.

The 27-year-old former National Football League player was charged with two counts of first-degree murder for allegedly killing two Boston men in July 2012. Authorities said the killing came after one of the men bumped into Mr. Hernandez at a nightclub.

"He was innocent of these crimes, and the jury spoke with one voice," Ronald S. Sullivan Jr., one of Mr. Hernandez's attorneys, said. Suffolk County District Atto-

ney Dan Conley said family members of the two slain men "have their hearts broken right now."

—Jon Kamp

ECONOMICS

Stanford Professor Wins 'Baby Nobel'

Stanford University's Dave Donaldson, who studies the hot-button issue of international trade, won the John Bates Clark Medal as the nation's most promising young economist.

The American Economic Association on Friday said Mr. Donaldson, 38 years old, "is not only the most exciting economist in the area of empirical trade, but has also made several important methodological and substantive contributions." The AEA awards the medal, nicknamed the "Baby Nobel," each year to an economist under the age of 40.

Among his other work cited by the AEA were studies of the economic benefits of railroad construction in the U.S. and India and the economic consequences of climate change.

—Ben Leubsdorf

MEDICAL INDUSTRY

Bill Proposes Increase In Fees Paid to FDA

A bipartisan bill in Congress calls for sharp increases in "user fees" paid by medical industries to the Food and Drug Administration to bear the cost of reviewing brand-name and generic drugs, medical devices and a type of generics called biosimilars.

The base fees for prescription drugs to be collected for fiscal year 2018 would be about \$878.8 million, up 22% from this fiscal year's \$718.7 million, according to congressional aides.

Industry fees for medical products total about \$1.3 billion in the current FDA budget of about \$4.8 billion.

—Thomas M. Burton

dealerships and gasoline stations were the primary drivers of the recent decline in overall outlays at retailers. Spending on vehicles and parts has fallen for three straight months, according to the Commerce Department, the longest streak of declines since 2008. The slowdown in car sales is a worry because they have been a driver of economic growth. U.S. car and light-truck sales hit a record high in 2016.

Dealership lots are swollen amid flattening demand following a record seven-year run of rising vehicle sales. Even with record-high discounts, U.S. dealerships in March carried 72 days' worth of inventory based on the current sales pace, up from 66 days a year earlier.

Tepid sedan sales are the primary reason for the inventory glut, as consumers gravitate toward SUVs and pickup trucks given low fuel prices. General Motors Co. is in the process of laying off about 4,400 workers as it curbs production across several Midwest plants, mostly at factories that make sedans.

Bank loan growth, meanwhile, is slowing markedly. Commercial and industrial loans from banks were up just 2.8% in late March from a year earlier, compared with average growth of 10% in a stretch between 2014 and 2016. Consumer loan growth was up 5.8%, a slowdown from earlier months though in line with average growth in the 2014-2016 period.

Banks reporting earnings this week said one reason for the loan slowdown was that businesses were turning to booming bond markets for capital rather than tapping credit lines.

It is possible the first-quarter slowdown will quickly reverse itself. In several years of this expansion the economy started out on a slow footing only to pick up as the year progressed. In 2011 and 2014, for example, output contracted, sparking fears of recession. Bad weather and quirks in statistical seasonal adjustments were among the explanations. Worries about external events, including economic uncertainty in Europe and China, also have nagged at business and investor confidence.

—Suzanne Kapner and Mike Colias contributed to this article.

Trump to Push for VA Fixes, Chief Says

By BEN KESLING

WASHINGTON—The head of the embattled Department of Veterans Affairs said the Trump administration would press ahead with major changes at the VA, although he said the president's hiring freeze hurt the agency in the short run.

In an interview to be aired Sunday on C-Span, Secretary David Shulkin, who served as a senior VA official in the Obama administration, said President Donald Trump's election has pushed the VA toward the top of the priority list of federal agencies.

"I think the big change is in the administration and who the president is," Dr. Shulkin said. "The president right now has made veterans reform—and making sure we fix the problems in VA—a top priority."

The VA budget would rise 6% in 2018, if Congress approves Mr. Trump's proposal. That makes the agency one of relatively few federal departments that would see budget increases.

The VA was hit with a sweeping scandal in 2014, including an internal investigation that found employees had manipulated waiting-list data to show better patient care than the agency actually provided.

"The country has changed," Dr. Shulkin said in reference to the election results. "And fortunately the issue about fixing the VA has risen to the top of that."

The Wall Street Journal and the Military Times conducted the interview for C-Span's Newsmakers program.

Dr. Shulkin said, however, that some early moves by the Trump administration have made it harder to continue a transformation of the agency. An executive order signed by Mr. Trump on his third day in office froze hiring at the VA and all federal agencies, even though the VA declared most of its open jobs exempt from the freeze.

Former Lawmaker Is Pick to Lead Ex-Im Bank

By NICK TIMIRASO

President Donald Trump said Friday he would nominate former U.S. Rep. Scott Garrett, who has supported closing the U.S. Export-Import Bank, to head the credit agency.

Mr. Garrett voted in 2012 and in 2015 against renewing the charter of the Ex-Im Bank, which guarantees loans for companies that export U.S. products. Mr. Garrett, a New Jersey Republican who served seven terms in the House, lost a bitterly contested election in November to Rep. Josh Gottheimer (D., N.J.).

Mr. Trump also said Friday he would nominate former Rep. Spencer Bachus of Alabama, a fellow Republican who served as chairman of the House Financial Services Committee, to the Ex-Im Bank board. Mr. Bachus voted in 2012 to reauthorize the agency. He retired from Congress in 2015.

The positions require Senate confirmation.

Both men worked closely with Rep. Jeb Hensarling (R., Texas), the current chairman of the House Financial Services Committee who steered the campaign to curtail the Ex-Im Bank. He helped engineer a five-month lapse in the agency's charter in 2015, and the Ex-Im Bank hasn't been able to approve financing for deals of more than \$10 million for the last two years because Senate Republicans didn't fill empty board seats.

Notice to Readers

The Numbers column will resume next week.

GROWTH

Continued from Page One

ecutive of Saks Fifth Avenue and Lord & Taylor parent Hudson's Bay Co., told investors earlier this month. "We're planning as if the environment is not going to improve." The retailer is looking to reduce costs in case sales don't improve.

Uneven retail spending stands in sharp contrast to soaring measures of consumer confidence. The University of Michigan's consumer-sentiment measure, released Thursday, is near the highest level in more than a decade, and the index's measure of current conditions touched the highest mark since 2000 in early April.

"The rising levels of confidence we've seen since the election hasn't translated," said Carl Tannenbaum, chief economist at Northern Trust. "Consumers are saying one thing in response to a survey, but doing something different with their wallet."

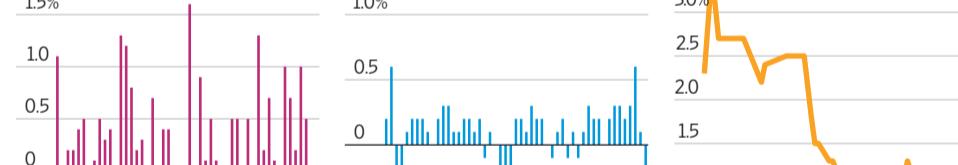
He said underlying fundamentals—chiefly job and wage growth—should support better spending later in the year, but he isn't expecting a near-term spending breakout based on confidence figures.

Inflation unexpectedly weakened in March. The Labor Department's consumer-price index declined a seasonally adjusted 0.3% in March from the prior month, and prices excluding food and energy fell 0.1%, the agency said Friday. It was the first decline for those

Confident Consumers Fail to Spend

Economic data released Friday are at odds with rising consumer optimism.

Weak retail-sales and inflation figures point to an economy that decelerated early this year...



...indicating again that consumers' upbeat outlook isn't being reflected in their spending habits.

Consumer sentiment Q1, 1966 = 100



Sources: Commerce Department (retail sales) and Labor Department (CPI) via the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta (GDP); University of Michigan via Haver Analytics (sentiment)

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

U.S. NEWS

Maine Pushes Work Rules for Medicaid

GOP administration cites its food-stamps shift; advocates for poor criticize results

BY JENNIFER LEVITZ

Maine's Republican administration wants to do to Medicaid what it did to food stamps: link the health program for low-income people to work requirements in the hope of reducing enrollment, raising incomes and prioritizing resources for children, the elderly and disabled.

The state is among several that plan to seek federal approval to apply work rules to certain able-bodied adults in its Medicaid program, which serves 270,000 people. To make the case, officials say they will point to their record with food stamps.

In late 2014, the state under GOP Gov. Paul LePage began requiring that able-bodied adults without dependents must work, undergo training or volunteer in order to receive the food assistance. Many people in that category couldn't meet the new requirements—and enrollment for that group plunged 90% to 1,279 by this past January, according to the state.

Meanwhile, the policy led to higher wages for the group, including those no longer in the food stamp program, the state concluded, based on state wage and employment records in the year after the work requirements began.

"It absolutely demonstrated the value of prioritizing employment," Maine Health and Human Services Commissioner Mary Mayhew said.

But Maine's approach is drawing criticism from advocates for the poor, who say jobs, volunteer positions and transportation to either of them can be hard to come by in rural pockets with persistent unemployment. They say those losing the assistance turn to charities, increasing demand at food banks.

One in four food-pantry users said he or she had lost food-stamp benefits in the

past year, according to a statewide study co-released in February by Maine's largest hunger-relief agency, Good Shepherd Food Bank. Nearly a third blamed recent Maine policies, including the work rule and a separate asset test imposed on some recipients.

"We are starting to see more and more people relying on especially the food pantry for more than just emergency assistance, but as a means of long-term survival," said Jan Bindas-Tenney, advocacy director for Preble Street, a Portland, Maine, group that distributes food to the needy.

Maine is one of a number of states where GOP leaders—despite sputtering attempts in Washington to overhaul health care—are moving ahead to tighten eligibility for Medicaid, which is funded by the federal and state governments, as the Trump administration signals it is open to changes.

Kentucky also is seeking federal permission to require many Medicaid recipients to work, while Arizona is considering a similar approach. Maine expects to submit its request for a Medicaid work or vocational-training requirement in the coming days, a state spokeswoman said.

Work requirements linked to food stamps, a federal program administered by the states that is known formally as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP, aren't uncommon.

Under federal rules, able-bodied adults between ages 18 and 49 without dependents are limited to three months of food stamps in any three-year period—unless they work at least 80 hours a month or meet certain education, training or volunteer criteria. The estimated 4.6 million recipients get about \$168 a month on average in food-stamp benefits, according to the U.S. Agriculture Department.

The work requirements stem from the welfare overhaul that President Bill Clinton signed in 1996, but the federal government broadly allowed states to waive the work rules during the recession. Currently, 33 states still offer at



Two Maine women involved in hunger-relief efforts pick up their order at the Good Shepherd Food Bank in Auburn, Maine.

least a partial waiver, while 17 states, including Maine, don't.

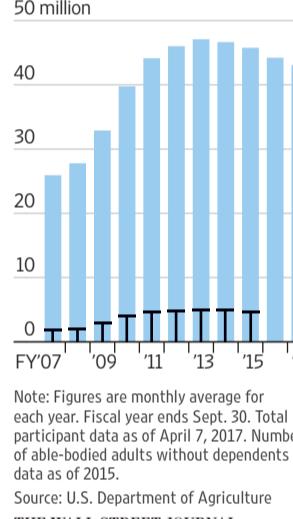
Some food-stamp recipients describe obstacles to getting a job. In Maine, Misty Hafford said she qualified for food stamps only recently, after a months-long job search complicated by a criminal record for driving under the influence.

"It's not that people don't want to work—I swear I have filled out 30 applications in this town," said Ms. Hafford, who is 33, lives in Presque Isle and said she is 17 months into recovery from opioid and alcohol addictions. She said her luck changed when she received help landing part-time work at a Sav-A-Lot discount grocery store. This week, she secured a second job in commercial cleaning.

"I think it's a good idea for people like me who are of sound mind" to work, she said. "But I don't think there is enough commitment by the state to look at whether a person is able."

Declining Rolls

The number of Americans on food stamps has started to decline, including for many now facing work requirements.



Note: Figures are monthly average for each year. Fiscal year ends Sept. 30. Total participant data as of April 7, 2017. Number of able-bodied adults without dependents data as of 2015.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

States Track Effect Of Rules on Rolls

A handful of the states have tracked the wages and rolls of food-stamp recipients required to work.

In Kansas, the enrollment of nondisabled adults without dependents has fallen 70% from the fall of 2013, when the state reinstated work requirements, Kansas Department for Children and Families Secretary Phyllis Gilmore said in written testimony to Congress last month.

Meanwhile, the number of those working nearly tripled after the labor mandate kicked in, she said.

"Kansas is sending the message that we prioritize employment, rather than paying individuals not to work," she said.

Karen Siebert, who works

with Harvesters-The Community Food Network, a regional food bank serving northeastern Kansas and parts of Missouri, said that the category of able-bodied adults can include vulnerable groups such as the homeless who face challenges in obtaining job skills or employment.

"There are concerns with what is happening with some of these folks losing their benefits," she said.

Mary Mayhew, Maine's Health and Human Services commissioner, said linking work to assistance helps Maine companies that are seeking to fill vacancies—amid a statewide unemployment rate of 3.2%.

"There are thousands of jobs in Maine, many that do not require a high level of skill, but employers are struggling mightily to recruit employees," she said.

—Jennifer Levitz

Trump's Sanctuary Order Faces First Test in Court

BY SARA RANDAZZO AND ALEJANDRO LAZO

SAN FRANCISCO—President Donald Trump's order to pull funds from cities that refuse to assist in U.S. immigration enforcement faced its first test Friday in a federal courtroom here.

San Francisco and Santa Clara County are suing the administration, arguing that the order is unconstitutional and makes it impossible to plan local budgets. Dozens of

other cities have filed briefs in support of those suits or filed suits of their own.

The president's executive order requires U.S. officials to ensure that sanctuary cities "are not eligible to receive federal grants, except as deemed necessary for law-enforcement purposes." The order doesn't specify what types of federal funds could be withheld.

A Justice Department attorney defending the order in court said only a small number of federal grants can be

withheld from local governments—specifically, grants offered through the Department of Homeland Security and the Justice Department. The majority of San Francisco and Santa Clara County federal funds were safe under the directive, the attorney said.

San Francisco and Santa Clara County, the first to sue Mr. Trump's administration over the issue, are asking for a preliminary injunction blocking the order's implementation for all jurisdictions nationally.

San Francisco gets more than \$1.2 billion a year in federal funding, though much of that goes to address such social problems as "health care, nutrition and other safety-net programs," according to the city attorney's office.

Santa Clara County receives about \$1 billion annually in federal funds, representing about 15% of its \$6 billion annual budget, according to a court filing.

Chad Readler, a Justice Department lawyer representing

the administration, said less than \$1 million in federal grants for Santa Clara County could be withheld and possibly no money for San Francisco would be affected by the executive order.

After the hearing, San Francisco attorneys said they believe Mr. Readler was wrong and that the city has received some of the grants that could be in jeopardy.

Pressed by U.S. District Judge William Orrick on the purpose of the order if only a

small amount of money is at stake, Mr. Readler said it was meant to highlight policies that are important to the president.

"There is no actual enforcement action on the table or that has been formally threatened," Mr. Readler said.

He said the two jurisdictions had taken a "dramatic reading" of the executive order and "the broadest possible reading."

Judge Orrick said Friday he would issue a ruling as soon as he could.

Police: Gang's Calling Card Is Murder

BY JOSEPH DE AVILA

CENTRAL ISLIP, N.Y.—The brutal killings this week of four young men in this Long Island community resemble other homicides over the past year that police say were carried out by MS-13, one of the largest street gangs in the U.S.

MS-13, a gang with ties to Central America, has been expanding along the East Coast, carrying out brutal murders from Boston to northern Virginia, according to law-enforcement agents.

One of the gang's mottos is "Mata, roba, viola, controla," which translates to: "Kill, steal, rape, control," according to the Justice Department.

In Boston this week, a 28-year-old alleged MS-13 gang member pleaded guilty to racketeering in connection with the attempted murder of a rival gang member. He was one of 61 alleged MS-13 gang members indicted in 2016 on similar charges, according to the U.S. Attorney's Office in Massachusetts.

And two weeks ago, the U.S. Attorney's Office in Maryland announced an 11-count indictment of six alleged MS-13 gang members on charges including murder, attempted murder and gun trafficking.

Asiano Davila, supervisory special agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said

the gang flourishes in areas where there are large Central American populations. The gang recruits young people in schools, including those who are new to the country, he said.

"Although the families might be bringing them here for the better life and to flee violence or poverty, they are unknowingly bringing them to an area that already had [an] MS-13 presence," Mr. Davila said.

"Today is a stark reminder that we are in the midst of a war," Suffolk County Police

the past two or three years for prospective U.S. members: Those who want to join the gang have to murder someone.

This week's quadruple homicide of males aged 16 to 20 in Suffolk County on eastern Long Island bore the hallmarks of other murders in the area linked to the gang—severe trauma throughout the body caused by a sharp-edged instrument, police said.

"Today is a stark reminder that we are in the midst of a war," Suffolk County Police

Commissioner Timothy Sini said Thursday.

Together with the FBI and Nassau County Police, Suffolk County Police have stepped up efforts to crack down on the gang in the wake of the homicides of two high-school girls in September, killed with baseball bats and machetes, according to federal prosecutors.

Suffolk County's Third Precinct has redirected members of its firearms suppression team to target MS-13, said Deputy Inspector Milagros Soto.

U.S. Drops Lawsuit Over 'Bathroom Bill'

BY ARUNA VISWANATHA

The Trump administration dropped a Justice Department lawsuit over North Carolina's controversial bathroom law, which was repealed last month and had driven millions of dollars in business from the state.

The Justice Department said Friday in a brief filing that it sought to dismiss the case, citing the state's rescinding of the law, which had required transgender people to use the public-facility bathroom associated with the sex listed on their birth certificate. The motion was submitted jointly with the state of North Carolina.

The withdrawal from the North Carolina bathroom litigation was expected after the administration in February withdrew Obama-era guidance that had enabled transgender individuals to use sex-segregated facilities, including bathrooms, of their choice. North Carolina's legislature also reached a compromise on the law, which had helped propel a Democrat win the governor's office in November.

The state's legislature agreed to replace the controversial law with another that barred local governments from regulating access to bathrooms until December 2020, a

move that advocates for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people have condemned. Some conservatives had opposed any revisions to the earlier law. The original bill was passed last year to head off an ordinance in Charlotte that allowed transgender people to use the bathroom associated with their gender identity.

In light of the new law's passage, both sides said they "stipulate that all claims...are hereby dismissed."

Advocacy groups including Lambda Legal and the American Civil Liberties Union said they planned to continue their litigation against North Carolina.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association and others that had pulled business from the state in reaction to the original law announced they would no longer blacklist North Carolina.

The move follows a string of reversals the Justice Department has made under the new administration, including withdrawing from part of its case over a strict Texas voter-identification law and trying to withdraw from a settlement to overhaul the Baltimore Police Department to address concerns about racially biased practices.



The bodies of four homicide victims were found in a park in Central Islip, N.Y., on Thursday.

SETH WENIG/ASSOCIATED PRESS

the gang flourishes in areas where there are large Central American populations. The gang recruits young people in schools, including those who are new to the country, he said.

"Although the families might be bringing them here for the better life and to flee violence or poverty, they are unknowingly bringing them to an area that already had [an] MS-13 presence," Mr. Davila said.

"Today is a stark reminder that we are in the midst of a war," Suffolk County Police

Commissioner Timothy Sini said Thursday.

Together with the FBI and Nassau County Police, Suffolk County Police have stepped up efforts to crack down on the

gang in the wake of the homicides of two high-school girls in September, killed with baseball bats and machetes, according to federal prosecutors.

Suffolk County's Third Precinct has redirected members of its firearms suppression team to target MS-13, said Deputy Inspector Milagros Soto.

U.S. NEWS

Senate Democrats' Fundraising Jumps

BY BYRON TAU
AND REBECCA BALLHAUS

WASHINGTON—Riding a wave of grass-roots enthusiasm, several Senate Democrats up for re-election in 2018 posted strong fundraising takes in the first quarter, amassing big war chests of campaign cash.

Democratic candidates in Virginia, Indiana, Missouri and North Dakota reported large fundraising hauls rarely seen so early in an election cycle. Elsewhere, progressive champions such as Sens. Elizabeth Warren of Massachusetts and Chris Murphy of Connecticut raked in millions of dollars, despite representing heavily Democratic states where they are expected to cruise to an easy re-election.

Several Republican Senate

candidates, including Sen. Ted Cruz of Texas, also posted impressive quarterly fundraising totals. Moreover, the Republican National Committee, with help from President Donald Trump, announced this month that it raised \$41.3 million in the first three months of the year—more than double what its Democratic counterpart raised in the quarter after former President Barack Obama was elected in 2008.

The Democratic National Committee hadn't yet released its latest fundraising totals as of Friday afternoon.

Republicans currently control 52 out of the 100 Senate seats. Although 34 Senate seats will be up for grabs in November 2018, Democrats and two allied independents are defending 25 of those

seats, including several in states where Mr. Trump won by double digits. As a result, any Democratic path back to a majority in the Senate runs through states like Texas or Arizona—historically conser-

ative election victory in November. Angry Democratic voters have been showing up at congressional town hall meetings, flooding Capitol Hill switchboards and are increasingly donating money to Democratic politicians.

"This level of engagement—especially from Missourians who've never contributed to Claire before now—is humbling," said Erika Brees, the finance director for Sen. Claire McCaskill of Missouri.

Ms. McCaskill, who is a top target for Republicans looking to pick up seats, raised about \$2.8 million during the first three months of 2017—a record in a Missouri Senate race in the first quarter of a non-election year. Her campaign said more than 5,500 of her contributions came from first-

time donors.

In the first three months of 2011, the last cycle in which Ms. McCaskill was up for re-election, she raised about a third that amount: \$1 million.

Other vulnerable Democrats posted similarly large fundraising totals. Sen. Joe Donnelly posted his best fundraising in the first quarter of a non-election year with his \$1.3 million haul.

Republicans, meanwhile, have pointed to the RNC's fundraising success, and note that fundraising emails bearing Mr. Trump's name brought in about 250,000 new online donors to the RNC and Trump re-election campaign, according to a party official. That's a 398% increase over the number of new donors the RNC won in 2016—an election year.

Health-Law Impasse Squeezes Congress

BY NATALIE ANDREWS
AND KRISTINA PETERSON

AURORA, Colo.—After nearly two hours of fielding mostly health-care questions from hundreds of rowdy constituents at a full auditorium here this week, Republican Rep. Mike Coffman threw up his arms in frustration.

"Those of you on the extreme left will never be satisfied," he told the group of about 500 people at a town hall here at the University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus. The crowd erupted in boos.

The congressman was right that many in the crowd were Democrats. But they aren't Mr. Coffman's only angry constituents. Centrist Republicans like him, in districts won by Democrat Hillary Clinton, are in a particularly precarious position on health care going into next year's midterm elections.

On one side, they face demands from the party faithful and Trump loyalists who want to see Republicans follow through on years of campaign promises to repeal and replace the Affordable Care Act, often known as Obamacare. On the other are voters queasy over how their health care could be affected by the law's repeal.

At Wednesday's town hall, roughly half of the 30 questions Mr. Coffman fielded were on the health plan that GOP leaders pulled last month because of a lack of votes. Mr. Coffman had initially expressed support for the bill, but sounded some concerns over changes proposed later by conservatives.

Kristina Watson, 60 years old, who works as an administrative assistant at a respiratory hospital, said she attended the meeting because she is worried what cuts to Medicare and a repeal of the ACA would do to the patients she sees. "I've just been appalled by the whole thing," she said.

Conservatives were there in smaller numbers to offer support to Mr. Coffman, who campaigned on repealing and replacing the law. James Ross, 74, said Obamacare "was shoved down our throats and took away a lot of our choices and I want them back."

Mr. Coffman called the failure of the bill a "faceplant" by



Angry constituents held up signs of protest during the town hall meeting with Mike Coffman in Aurora, Colo., on Wednesday.

Donald Trump's First 100 Days

The administration's latest actions and agenda at a glance

FRIDAY

◆ **White House records:** The Trump administration said it wouldn't disclose logs of visitors to the White House, breaking from the Obama administration's practice.

◆ **Private Friday:** The president spent the day at Mar-a-Lago and played golf at the Trump International Golf Club at West Palm Beach, but re-

mained out of the public eye.

QUOTE

"We did have a negative impact on our ability to process claims as people left jobs, and we were unable to fill them."

—Veterans Affairs Secretary Dr. David Shulkin on a governmentwide hiring freeze

\$70,000

That is the estimated savings, by 2020, from the Trump administration's decision to shut down a website that publishes a log of visitors to the White House.

the GOP health bill when it was working its way through a committee on which he sits, declined to attend. A spokeswoman said the congressman didn't view the event as an opportunity to hear a broad spectrum of political views, and prefers smaller meetings, which he sees as more productive.

The pressure on lawmakers

back home is being intensified by outside groups' efforts. Conservative groups are urging centrist GOP lawmakers to drop their objections to provisions sought by the party's right flank, the House Freedom Caucus, a group of about three dozen of the most conservative House Republicans, which balked at the bill.

The Club for Growth, a conservative advocacy group, launched a \$1 million ad campaign this week targeting 10 House Republicans, including some who had opposed the health bill, such as House Appropriations Committee Chairman Rodney Frelinghuysen (R., N.J.) and Rep. Charlie Dent (R., Pa.), as well as some members of GOP leadership, who had tried to broker a deal to pass the bill.

Over the past several weeks, conservatives have continued to negotiate with White House officials and some members of the Tuesday Group, a bloc of centrist Republicans. In an interview with The Wall Street Journal, President Donald Trump indicated he isn't ready

to abandon it yet.

Members of the Freedom Caucus have pushed to roll back some of the ACA's regulations, in the hopes that would lower the cost of premiums. One idea they discussed with Vice President Mike Pence this month would give states more flexibility in enforcing certain requirements, including that insurers offer specific health benefits, such as maternity care.

Meanwhile, advocates for the ACA are also ramping up their effort to bolster centrists' resistance to the GOP health bill. Save My Care, a consumer advocate group trying to preserve the law, released a seven-figure television ad buy this week criticizing seven House Republicans for not doing enough to derail the GOP bill.

The group's targets included Mr. Coffman.

Mr. Coffman, who won his race in November by 8.5 points, shrugged off the ads. "I just think that there's going to be a lot of these outside groups on both sides," he said.

—Siobhan Hughes
contributed to this article.

CAR

Continued from Page One
tional Highway Traffic Safety Administration offering input on planned regulations governing automated vehicles.

The revelation of Apple's interest in self-driving technology in 2015 sent shock waves through the auto industry, which had been working on various research efforts but generally saw autonomous vehicles as a far-off endeavor. The race has intensified since then, with Silicon Valley companies and traditional auto makers vying for position around technology that has the potential to reshape a bedrock in the U.S. economy. A study by Deloitte estimates there is some \$2 trillion in annual revenue in the U.S. tied to the auto industry.

Silicon Valley's increasing interest has spurred auto makers to increase their efforts with many claiming they will have self-driving vehicles on the road in the next few years. General Motors Co. acquired self-driving-tech startup Cruise Automation last year in an ef-

fort to speed up its self-driving efforts, and the auto maker has said it is spending about \$150 million per quarter on development. Ford Motor Co., targeting a self-driving vehicle for the market in 2021, is investing \$1 billion into Argo AI to help its effort. BMW AG has teamed up with Intel Corp. to bring out a fully autonomous vehicle.

An Apple spokesman declined to comment on the permit and referred to a statement it issued in December, when the letter to regulators became public, that said the company is investing in machine learning and autonomous systems.

The letter—which said Apple was making those investments for many purposes “including transportation”—suggested Apple was focusing on software that would control a self-driving car. That aligned with other signs that Apple's car effort had shifted from building a car to designing an autonomous-driving system. Last summer, for instance, Apple eliminated some positions on Project Titan focused on car development and added software-focused staff.

Its new approach is a depar-

ture for Apple, which typically tries to control both the software and hardware of its products to deliver a uniform user experience, and maximize profits. It is alone among major smartphone developers, for example, in using its own operating-system software—a strategy widely credited with helping Apple garner more than 90% of profits in the global smartphone industry, according to Strategy Analytics.

Neil Cybart, who runs Above Avalon, a site dedicated

to Apple analysis, said there could be similar value in controlling both the software and hardware of a car. “One aspect of the auto industry that needs to change is design and [the company is] well suited with their design philosophy,” he said.

California has been the major testing ground for autonomous-vehicle technology. Apple rivals have been testing vehicles on the roads here for some time—especially Waymo LLC, the Google sister com-

pany doing self-driving cars. Waymo has been working on autonomous vehicles since 2009 and has driven more than 2.5 million miles on public roads, including 635,868 last year in California, according to a report filed with the state.

“We’re still in the first mile of the marathon of this race. At this point, it’s still up in the air who can take the lead,” said Dave Sullivan, an auto analyst with AutoPacific Inc.

Putting test vehicles on public roads opens Apple to more scrutiny than it is accustomed to when developing products. California requires companies with autonomous-car testing permits to file public reports about their efforts, including crash information and the number of times their human operators have to take over from the computer. Other companies testing self-driving technology in the state—including Waymo, Uber Technologies Inc. and General Motors Co.’s Cruise Automation—have put logos on their test vehicles, adding to the attention. It is unclear if Apple’s Lexus vehicles will bear its logo.

With the scrutiny of public

testing, any glitches can quickly draw unwanted attention. Last month, an Uber test vehicle crashed with a motorist in Tempe, Ariz., prompting Uber to suspend all such testing briefly even though police said the company wasn’t at fault.

Uber had previously tried testing its cars in San Francisco without a permit, drawing the ire of California officials.

The ride-hailing company pulled its vehicles from its hometown and began testing in Arizona, before deciding to go back and obtain a permit in California.

Other companies have expanded road testing from California to other states that offer different weather conditions and challenges—an approach that Apple could follow as it tests its technology. Waymo is testing its cars in Kirkland, Wash., Mountain View, Calif., Austin, Texas, and Phoenix.

By 2030, about a quarter of all miles driven in the U.S. may be done through autonomous, electric vehicles, according to a recent study by the Boston Consulting Group.



The Apple permit covers three 2015 Lexus RX 450h sport-utility vehicles like the one above at the 2015 Tokyo Motor Show.

CHRISTOPHER JUE/EUROPEAN PRESSPHOTO AGENCY

WORLD NEWS

Turkish Contest Goes Down to the Wire

Polls show fight over referendum Sunday to broaden Erdogan's powers is close

By NED LEVIN

ANKARA—President Recep Tayyip Erdogan's proposed constitutional overhaul to abolish the Prime Minister's role in favor of an executive presidency, the subject of a referendum Sunday, could alter the nation more radically than at any point since the republic's founding in 1923.

The 18 amendments would give Mr. Erdogan unchecked control of cabinet appointments and increased sway over the judiciary, allowing him to formalize and expand broad power he has had under a state of emergency since a failed coup in July.

Yet as TV networks under government influence flood the airwaves with supportive views of the measure, polls suggest the contest is very tight. Several show the "yes" camp with a small lead.

The possibility Turkey's strong leader could lose reflects the strength of an unusual coalition that spans the political spectrum. It includes secularists who have long opposed Mr. Erdogan, rightists who say he hasn't done enough to protect Turkey from terrorism, and Erdogan supporters who are uncomfortable with a postcoup crackdown that has purged more than 120,000 civil servants.

"We are not talking about the chauffeur. We are talking about the car," said Umit Ozdag, a nationalist lawmaker in the "no" camp. "And this car is an extremely bad car. Don't give this uncontrolled power even to your father."

Mr. Erdogan and Prime Minister Binali Yildirim are holding daily rallies to drum up support among voters, many of whom venerate Mr.

Erdogan for the economic prosperity and greater rights for observant Muslims he has brought in 14 years in power.

The machinery of the state has swung into action behind the ruling Justice and Development Party, or AKP. Municipalities have allocated transportation, security and venues to "yes" rallies while denying permits to the opposition.

Nationalist politician Sinan Ogan demonstrates the commitment of the opposition. He says the major networks won't give him airtime, so he spent \$500 on a green screen and spotlights to produce homemade broadcasts from his office in the Turkish capital. The message: The proposals endanger the motherland.

In the Nationalist Movement Party, or MHP, many members have been in revolt against their chairman, Devlet Bahceli, in part because he has allied with Mr. Erdogan. Mr. Bahceli agrees with Mr. Erdogan that the overhaul would strengthen Turkey's state at a time of critical threats, including the coup attempt and a rise in deadly terror attacks.

Their alliance galvanized opposition from other MHP politicians, including Messrs. Ogan and Ozdag, who tried to remove Mr. Bahceli and were ousted after challenging him on the referendum.

A group of MHP dissidents, including Meral Aksener, believe they can deliver the party's base for "no" and peel some voters from the AKP.

Ms. Aksener, a former interior minister and deputy speaker of parliament, has been a magnet for Turks from many parties who see her as the anti-Erdogan: a seasoned bureaucrat with a law-and-order message that addresses their fears the ruling party wants to Islamicize Turkey's system and create a religious dictatorship.

AKP officials deny such any such aspiration. At a rowdy rally in Istanbul last month, Ms. Aksener ac-



UNIT:REUTERS

Supporters of Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan rallied Friday in support of amendments to establish an executive presidency.

cused Mr. Erdogan of surrounding himself with sycophants. She called the proposed presidential system "a bizarre, grotesque design unlike anything in the world," which would "pave the path to dictatorship."

Mr. Ogan and his "Three Crescents Channel" also target Mr. Erdogan. The nationalists charge that if Mr. Erdogan prevails he will use his powers to grant autonomy to Kurdish regions. Mr. Erdogan has condemned the idea of Kurdish autonomy. Mr. Ogan calls for sending the millions of Syrian refugees in Turkey packing across the border.

Despite such views, the nationalist dissidents have developed a loose alliance with the establishment opposition.

One wild card is turnout. Another is how many Kurds, who are about 20% of Turkey's population, will vote.

If the proposals are defeated, political analysts expect a snap election to follow.

In the heated run-up to the voting, the nationalist rebels are confident of their chances to deliver a body blow to Mr. Erdogan.

"The Turkish people say no to all extremism, so they will say no to the referendum," Ms. Aksener said.

Close Contest in Turkey

Turks vote Sunday on constitutional changes that would create an executive presidency and abolish the role of Prime Minister. Polls show a tight race.

Support for the constitutional changes

	Yes	No	Undecided/no answer
April	47.5%	43.1%	9.4%
February	42.4%	44.0%	13.6%

Mobile Research Center

	Yes	No	Undecided/no answer
April	46.6%	43.5%	9.9%

Sources: Metropoll poll; most recent of 2,030 likely voters conducted in April; margin of error +/- 2.2 percentage points; Mobile Research Center poll of 1,399 likely voters conducted April 8-9; margin of error +/- 2.5 percentage points

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WORLD NEWS

U.S. Assesses Bomb's Toll

BY JESSICA DONATI
AND HABIB KHAN TOTAKHIL

KABUL—U.S. and Afghan forces were on the ground on Friday assessing the damage caused by a nearly 22,000-pound American bomb that targeted an Islamic State cave-and-tunnel complex in eastern Afghanistan.

The bomb, one of the largest conventional weapons in the U.S. arsenal, was dropped on the militant stronghold in Nangarhar province's Achin district on Thursday, shaking homes and shattering windows more than a mile away, residents said.

It was the second high-profile U.S. military strike in a week. Two U.S. destroyers fired nearly 60 Tomahawk cruise missiles at an air base in Syria on April 7 in retaliation for a suspected sarin gas attack by the government on a rebel-held town in Idlib province.

The top U.S. military commander in Afghanistan, Army Gen. John Nicholson, said it was too early to say how many militants had been killed in Thursday's bombing. The Afghan Defense Ministry retracted an earlier statement that the strike had killed 36 militants, saying it was too early to provide precise figures. Gen. Nicholson also indicated that he made the decision to drop the bomb.

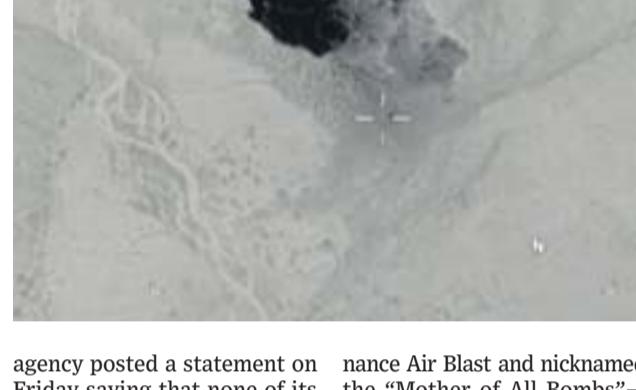
"The ammunition we used last night is designed to destroy caves and tunnels. This was the right weapon against the right target," he said Friday. "I am fortunate that my chain of command allow me the latitude to make assessments on the ground."

A military official for the coalition who viewed footage of the bombing said it was difficult to make out details of its effects beyond a "mushroom cloud" of smoke rising into the sky. He added that there was a second bomb available for use in the country, but no decision yet had been made on whether it should be deployed.

Islamic State's Amaq news



Afghan commandos arrive at a village near the site of a U.S. bombing, below, in the Achin district.



agency posted a statement on Friday saying that none of its fighters was killed or wounded in the strike.

There were no reports from U.S. or Afghan officials on possible civilian casualties from the airstrike. Residents who live near the bomb's target spoke Friday of hearing a terrifying explosion.

"We could see the flames of the blast for minutes after the bomb was dropped," said Israr Shinwari, who lives about a mile from where the bomb—known as the Massive Ord-

nance Air Blast and nicknamed the "Mother of All Bombs"—hit. "We were all horrified."

Thursday's bombing occurred during an offensive by U.S. and Afghan special forces in eastern Afghanistan against Islamic State's Afghan branch, which calls itself Khorasan Province. Previous offensives against the group have pushed the militants back, but they have typically returned.

Some local residents said the strike was intended mainly to send a general message to America's enemies, not to

clear the tunnel-and-cave complex. U.S. military officials say that Russia and Iran are supporting the Taliban, presenting a challenge to coalition efforts to curb the insurgency. Russian officials have denied such assistance and said they maintain contacts with the group for their own security.

Moscow on Friday offered a mixed reaction to the news from Afghanistan. Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Ryabkov said the campaign against Islamic State was "our common goal," news agency Interfax reported.

But Igor Morozov, a Russian senator, said the use of the bomb threatened to spark a new arms race, according to the news agency RIA-Novosti.

The Trump administration has yet to announce its plans in Afghanistan, but many expect the U.S. president to deliver on the request by Gen. Nicholson for an increase in the number of U.S. troops in the country, from its current level of about 8,500.

—Nathan Hodge in Moscow contributed to this article.

Civilians, Fighters Evacuate Besieged Syrian Suburbs

BY RAJA ABDURAHIM
AND NOAM RAYDAN

the Assad regime led by Alawites, adherents of an offshoot of Shiite Islam.

"Last winter was the most difficult one here in Madaya. People were burning their own properties to stay warm," said one resident named Amjad. "People are extremely exhausted."

Despite suffering from a lack of food, fuel and medicine for more than a year, residents of Madaya described tearful farewells to their hometown and those who decided to stay behind. They were offered bread and cheese as they boarded buses with just some clothing and personal items. A long row of buses stretched through the town, rimmed by buildings bearing the scars of

3,000

At least that number of civilians and rebel fighters fled Madaya

years of regime airstrikes.

More than 3,000 civilians and rebel fighters evacuated Madaya and about 5,000 civilians and fighters left Fua and Kafraha, according to residents and Syrian state media. More evacuations are expected in coming days.

Meanwhile, foreign ministers from Russia, Syria and Iran presented a unified front in support of Mr. Assad on Friday, saying the U.S. and international accusations of a chemical strike by the regime in Damascus were fabrications. Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov called for an international investigation into the April 4 chemical attack in northern Syria.

—Nour Alakraa contributed to this article.

Going After Islamic State

The U.S. is pursuing the militants' affiliates in different locations around the world.



ISIS

Continued from Page One
plan, but the administration has yet to agree on it. While the political debate continues, the military is being encouraged to take more aggressive steps against Islamic extremists around the world.

The firmer military stance has fueled concerns among State Department officials working on Middle East policy that the Trump administration is giving short shrift to the diplomatic tools the Obama administration favored. Removing the carrot from the traditional carrot-and-stick approach, some State Department officials warn, could hamper the pursuit of long-term strategies needed to prevent conflicts from reigniting once the shooting stops.

The new approach was on display this week in Afghanistan, where Gen. John Nicholson, head of the U.S.-led coalition there, decided to use one of the military's biggest non-nuclear bombs—a Massive Ordnance Air Blast bomb, or MOAB—to hit a remote Islamic State underground network of tunnels and caves.

Gen. Nicholson said Friday it was too early to say how many militants had been killed in the bombing. The Afghan Defense Ministry retracted an earlier statement that the strike killed 36 militants, saying it couldn't provide precise figures yet.

A military official for the coalition who viewed footage of the bombing said it was difficult to make out details of its effects beyond a "mushroom cloud" of smoke rising into the sky. He added that a second

MOAB was available for use in the country, but no decision had been made on whether it should be deployed.

Islamic State's Amaq news agency posted a statement on Friday saying none of its fighters were killed or wounded in the strike, which took place in Nangarhar province, along the country's mountainous border with Pakistan.

Gen. Nicholson indicated that he—not the White House—decided to drop the bomb. "This was the right weapon against the right target," he told reporters Friday. "I am fortunate that

President Trump has emphasized the free rein he gives to the Pentagon.

my chain of command allows me the latitude to make assessments on the ground."

A senior administration official said Mr. Trump didn't know about the weapon's use until it had been dropped.

Mr. Mattis "is telling them, It's not the same as it was, you don't have to ask us before you drop a MOAB," the senior defense official said.

Indeed, on Thursday Mr. Trump emphasized the free rein he gives the Pentagon. "I authorize my military," Mr. Trump said. "We have given them total authorization."

On Friday, the U.S. military said it has sent dozens of soldiers to Somalia, where Mr. Trump recently gave the head of the U.S. Africa Command more leeway to carry out coun-

terterrorism operations against al-Shabaab, the al Qaeda affiliate in the area.

The more aggressive military approach comes as the long slog against Islamic State is bearing fruit. The group is on the back foot in its Iraqi stronghold, Mosul, and is facing a hard battle to defend its de facto Syrian capital, Raqqqa.

The U.S. has sent more forces into Iraq and Syria, stepped up support for Saudi Arabia's fight against Houthi militants in Yemen, and dispatched an aircraft carrier to the Korean Peninsula amid evidence that North Korea is preparing a new nuclear test.

The flip side of the Trump administration's emphasis on a more-free-wheeling military approach to Islamic State is an apparent reduction of the use of soft-power tools—economic development, diplomacy and democracy-building—favored by the Obama White House.

Some State Department officials describe being cut out from the White House's counterterrorism strategy in the Mideast, with efforts to nurture democratic governments and push for more secular education systems carrying less weight in the White House's evolving approach.

"State is being systematically sidelined," said a State Department official who has worked on counterterrorism in Washington and abroad. The official said the White House strategy of prioritizing military might over diplomacy makes it hard to persuade Mideast allies to relax their grip on power.

—Jessica Donati and Habib Khan Totakhil in Kabul and Carol E. Lee in Washington contributed to this article.

KEEP ON TRACK

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WORLD WATCH

IRAN

Rouhani Registers For Re-Election Bid

Iranian President Hassan Rouhani, a relative moderate who promoted Tehran's landmark nuclear accord with the West, registered to run in May's elections for a second, four-year term.

Mr. Rouhani's re-election bid was widely expected, and after recording his intent at the headquarters of the interior ministry, he promised to preserve the gains he said have been made since he took office in 2013.

"This path must continue. These achievements must continue," he said. "The Iranian nation won't stop in the middle, and we will not return halfway. We will continue until the end."

At stake in his re-election bid is his effort to continue warming ties with the West and helping to revive Iran's ailing economy.

Mr. Rouhani's formal declaration comes two days after former leader Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, a hard-liner, stunned Iranians by launching an attempt for another term as president.

—Aresu Eqbali

FRANCE

Prosecutors Seek to Lift Le Pen Immunity

French prosecutors requested the European Parliament lift the immunity of far-right presidential candidate Marine Le Pen as part of an investigation into whether she misused European funds, according to a person familiar with the matter.

French authorities suspect several of the National Front's representatives in the European Parliament, including Ms. Le Pen, cut checks to senior party officials using funds earmarked for parliamentary assistants, according to a person familiar with the matter.

"It's part of the normal procedure, I'm not surprised," Ms. Le Pen said speaking on the radio. Ms. Le Pen has dismissed the allegations as a bid to thwart the National Front and her presidential bid. Ms. Le Pen didn't respond to a request for further comment. —Noemie Bissere



North Korean leader Kim Jong Un is shown on television at a ceremony marking the 105th anniversary of the birth of his grandfather, state founder Kim Il Sung.

U.S.-North Korea Tensions Rise

North Korea kicked off a military parade in central Pyongyang on Saturday amid heightened tensions about the possibility of a military con-

frontation with the U.S.

North Korea, which is marking the 105th anniversary of the birth of state founder Kim Il Sung, used the country's biggest holiday to show off some of its military hardware before an assembled crowd of foreign journalists and members of

pro-North Korean groups from around the world.

North Korean leader Kim Jong Un arrived in a limousine and walked down a red carpet as soldiers chanted "mansei," or "long live." Mr. Kim then mounted a balcony overlooking Kim Il Sung Square to preside over the parade.

North Korea experts monitoring the march said that Mr. Kim's younger sister Kim Yo Jong was visible on the stage, as was Kim Won Hong, the head of North Korea's secret police, who South Korean intelligence said earlier this year had been removed.

The march came a day af-

ter China appealed to both the U.S. and North Korea to tone down their rhetoric, and as Beijing's flag carrier said it was suspending flights to Pyongyang.

Satellite imagery shows signs that North Korea may be preparing a nuclear test.

On Friday, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said Beijing was urging all sides to avoid inflammatory or threatening statements and deeds, adding that no one would win in a war.

"On the Korean Peninsula issue, it is not the one who espouses harsher rhetoric or raises a bigger fist that will win," he said.

China's flag carrier, Air China, suspended flights on Friday to the North Korean capital. A spokeswoman for the carrier said that the cancellation of the three-times-a-week flights was a temporary measure and that it would consider passenger demand in restoring service.

Last week, the U.S. launched a cruise-missile attack on a Syrian government air base, one of North Korea's few world allies. The U.S. dispatched the Carl Vinson Carrier Strike Group to waters off the Korean Peninsula in what U.S. officials said was a deterrent action..

"What happened in Syria once again taught a bitter lesson that...one can defend oneself from the imperialist aggression only when one has one's strength," North Korea's foreign ministry spokesman said on April 9, according to Pyongyang's official Korean Central News Agency.

President Donald Trump tweeted on Tuesday that North Korea is "looking for trouble."

"If China decides to help, that would be great. If not, we will solve the problem without them! U.S.A."

—Min Sun Lee, Te-Ping Chen and Chun Han Wong contributed to this article.

OBITUARIES

EUGENE MICHAEL LANG
1919 – 2017

Entrepreneur Gave More Than Money to Poor Youths

BY JAMES R. HAGERTY

Eugene Lang, a New York entrepreneur living on Fifth Avenue, was invited to his boyhood elementary school in Harlem in 1981 to address the sixth-grade class. He intended to spout the usual platitudes about staying in school and working hard. At the last moment, he decided that would be meaningless in such a blighted neighborhood.

Instead, he told the 61 members of the class that he would pay their tuition at a city or state college if they finished high school. He also vowed to stay in touch to help keep them on track.

Thus was born the "I Have a Dream" Foundation, through which wealthy donors continue to mentor and sponsor students.

Mr. Lang became far better known for philanthropy than for his business of licensing technology to manufacturers around the world. He ended up donating nearly \$200 million to various causes, mostly relating to education, according to his daughter, Jane Lang, a Washington-based attorney and philanthropist.

"There's more to come," she said.

Mr. Lang died April 8. He was 98 and had Alzheimer's disease and prostate cancer. Almost all of his estate will go to the Eugene M. Lang Foundation, which carries on his projects, his daughter said.

One reason he could give so much was that he pinched pennies. He refused to ride the Acela Express trains when traveling to Washington, choosing either an ordinary train or a bus, his daughter said. He bought a sport coat at a closeout sale in the 1950s and was still wearing it half a century later. He chided his daughter for leaving lights on in her home: "It looks like a Christmas tree all lit up!"

Eugene Michael Lang was born March 16, 1919, in New York and



grew up in a \$12-a-month Manhattan apartment where his family shared a toilet with other tenants. His father, a Hungarian immigrant, was a machinist. His mother, whose family emigrated from Russia, taught school. "My father instilled in me an Old World socialist idealism that emphasized social justice," Mr. Lang said in a speech recalling his childhood.

His early goal was to become a social worker, but a school principal warned him that it would be hard to find a job in that field and suggested he could do more good by earning a fortune.

He finished high school at 15 and washed dishes for 10 cents an hour while waiting to attend tuition-free City College of New York. A customer in the restaurant where he worked persuaded him to apply instead to Swarthmore College near Philadelphia, where he won a scholarship and studied economics.

While a student there, he earned money by manufacturing pennants and by cleaning and pressing suits for 50 cents apiece.

He later earned degrees in busi-

ness at Columbia University and engineering at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Late in his life, a Wall Street Journal reporter asked Mr. Lang how many honorary degrees he had received for his charitable work:

"More than 40 degrees," he said.

"Would you like some?"

Flat feet kept him out of World War II military service, so he worked in a plant making aircraft parts and ended up as a part owner.

In 1952, he set up what became REFAC Technology Development Corp., which helped manufacturers license their technology abroad to earn fees.

Mr. Lang met regularly with students from the Harlem school to go over their school results and offer advice. The Dream foundation he created said that, among the 54 original students with whom it remained in contact, 60% made it to college.

Other donors stepped in, and about 18,000 students have participated in the program, which now starts with kindergarten pupils and provides tutoring and other services.

Mr. Lang also donated heavily to Swarthmore and other educational and health-related causes. He created Project Pericles to encourage university students to prepare for civic engagement, not just a job.

Giving money away "feels good," Mr. Lang told The Wall Street Journal in 2013. "I used to say it only hurts for a minute. But, actually, it doesn't hurt anymore."

Mr. Lang, who was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1996, is survived by three children, a sister, eight grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren. His wife of 62 years, the former Theresa Volmar, died in 2008.

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MARY ANDERSON
1909 – 2017

REI Rediscovered Founder Late in Life

Recreational Equipment Inc. presents itself less as a sophisticated retailer than as

a means of "sharing our passion for the outdoors," a mission founded by 23 mountain climbing buddies in 1938. Yet one of those buddies, Mary Anderson, for decades felt her crucial role was undervalued as a tiny cooperative grew toward today's 147 stores with annual sales of more than \$2.5 billion.

In the early days, Mary and Lloyd Anderson's home in West Seattle doubled as the warehouse. Ms. Anderson stitched tents together and used her German-language skills to line up suppliers in Europe. From a desk off her kitchen, she ran the mail-order

business, serving buyers as far away as Pakistan.

By the late 1960s, REI was growing so fast the board began debating how to create a more formal management structure and strategy. As part of that clash, Ms. Anderson was pushed out of REI in 1968. In a letter to the board, Lloyd Anderson described her as a "sacrificed pawn."

Late in her life, REI rediscovered and celebrated her nurturing role.

When she reached age 100 in 2009, the REI Foundation announced a Mary Anderson Legacy Grant to fund efforts encouraging young people to explore the outdoors. Ms. Anderson died March 27 at age 107.

—James R. Hagerty

EDWARD JAMES DONLEY
1921 – 2017

He Ran Air Products And Led U.S. Chamber

When Edward Donley was growing up during the Depression, his parents could no longer find work in Detroit. The family retreated to an ancestral farm near Richmond, Mich., and lived in a log cabin built around 1850 by Edward's great-grandfather, an Irish immigrant.

As the eldest of eight children, Edward fed pigs, helped his father drain marshy land and drove a Ford Model A car 30 miles into Detroit to sell eggs door to door.

World War II rescued him from poverty. Armed with a mechanical engineering degree, Mr. Donley joined a new company called Air Products and took charge of a plant in Tennessee producing portable devices that supplied oxy-

gen, allowing bomber pilots to fly higher and elude antiaircraft guns.

After the war, Air Products grew fast, partly by providing gases to steelmakers and hospitals, and by selling rocket fuel to the U.S. space program. Mr. Donley was chief executive from 1973 to 1986. He served as chairman of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in 1986-87 and devoted much of his retirement to supporting programs to improve early-childhood education.

U.S. K-12 education was a mess, he said in a 1995 interview, and would take decades to fix.

Mr. Donley died April 1 at his retirement home in Bethlehem, Pa. He was 95.

—James R. Hagerty

IN DEPTH

DRUGS

Continued from Page One
to justice. The Joint Foreign Chambers of Commerce in the Philippines, including those of the U.S. and European Union, have demanded a full investigation.

The Philippines police say they are enforcing the law and that if any abuses occur, offending officers will be punished. Several have admitted, in sworn statements, involvement in Mr. Jee's abduction and have been detained pending further investigation, though none have confessed to the killing and no clear reason has emerged for it. The first court hearing about his death is scheduled to take place Wednesday in Angeles City.

Low profile

Mr. Jee, a man of medium build whose thick black hair was starting to gray, was a successful businessman who friends and family say tried to keep a low profile.

He had worked in Europe and elsewhere before moving to the Philippines in 2007 as a manager with Hanjin Heavy Industries & Construction Co. Ltd., which ran a shipbuilding operation at former U.S. naval base Subic Bay.

He and his wife, Choi Kyung-jin, had begun thinking about retirement, and thought the Philippines looked like a good place to settle down, Ms. Choi said in an interview. Mr. Jee opened a staff-recruitment business for factories around Angeles City, about 50 miles north of Manila. They moved there with their daughter in 2012 and found a growing community of South Korean expatriates drawn by the sun and slower pace of life.

Ms. Choi says her husband enjoyed golf, wines and science-fiction movies. He saved on his phone a song list for office karaoke outings—a favorite was Elvis Presley's "Hound Dog." He was a talkative man. "I used to joke that my husband was silent only when he was asleep," she says.

On the morning of Oct. 18, she got a text message from her husband asking about lunch. He often ate at home. She had plans to visit a sauna but said she would leave something for him.

When Ms. Choi returned at 5 p.m., she recalls, she found the door open and no one home. Upstairs rooms had been ransacked.

The couple's housekeeper, Marisa Morquicho, later told authorities that two men identifying themselves as police entered the house and said they were looking for drugs. Among them was a paunchy officer with short dark hair whom she later identified as Ricky Santa Isabel. Police brought Officer Santa Isabel in for questioning after security cameras captured his wife's car in front of Mr. Jee's house that day.

Neighbors told Ms. Choi and investigators they had noticed a struggle when several men pushed Mr. Jee into his SUV. Ms. Morquicho also was taken to the vehicle, where she saw Mr. Jee sandwiched between two men on the rear seat. She said the men instructed her to wrap a shirt



South Korean businessman Jee Ick-jo's wife, above, returned to the home they shared near Manila. Below, his memorial service.

around her head as a blindfold. Then they drove to Manila.

When they got there, Ms. Morquicho was put into a different vehicle and taken to another location, where some men gave her money and told her to get out at a bus station, wait 10 seconds, then remove her blindfold, she said. She counted to 10. Then they were gone.

One man who later admitted to being in the Ford Explorer, police officer Roy Villegas, told investigators they took Mr. Jee to police headquarters, Camp Crame.

Another man who said he accompanied the officers, civilian Jerry Omlang, told police in a sworn statement that Mr. Jee pleaded to be let go and offered four million pesos, or about \$80,000, for his freedom.

Mr. Jee was killed just before 10 p.m., witnesses said. Accounts of how it happened differ.

Officer Villegas told investigators that Officer Santa Isabel got some tape and surgical gloves and told him to wrap the tape around Mr. Jee's head. Until that point, Officer Villegas said, he believed he was on a legitimate antidrug operation. Now he feared for his life and smothered Mr. Jee as instructed while Officer Santa Isabel killed Mr. Jee by strangling him, Officer Villegas said.

In an affidavit, Officer Santa Isabel denied killing Mr. Jee or being present at the kidnapping. He said he was at Camp Crame

Now move hurry and don't try anwting ok,
a message from the kidnappers warned.

and saw another officer hitting Mr. Jee with a pistol, and helped dispose of the body on orders from his superiors.

Mr. Omlang, the civilian, who once was an informer for the National Bureau of Investigation, said in his police statement he was at the kidnapping and that Officers Villegas and Santa Isabel were there, too. He said he got out of the SUV before



Camp Crame to draw money from an ATM with Mr. Jee's card.

Efforts to reach Officer Villegas and Mr. Omlang, who are in government custody, and their lawyers were unsuccessful. In a brief interview during an investigatory panel at the Department of Justice in February, Officer Santa Isabel, who also has been detained, said other police were to blame for Mr. Jee's death.

On the night of the killing, Mr. Jee's body was dropped off at a funeral parlor owned by retired policeman Gerardo Santiago. He told investigators Officer Santa Isabel had asked him if he could get rid of a body. He said he assumed whoever it was had been killed in an antidrug operation.

Officer Villegas said Mr. Santiago was paid the equivalent of a few hundred dollars and given a set of golf clubs from the back of Mr. Jee's car. Mr. Santiago said in an affidavit he took some money, but denied getting the clubs.

Funeral-home staffers told police they prepared Mr. Jee's body for cremation under a false name and with a faked death certificate. Teodolito Tarepe, the embalmer, said in a sworn statement he found strangulation marks on the neck and said the wrists appeared to have been tied. "The front of his pants were wet, as if he had urinated himself," he said.

Back in Angeles City, Ms. Choi says, she tried texting and calling her husband, but he didn't respond. She called his driver, and together they searched for Mr. Jee's car until 1 a.m.

Frantic search

The next day, she called the police, but they weren't much help. As it became more evident her husband had been abducted, she started looking through evidence herself, including neighborhood security-camera footage that showed a Toyota Hilux pickup. It was later identified as belonging to Ricky Santa Isabel's wife.

Ms. Choi found out from her husband's bank branches that his cards had been used to withdraw cash. She began packing Mr. Jee's clothes into zip-lock bags so they could depart quickly for South Korea if he returned.

"It was OK if he came back crippled, as long as he came back," Ms. Choi says.

On Oct. 30, still unaware of her husband's fate, Ms. Choi received a late-night text message from an anonymous sender asking for five million pesos, or about \$100,000, by 6 p.m. the following day, along with the warning not to contact the police.

The sender said nothing further. Ms. Choi began calling friends and family to raise the

money. She decided not to alert police, but wrote down the serial numbers of the bank notes in case they might be useful later.

A message the next day from a different number instructed her to go to a supermarket near a Jollibee fast-food restaurant in Angeles City. She was to park her Honda Civic in front of the store with the engine running, leave the cash inside and wait in the restaurant, with an obscured view of the parking lot.

"Now move hurry and don't try anwting ok," another message said.

Ms. Choi arrived, with some friends watching from a distance, and waited inside the hamburger joint. After half an hour, she sent a message asking if she could return to her car. When she didn't get a reply, she walked back. The bag with the cash was empty.

Half an hour later, a text message arrived telling her not to worry and promising to be in touch.

Another message two days later asked for 4.5 million pesos more. This time, Ms. Choi didn't have the means to pull together the cash.

She couldn't respond immediately because of a cellular-network outage. When service was restored, she found a message warning her she was "playing" with Mr. Jee's life.

When she texted back, no one answered.

In mid-January, an intermediary summoned Ms. Choi to the office of a private detective she had hired. He told her Mr. Jee was dead, without explaining how he knew. She broke down, and to this day can't remember how she got home afterward.

A couple of days later, the National Bureau of Investigation called Ms. Choi into its offices to tell her that her husband's body had been cremated and its remains flushed away. Other investigators asked her to identify Mr. Jee's golf clubs, to find at the crematorium.

On Jan. 20, the Philippines Department of Justice accused several policemen, including Officers Santa Isabel and Villegas, of kidnapping for ransom, with homicide. The case became a national sensation. National Police Chief Ronald Dela Rosa told reporters he was "deeply offended" and sorry that "my people" were involved in Mr. Jee's homicide. "If I had my way, I will kill the policemen involved," he said.

You will suffer'

President Duterte also apologized. "Police, you sons of bitches, I won't let you get away with it. You will suffer," he said in a speech.

He suspended his antidrug campaign and ordered police to clean up their act, but vowed to get tough again a few weeks later, when authorities launched a new phase of the drug war, dubbed Operation Double Barrel: Reloaded.

Officer Santa Isabel said he was pressured into taking the fall for the killing by his commanding officer, Superintendent Rafael Dumla. Mr. Dumla has denied wrongdoing and in a sworn statement implicated Officer Santa Isabel.

Last month, a Philippines lawmaker filed an impeachment complaint against Mr. Duterte, saying he was unfit for office, partly because of the drug war.

Catholic Church leaders have criticized the drug campaign. Human Rights Watch cited Mr. Jee's case in calling for a United Nations inquiry last month.

At the end of January, Ms. Choi says, Gen. Dela Rosa, the police chief, asked her if her husband or his company had links to casinos or drugs. She said they didn't. He didn't even like taking medicine when sick. She says Gen. Dela Rosa told her not to read anything into his questions.

Some police officials and lawmakers, including Senator Panfilo Lacson, a former police chief, have said they worry the contradictory accounts of what happened on Oct. 18 might undermine prospects of ever convicting anyone for Mr. Jee's death.

Ms. Choi has tried to move on. At a memorial service on the outskirts of Seoul in February, she laid out her husband's favorite blue shoes and the clothes she saved in zip-lock bags on firewood and set them ablaze as part of a Buddhist ritual for the dead.

A week later, she visited their Angeles City home again. She had moved to a more secure location after the killing. She stared blankly into her old living room.

"He only visited me in my dreams once," she said after leaving. "I'm a bit hurt he didn't visit more often."



Details of the 'Magic Girl' pinball game Chris Kooluris has in his home. The last of 20 machines made were finished in March.

Rob Berk, a founder of the annual Pinball Expo in Chicago.

By the end of the 20th Century, pinball had fallen out of fashion. The internet was taking off and videogames were becoming more sophisticated. Arcades closed.

Pinball fanatics, marginalized by the digital revolution, retreated to fan forums and home collections that began to balloon—sometimes to hundreds of games. The value of rare machines like 1996's Big Bang Bar soared into the tens of thousands of dollars.

"People took the roller coaster and put it in their back-

bought out one of the original customers.

Mr. Popadiuk promised Magic Girl would be his most creative game yet. Lights would change colors as the ball struck them repeatedly.

But the project quickly went off the rails. Ordering parts for so few games was more expensive than he realized, Mr. Popadiuk said. Without dozens of colleagues, he said he couldn't keep himself on track. Angry customers showed up at his workshop—but often left appeased by the model targets and artwork he showed them.

"We call it drinking the Jpop Kool-Aid," said one customer, Justin Kelly, who calls Mr. Popadiuk "a Mad Hatter genius designer."

After Mr. Popadiuk blew past the original two-year timeline to finish Magic Girl, customers grew irate. More than 23,000 posts discussing the dispute have piled up on a fan forum.

Mr. Popadiuk tried to put a positive spin on his predicament. "New features take a long time to get right, and also I want everyone to be amazed when the games are being completed," he wrote on his blog in June 2012.

As funds ran short, he an-

nounced plans for two more games: Retro Atomic Zombie Adventureland, and Alice in Wonderland. Despite apparent trouble on the Magic Girl project, some couldn't stand to miss out on such rare games. All told he collected more than \$500,000 from about 100 people, he said.

"There are a lot of people in the pinball world who have way more money than sense," said Preston Burt, co-founder of Atlanta's annual Southern Fried Gameroom Expo.

Mr. Popadiuk went on Mr. Shivers's podcast in 2015. He said he'd spent all the money on parts and production costs. "I'm working on my hubris," he said. "I don't know how to fix it."

Dhaval Vasani, who worked at a circuit-board maker that supplied parts for the Magic Girl prototypes, saw a business opportunity in the demand building up among pinball acolytes. He offered to manufacture Magic Girl games in exchange for Mr. Popadiuk's help designing a new pinball game he could market on his own through a new company, American Pinball Inc. They chose another magical theme: Houdini.

The Magic Girl machines were finished in March. Re-

views are ricocheting around the pinball world. Many fans praised its original artwork and custom features. Others felt Mr. Popadiuk didn't manage to conjure pinball's glory days. "Everybody was hoping this game would be like the second coming," said Mr. Kelly, the investor whose concerns Mr. Popadiuk assuaged years ago. "It's clearly not."

Still, Mr. Kelly thinks Magic Girl's rarity makes it worth even more than what he paid. He is advertising to sell his game for \$40,000. Someone has offered him about \$25,000.

"It's got the most beautiful artwork. It looks incredible," said Mr. Kooluris, the New York pinball fan who worries about using it. He thinks Magic Girl's faults can be solved through groupthink. "Pinball lovers won't rest until they figure out a way to make Magic Girl work," he said.

Mr. Popadiuk said he did what he could in a changed world. "You do your best effort and out it goes," he said. He knows his legacy is dinged. The universe of ubiquitous pinball machines and profitable manufacturers that made him a star, he said, has faded. "I'm a fish out of water," he said.



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OPINION

THE WEEKEND INTERVIEW with Lawrence J. Mone | By James Taranto

How Trump Is Like Early Giuliani

For the first time since 1909, a New York City native is in the White House—and he was elected as a Republican. So what insight can the head of the Big Apple's leading conservative think tank provide into the new president?

Not as much as you might expect. "I've never met him," says Larry Mone, president of the Manhattan Institute for Policy Research. That's not entirely surprising. Donald Trump is nobody's idea of a policy wonk, and although Manhattan may be his residence, it isn't his political base.

Nor was the Manhattan Institute. As in many institutions of the right, opinions of Candidate Trump ranged from acceptance to scorn. On the latter end of the spectrum was Paul Singer, chairman of the board of trustees, who at an institute gala last May, just after Mr. Trump clinched the nomination, urged conservatives to "stand up for what we believe, which is not embodied by either choice on the menu in November."

The Manhattan Institute's president says the former mayor was no policy wonk either, at least at the start.

What a difference an election makes. In a Monday morning interview at the institute's offices near Grand Central Terminal, Mr. Mone is upbeat about Mr. Trump: "Now that he's won—tremendous opportunities out there, tremendous opportunities. So we're really committed to being as aggressive as we can in taking advantage of those opportunities."

Mr. Mone draws a parallel between Mr. Trump and Rudolph Giuliani, New York's mayor from 1994-2001. As Mr. Mone tells it, Mr. Giuliani wasn't much of a policy wonk either, until his path and the Manhattan Institute's converged in the early 1990s. He got up to speed, and his tenure at City Hall marked perhaps the most influential period in the institute's 40-year history.

Mr. Giuliani was a young lawyer in 1977, when British businessman Antony Fisher and future CIA director William Casey launched a New York-based think tank, the International Center for Economic Policy Studies. "It would just kind of crank out some free-market tracts on various issues," Mr. Mone says, "nothing that would distinguish its strategy or identity."

That changed under William Hammett, who became the center's president in 1980 and pursued "a different kind of marketing strategy," Mr. Mone recalls. "Rather than publish our own material, like all the other think tanks were doing, he wanted to take advantage of the idea that we were in New York." The aspiration was to get books published by mainstream presses and to "penetrate the

mainstream media." Mr. Mone says people would ask, "Why are you up here? All the action's in Washington," and Mr. Hammett "turned that into a virtue." Early successes included George Gilder's "Wealth and Poverty" (1981) and Charles Murray's "Losing Ground" (1984), both published by Harper & Row's Basic imprint.

The center was renamed the Manhattan Institute in 1981, the same year Mr. Mone was hired as an intern. By decade's end he had ascended to the No. 2 position—not as meteoric a rise as it may seem, since when he started there were only "three or four people" on the staff. Mr. Mone became president after Mr. Hammett's 1995 departure.

Meanwhile, Mr. Giuliani joined President Reagan's Justice Department. After a high-profile stint as Manhattan's top federal prosecutor, he successfully sought the 1989 Republican nomination for mayor. "He was somewhat of an awkward candidate," Mr. Mone recalls. "He knew a lot about criminal prosecution, but he really didn't have a great feel for the history of the issues that dominated New York." Still, he lost to David Dinkins by only 2.6 points in a city that hadn't elected a GOP mayor since 1965.

At the Manhattan Institute, there was little enthusiasm for the campaign, Mr. Mone says: "Rudy's image among free-market people here in the city was not a good one, because of his zealous prosecution of a lot of Wall Street figures"—men like Ivan Boesky and Michael Milken, whom he subjected to humiliating "perp walks."

But the institute was increasingly interested in local affairs. "Everybody talks about bubbles these days," Mr. Mone says. "New York was in a kind of liberal welfare bubble. We were saying the same things over and over again, and they weren't working, and people were getting sick of it. They were ready for something new." An editor who'd worked at National Review, Richard Vigilante, "came and pitched us with the idea of an urban magazine with conservative ideas." It was born as NY: The City Journal in the autumn of 1990. An editorial in the first quarterly issue declared its ambition to bring about "the rebirth of America's greatest city."

Soon rechristened simply City Journal, it featured lengthy but readable articles, many written by what Mr. Mone calls "disillusioned liberals—people like Kay Hymowitz, Sol Stern"—both still contributing editors. "These were people who had bought into the liberal argument and saw it fail." (I worked as a City Journal editor from 1991-96.)

Richard Schwartz, a common friend of Mr. Giuliani and the institute, set out to school the once and future candidate on policy. "We had him in," Mr. Mone says, "and talked about education, talked about welfare reform, talked about crime. We already had been publishing [articles about] Bill Bratton's work." As commissioner



KEN FALLIN

of the New York City Transit Police, Mr. Bratton had applied "broken windows" principles, enforcing laws against public disorder and thereby reducing serious crime.

In March 1992 the institute held a half-day forum around a special City Journal issue on quality-of-life issues. "Rudy was in the audience, and he was taking notes during the entire conference," Mr. Mone says. "As he educated himself about the city for the second run," Mr. Giuliani "became very familiar with our work and started becoming an active consumer of it." He faced Mr. Dinkins again in 1993, and this time he won. The new mayor appointed Mr. Schwartz senior adviser and Mr. Bratton police commissioner.

Mr. Giuliani's two-term mayoralty is generally reckoned a success. At the institute, Mr. Mone recalls, it was "mind-boggling": "You write something, and then it suddenly happens," he says. "Most of it worked—you could see the city change." Mr. Bratton and his successors presided over a steep drop in violent crime. Welfare rolls declined from more than a million to fewer than 500,000.

Only in education did the mayor's reach exceed his grasp. New York's public schools were governed by appointed officials and school-board members chosen by district in low-turnout elections. Mr. Giuliani wanted to establish mayoral control, but that required state legislation, and Albany balked. "Sol Stern wrote a really powerful piece on school vouchers," Mr. Mone says, "and Rudy wanted to do it. But his aides convinced him that constitutionally that would be a heavy lift in New York."

Mr. Giuliani's legacy has proved durable. It didn't hurt that his successor, Mike Bloomberg, was no visionary. "One of our trustees asked Bloomberg, 'What's your philosophy of government?' " Mr. Mone says. "He said, 'I'm not a philosopher, I'm an engineer.' That's the way he approached things—if he saw something that wasn't working, he tried to fix it. . . . If something was working, he didn't screw around with it. So in terms of welfare, in terms of policing, he just kept the Giuliani methods and policies." Crime rates and welfare rolls continued to decline. On education, Mr. Bloomberg bested Mr. Giuliani, persuading Albany to yield on mayoral control and overseeing an expansion of charter schools.

By contrast Bill de Blasio, the leftist Democrat who became mayor in 2014, would like to undo much of what Mr. Giuliani achieved. Asked to evaluate the new mayor's performance, Mr. Mone offers a backhanded compliment: "I think he's remarkably ineffective." Mr. de Blasio's efforts to raise taxes ran aground in Albany. He campaigned against the police in 2013 but brought back Mr. Bratton as commissioner, and his rhetoric cooled dramatically after two cops were assassinated in late 2014. He antagonized charter-school advocates early in his term, but quickly adopted a more conciliatory tone under political pressure. On the other hand, Mr. Mone says Mr. de Blasio is "eroding" Mr. Giuliani's progress on welfare reform.

"I think the city can survive," Mr. Mone says. He sounds rather less optimistic than that first issue of City Journal did—especially when the subject turns to the city's politics. "We've created policies for reform, but we haven't

created a politics of reform," he says. "You just have a narrow group of ideologues in the Democratic Party competing for the [public employee] unions' support, because once they get it, they win. There's no real general election unless you can draft a billionaire who wants to spend \$100 million on a campaign."

Mr. Mone means Mr. Bloomberg, but what about that other billionaire? Is Mr. Trump really another Giuliani? Here is Mr. Mone's case: "The good thing about Trump is that he really hasn't thought carefully about a lot of the issues that affect cities in general, and so I think he's open to the kind of agenda that we pushed forward with Rudy Giuliani. . . . He's somewhat of a blank slate."

Though not when it comes to law enforcement, since the president "clearly believes in proactive policing." Mr. Mone notes that, in an August campaign appearance, Mr. Trump quoted an op-ed from this newspaper—titled "Black Lives Matter to Donald Trump"—by the institute's Heather Mac Donald. Mr. Mone also praises the president for appointing "a strongly pro-choice education secretary," Betsy DeVos.

"I think as we have the opportunity to expose him to more of the work we do on welfare and . . . deregulatory issues, I think there's some real promise here," Mr. Mone adds. Jason Riley, an institute fellow and Journal columnist, is organizing a conference on black voter outreach, tentatively titled, in a nod to the president, "What Do You Have to Lose?"

It isn't clear Mr. Mone has fully convinced himself of his own comparison. At one point he observes: "The difference is, Rudy is a reader, and cerebral, and smart, and a student—and he went to school, and he got it." He allows that Mr. Trump is also smart, but adds delicately that the president "absorbs information in different ways."

What is clear is that Mr. Mone sees the election's outcome as a catastrophe averted. "The people who really felt negatively about Trump assumed that it was going to be disastrous politically," he says. "Along with the lack of enthusiasm was a conviction that he was going to take everything down with him."

Mr. Mone was preparing for that: "Months before the election, I asked Jim Copland—an institute legal scholar—"to set up a special working group to figure out what we do with an extremely left-wing Supreme Court. That's where my thinking was—that we're going to be on really tenuous defense for quite a while. And then suddenly that just went out the door in November."

True enough. While Mr. Mone and I were talking on Monday, Anthony Kennedy administered the judicial oath to his newest colleague, Justice Neil Gorsuch.

Mr. Taranto is the Journal's editorial features editor.

Every Public-School Student in Arizona Will Get a Chance at Choice



It's hard to find Aiden Yellowhair's school on a map. He and his sister, Erin, are members of the Navajo Nation and attend the private St. Michael Indian School outside Window Rock, Ariz. The Catholic school's website provides a helpful tip to follow Interstate 40 east from Flagstaff, but warns that "if you pass into New Mexico, you've gone too far."

The remote location makes it easy to overlook St. Michael's 400 students, but the school is an oasis on the 27,500-square-mile reservation. Only 66% of Arizona's Native American high schoolers graduate in four years, a full 12 percentage points below the state average and nearly 20 points below the national average. At St. Michael, the principal says, 99% of students graduate and 98% of those attend college.

What allows Aiden and Erin to cover tuition at St. Michael is Arizona's program for education savings accounts. Parents who take children out of public schools can opt in and receive, in a private account, a portion of the funds that the state would have spent on their education. Most students receive \$5,000, but the deposits for children with special needs are roughly \$14,000, depending on the diagnosis. That money can be used to pay

for private-school tuition, tutoring, extracurricular activities, school uniforms and more.

Arizona created the program in 2011 for special-needs students, but since then lawmakers have slowly expanded eligibility—to children in military families, foster care, and failing schools, as well as those on Native American reservations. Today more than 3,300 students use the accounts, about 1% of those eligible.

Now the state has opened the gates to everyone. Last week Gov. Doug Ducey signed a bill that will give every public-school student in Arizona—1.2 million in all—an opportunity to apply to the program. New enrollment will be capped at about 5,500 students per year, up to a maximum of 30,000 in 2022. To apply, students must be currently enrolled in public school, except for incoming kindergartners. Applicants will be taken first come, first served.

Education savings accounts are a way to give parents more options. Many families would like to send their children to private schools or home-school them, but they simply cannot afford to—especially since they are taxed to pay for public schools regardless. A program like Arizona's allows these parents to make the best choice for their families, whether that means a religious school, a secular private school or home schooling.

Arizona is not the first state to give its entire student body the opportunity to use an education savings

account, but here the idea has already run the legal gauntlet. Two years ago when Nevada created a similar program, the American Civil Liberties Union filed a lawsuit that

The state expands its program offering \$5,000 to \$14,000 in education savings accounts.

blocked the law. The ACLU had argued that because some parents might choose religious schools, the Nevada program would wind up funding sectarian organizations in violation of the state constitution.

Our Wellesley community will not stand for hate speech, and will call it out when possible. . . .

We have all said problematic claims, the origins of which were ingrained in us by our discriminatory and biased society. Luckily, most of us have been taught by our peers and mentors at Wellesley in a productive way. It is vital that we encourage

The Nevada Supreme Court did not buy that argument, ruling that because parents control the accounts it does not qualify as public money. But the court struck down the mechanism that lawmakers had used to fund the program. Nevada lawmakers have introduced a bill to remedy the situation, but Republican Gov. Brian Sandoval and the Democratic Legislature are sharply divided.

A similar legal battle took place in Arizona. An appeals court—whose ruling was upheld by the state Supreme Court—held in 2013 that education savings accounts do not violate Arizona's constitution. "The parents of a qualified student under the ESA," the court ruled, "must provide an education in reading, grammar, mathematics, social studies, and science."

people to correct and learn from their mistakes rather than berate them for a lack of education they could not control. While it is expected that these lessons will be difficult and often personal, holding difficult conversations for the sake of educating is very different from shaming on the basis of ignorance.

This being said, if people are given the resources to learn and either continue to speak hate speech or refuse to adapt their beliefs, then hostility may be warranted. If people continue to support racist politicians or pay

Whether that is done at a private secular or sectarian school is a matter of parental choice."

Arizona's law is proving the success of school choice. Lawmakers in more than a dozen states, including Texas, Missouri and Maine, have considered similar programs in recent years. The first drafts of these bills often make education savings accounts available to all public-school students. That would give more parents than ever the option to do what's right for their families—instead of what's best for the education bureaucracy.

Mr. Butcher is education director at the Goldwater Institute and senior fellow at the Beacon Center of Tennessee.

Notable & Quotable: Shut Up, They Explained

From "Free Speech Is Not Violated at Wellesley," an unsigned editorial in the *Wellesley News*, a student newspaper:

Our Wellesley community will not stand for hate speech, and will call it out when possible. . . .

We have all said problematic claims, the origins of which were ingrained in us by our discriminatory and biased society. Luckily, most of us have been taught by our peers and mentors at Wellesley in a productive way. It is vital that we encourage

for speakers that prop up speech that will lead to the harm of others, then it is critical to take the appropriate measures to hold them accountable for their actions. It is important to note that our preference for education over beration regards students who may have not been given the chance to learn. Rather, we are not referring to those who have already had the incentive to learn and should have taken the opportunities to do so. Paid professional lecturers and politicians are among those who should know better.

OPINION

REVIEW & OUTLOOK

Trump's Weak-Dollar Temptation

Donald Trump doesn't have many firm policy convictions, but one of them seems to be a mercantile faith in the virtue of a weak currency. The U.S. dollar "is getting too strong," Mr. Trump told our Journal colleagues on Wednesday. "That's hurting—that will hurt ultimately." Someone should tell him that weak-currency politicians tend to be losers.

One irony of his comments is that for weeks Mr. Trump had been celebrating the boost in economic confidence since his election, which has included a rise in the dollar. When investors have confidence in a country, they tend to put money into assets denominated in that country's currency. The "Trump reflation" in the dollar and stocks, which has since ebbed as the prospects for pro-growth reform seem more uncertain, was a good economic sign.

Mr. Trump's dollar-bashing is also highly unusual because even Presidents who favor dollar devaluation typically say the opposite. Or they say nothing at all, leaving the dollar commentary to the Treasury Secretary, whose mantra usually is "a strong dollar." And that makes sense. Why talk down the purchasing power of Americans?

A dollar-bashing President can also disrupt financial markets, as Mr. Trump's comments initially did on Wednesday. The greenback recovered, but currency markets are volatile and sharp movements can do serious harm at delicate financial times or take firms under if they've made the wrong currency bet.

Above all, dollar bashing can complicate the Federal Reserve's monetary policy. The Fed is currently in a tightening phase, which tends to support a stronger dollar, so Mr. Trump's comments are counter-cyclical.

But Mr. Trump also told the Journal that he might reappoint Fed Chair Janet Yellen when her term expires early next year. Ms. Yellen is known as a monetary dove who kept interest rates low throughout President Obama's second term. Most analysts interpreted that Yellen mention as a declaration that Mr. Trump wants the same treatment. But if Mr. Trump's policies succeed, growth will be faster and the Fed might have to raise rates more rapidly. The Fed and financial markets don't need a monetary kibitzer on Twitter.

If economics doesn't persuade Mr. Trump, perhaps modern presidential history will. Going

back to Richard Nixon, the most economically successful Presidents have presided over strong-dollar eras.

Reagan and Clinton presided over a strong currency—and success.

Ronald Reagan's pro-growth policies attracted capital from around the world, and the greenback soared along with U.S. growth. Bill Clinton also saw rapid growth and a rising dollar that sent commodity prices like oil that are traded in dollars crashing. Gasoline at 90 cents a gallon might have saved him after impeachment.

On the other hand, Richard Nixon encouraged an easy-money Fed and took the U.S. off the Bretton-Woods gold standard. One result was rising inflation and an explosion in oil prices. Jimmy Carter's Treasury tried to talk down the dollar, and inflation grew worse.

George W. Bush didn't seek a weak dollar but he did preside over one as the Alan Greenspan-Ben Bernanke Fed kept rates too low for too long. Oil and commodity prices rose, making for meager gains in real incomes, while runaway housing prices set the stage for the financial mania, panic and crash.

Much of Barack Obama's tenure was also marked by a weak dollar as the Fed tried to steal economic demand from the rest of the world. But that policy never did raise growth much above 2% a year. The public's frustrations with slow growth and stagnant incomes set the stage for the rise of Bernie Sanders and Donald Trump in 2016.

We aren't saying that a strong dollar is the primary goal of economic policy. That goal is broad prosperity from strong and sustainable economic growth. Monetary policy should seek a stable dollar not "king dollar." But the by-product of better policies and faster growth might be a flood of capital into the U.S. and a stronger dollar. This isn't to be feared. If a strong dollar were politically damaging, both Reagan and Mr. Clinton would have been one-term Presidents.

Mr. Trump's policy challenge is coaxing faster growth from an economic expansion that is already long at nearly eight years and with relatively tight labor markets. The only way to lift growth above 3% for an extended period is by lifting business and capital investment. That requires deregulation and tax reform that boost supply-side incentives. Worry about that, not the dollar.

Connecticut Liberation Day

Wailing and lamentations broke out in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and even as far away as Texas and Florida, as Connecticut Governor Dannel Malloy announced Thursday that he won't seek a third term in 2018. Politicians in these and other states are disappointed that Mr. Malloy's policies won't continue indefinitely to be a source of jobs and taxpayers fleeing Connecticut.

"Listen, I'm going to be Governor until January of 2019," Mr. Malloy said in announcing his decision, "and every single day I expect that myself and my staff will be working very hard to continue the process of finishing the work that we began literally on the first day I was sworn in." So Mr. Malloy's neighbors still have 22 months to cash in.

In the April Morning Consult poll, Mr. Malloy was the third most unpopular governor in

America, after Sam Brownback in Kansas and Chris Christie in New Jersey. With Mr. Malloy's approval rating at 29%, a host of Democrats and Republicans have been lining up to challenge him. We're not sure why they want the job given that the state is bleeding population and has a projected two-year budget deficit of \$1.7 billion despite multiple tax increases on Mr. Malloy's watch.

Voters everywhere make mistakes, and Connecticut proved they sometimes repeat them by narrowly re-electing Mr. Malloy in 2014 and expecting different results. The Nutmeg State is a case study in the collapse of a state run by public unions who soak state taxpayers into fleeing, which further shrinks the tax base, which makes public-employee pensions unaffordable. Mr. Malloy hasn't said what he'll do in retirement, but perhaps he'll join the other refugees seeking better economic climes.

Gov. Dannel Malloy says he won't seek re-election, crushing Rhode Island hopes.

All of this has transpired under Turkey's current parliamentary system, in which opposition parties can still vie for seats and check at least some of Mr. Erdogan's excesses. If the AKP had more seats in the current Parliament, Mr. Erdogan could have pushed through the constitutional change without having to bother with a referendum. If Mr. Erdogan gets his wish for a stronger executive, the parliamentary opposition would be further marginalized.

This suggests that Turkish democracy's future could be grim no matter the outcome, and the choice facing voters is between shades of black. If Mr. Erdogan loses the weekend vote, he will continue to strengthen the repressive apparatus and whip up Turkish nationalism with his gratuitous war on Turkey's Kurdish minority. But if he wins, the possibility of democratically removing the AKP from power will be even narrower, if not foreclosed.

The danger for the Middle East, and for Turkey's NATO allies, is that the country could evolve into an Islamist state in the mold of Iran—albeit Sunni, not Shiite. Mr. Erdogan beguiled many in his early years as an Islamist leader who claimed to respect democratic norms, but the sad irony is that his drive for authoritarian power will lead many in the West to the unfortunate conclusion that Islam and democracy are incompatible.

Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan has spent years laying the groundwork for authoritarian rule shaded by Islamism. With Sunday's constitutional referendum, he seeks to ratify his gains and sweep away the remnants of Turkey's once-liberal democracy.

Those are the stakes in the plebiscite, in which voters will decide whether to transform the country's parliamentary model into a strong executive system with Mr. Erdogan at the top. Polls show a slight advantage for "Yes," the pro-Erdogan side, though opinion polling should be taken with a grain of salt amid the paranoia and repression that prevail in Turkey.

Under the proposed changes, Mr. Erdogan would be allowed to lead Turkey as President until 2029. His powers would expand to include declaring emergencies, issuing decrees, and appointing ministers and senior civil servants. The changes would permit Mr. Erdogan to check the judicial branch in some instances and simultaneously to head a political party while in office, something the constitution denies him today.

This presidential system would be the culmination of an authoritarian drive Mr. Erdogan first launched a decade ago, when the ruling Justice and Development Party (AKP) purged a secular establishment that was the main bulwark against Islamism. The AKP has since tightened controls over internet access, brutally suppressed a youth uprising in 2013 and won Turkey the dubious honor of being the world's foremost jailer of journalists.

Then came last summer's attempted coup, for which Mr. Erdogan blames his erstwhile ally Fethullah Gülen, a Pennsylvania-based imam who leads a rival Islamist network. Since the coup, the government has detained, fired or otherwise pun-

ished more than 140,000 Turks, shuttered more than 169 media outlets and arrested a dozen parliamentarians from a Kurdish opposition party.

Mr. Erdogan has also intensified his anti-Western rhetoric, accusing the Dutch and German governments of "Nazi" practices after local authorities denied permission to pro-Erdogan rallies meant to encourage Turkish expats to vote "Yes."

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Self-government is on the ballot in Sunday's referendum.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Is Don't Ask, Don't Tell Prior-Pay Law Fair?

Hurrah to Philadelphia for leading the conversation. Your April 8 editorial "What You Can't Ask a Job Candidate" assumes that prior pay is an actual measure of qualification. What about students seeking their first professional job or nonprofit employees moving to for-profit?

I had the demoralizing experience of taking a global management position after a man whose credentials, experience and tenure were less than my own. He told me his salary—\$30,000 more than mine. Although duties were the same, leadership refused to give me his title, and HR acted like they'd done me a personal favor when a \$7,500 raise was approved. I later learned from a mutual former boss that this colleague's actual performance results were also far inferior to my own. I've learned that these aren't uncommon experiences among women. In 2014, Time magazine quoted Australian entrepreneur Evan Thornley's comments to the effect that hiring women buys you better quality outcomes at a lower price.

And while women are hired based on their actual experience, men are hired based on their future potential. This discrepancy starts at entry level, and compounded over a career adds up to hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of dollars. Even a man's unpaid community contributions are considered an asset, but a woman's are not.

As a PMP-certified project manager, volunteer leader and mother, I assure you the success criteria are comparable and transferable. But women don't get credit for that, and women are disliked when they negotiate.

ELIZABETH WICKMAN
Plano, Texas

The following is taken from the employment application currently in use by one very large fast-food restaurant chain for all hiring in the U.S.: "If you are applying for employment in any of the following places,

BOHDAN D. SHANDOR
Bonita Springs, Fla.

The new Philadelphia law would at best be ineffective and at worst unconstitutional. If the law only applies to hiring done within the city, the law will be ineffective. Companies could simply negotiate employment and hire outside the city, thereby avoiding the law. If the law applies to hiring done by any company that operates in the city, even though the hiring itself was done in another state, it could very well be unconstitutional. Corporations hiring in Philadelphia would effectively be regulated twice when hiring in other states. They may first have to comply with the law of the state in which they are doing the hiring and then comply with the laws of Philadelphia.

ROBERT KUHN
Ann Arbor, Mich.

New vs. Old, Fake News and Modern Luddites

From the moment the Luddites destroyed their first loom in 19th-century England, we've seen countless examples of those who would stand in the way of progress for the sake of self-preservation. Reading Robert Thomson's "Fake News and the Digital Duopoly" (op-ed, April 5) attacking internet companies, it is difficult to avoid the glaring parallel. The CEO of a traditional media company is shrill in his condemnation of the most important engines of democracy and progress ever created. And he refuses to acknowledge the immense value these platforms provide to billions of people every day.

Set aside his outrageous comparison of internet companies to North Korean dictators. Mr. Thomson's meandering critique ignores the decades-old trend of traditional media publications making every effort to open their closed platforms to capitalize on the internet's immense reach. One has to imagine that if News Corp's decision to purchase Myspace in 2005 had turned out differently, we would be hearing a dif-

ferent tune from Mr. Thomson to-day.

The internet industry is open about its own role in this equation. Internet companies routinely acknowledge the challenges that have arisen as inherently open internet-based platforms become go-to sources for news and information. And in response they've launched aggressive efforts to provide necessary quality controls without undermining the freedom and access internet users expect.

While conforming to the old model—a handful of editors and news executives deciding what information is important for the public—would likely mollify critics, our industry remains committed to taking a distinctly "internet" approach. Instead of platforms serving as censors and gatekeepers, our companies will continue to empower our users with more information to form their own opinions.

MICHAEL BECKERMAN
President and CEO
Internet Association
Washington

Dismal New Cure Science Performs Pretty Well

Regarding "Dismal Science: In the Search for Cures" (Review, April 8), one should look at the successful efforts made by the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation with venture philanthropy. The CF Foundation has provided early-stage funding to biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies to develop breakthrough drugs for adults and children with cystic fibrosis. My appreciation is also personal as my two young daughters have been direct beneficiaries of this innovative research concept. They take the recently FDA-approved drug Orkambi, and it has had noticeable positive results on their physical health. I hope that those suffering from diseases mentioned in the article can benefit from the use of similar innovative efforts that move the research to labs where incentives are better aligned with actual results.

CHRISTINE McDONNELL EMMERT
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

The article makes it seem that all science is broken. This will be disheartening to the funding agencies and discourage the best and brightest of our youth from pursuing a career in science. Yes, there are problems as pointed out in the article. But successes and good science represent

the flask is almost full. A perfect example can be learned from HeLa cells. These are from a cervix cancer that contains HPV 18, which eventually led to the death of Henrietta Lacks. Because of excellent science, we learned that her cancer was caused by a human papillomavirus and developed the means to prevent this cancer through vaccination. In addition, we have developed better means of screening tests to prevent cervical cancer. HPV research has been innovative, successful and paid for in a large part by public funds through the National Institutes of Health.

ROBERT D. BURK, M.D.
Albert Einstein College of Medicine
Bronx, N.Y.

Pepper ... And Salt

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL



"I don't like to brag, especially on a W2 form."

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OPINION

Does Steve Bannon Have Something to Offer?



DECLARATIONS
By Peggy Noonan

My late friend Bill Safire, the tough and joyous New York Times columnist, once gave me good advice. I was not then a newspaper columnist, but he'd apparently decided I would be. This is what he said: Never join a pile-on, always hit 'em when they're up. Don't criticize the person who's already being attacked. What's the fun in that, where's the valor? Hit them when they're flying high and it takes some guts.

So, in the matter of Steve Bannon:

I think we can agree he brings a certain amount of disorder. They say he's rough and tough, and there's no reason to doubt it. They say he leaks like a sieve and disparages his rivals,

In 2014 the beleaguered White House aide raised important moral questions about today's capitalism.

and this can be assumed to be correct: They all do that in this White House. He is accused of saying incendiary things and that is true. A week into the administration he told Michael Grynbaum of the Times the media should "keep its mouth shut and just listen for a while." "I love a gunfight," he reportedly said in the middle of his latest difficulties. When he tried to muscle members of the Freedom Caucus to vote for the ObamaCare replacement bill, a congressman blandly replied, "You know, the last time someone ordered me to do something I was 18 years old, and it was my daddy, and I

He speaks of two "disturbing" strands. "One is state-sponsored capitalism," as in China and Russia. We also, to a degree, see it in America. This is "a brutal form of capitalism" in which wealth and value are distributed to "a very small subset of people." It is connected to crony

Like the frameworks with North Korea and Syria, the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action of 2015 assumed that Iran would fulfill its obligations and open its facilities to inspectors. The JCPOA assumed that Iran would moderate its behavior and join the international community. Yet unlike its North Korean and Syrian allies, Iran was the largest state sponsor of terror and openly vowed to destroy another state—Israel. Unlike them, Iran systematically lied about its unconventional weapons program for 30 years. And unlike Damascus and Pyongyang, which are permanently barred from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, Tehran can look forward to building them swiftly and legitimately in the late 2020s, once the

The framework agreements with North Korea and Syria, concluded respectively in 1994 and 2013, were similar in many ways. Both recognized that the regimes already possessed weapons of mass destruction or at least the means to produce them. Both assumed that the regimes would surrender their arsenals under an international treaty and open their facilities to inspectors. And both believed that these repressive states, if properly engaged, could be brought into the community of nations.

All those assumptions were wrong. After withdrawing from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Pyongyang tested five atomic weapons and developed intercontinental missiles capable of carrying them. Syrian dictator Bashar Assad, less than a year after signing the framework, reverted to gassing his own people. Bolstered by the inaction of the U.S. and backed by other powers, North Korea and Syria broke their commitments with impunity.

Or so it seemed. By ordering a Tomahawk missile attack on a Syrian air base, and a U.S. Navy strike force to patrol near North Korea's coast, the Trump administration has upheld the frameworks and placed their violators on notice. This reassertion of power is welcomed by all of America's allies, Israel among them. But for us, the most dangerous

You probably have figured it out by now, but let me state it anyway. Ten years from now, if you're reading this paper in a driverless car, it will be on a limited-access highway or a closed-off, experimental city circuit.

You will not be thumbing through your text messages in a driverless car capable of carrying you anywhere, at all hours, in all weather conditions, over all kinds of roads.

And even so, you will be expected to take over driving at a moment's notice.

BUSINESS WORLD
By Holman W. Jenkins, Jr.

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Steve Bannon at the Conservative Political Action Conference, Feb. 23.

didn't listen to him, either." When I said a while back that some of the president's aides are outlandish, and confuse strength with aggression, he was in mind.

But there's something low, unseemly and ugly in the efforts to take him out so publicly and humiliatingly, to turn him into a human oil spot on the tarmac—this not only from his putative colleagues but now even the president. "I like Steve, but you have to remember he was not involved in my campaign until very late," Mr. Trump purred to the New York Post's Michael Goodwin.

So let's take a look at something impressive Mr. Bannon has done. I've been meaning to write of it for a while. In 2014 he did a live Skype interview for a conference on poverty at the Vatican. BuzzFeed ran it during the campaign under the headline "This Is How Steve Bannon Sees the Entire World."

It shows an interesting mind at work.

The West is currently facing a "crisis of capitalism," he said. The world was able to recover after the world wars in part thanks to "an enlightened form of capitalism" that generated "tremendous wealth" broadly distributed among all classes.

This capitalism was shaped by "the underlying spiritual and moral foundations . . . of Judeo-Christian belief." Successful capitalists were often either "active participants in the Jewish faith" or "active participants in the Christian faith." They operated on a kind of moral patrimony, part tradition, part religious teaching. But now the West has become more secular. Capitalism as a result has grown "unmoored" and is going "partly off track."

With both these strands, he says, the middle class loses ground. This has contributed to the "global revolt" of populism and nationalism. That revolt was fueled, too, by the financial crisis of 2008. None of those responsible on Wall Street were called to account: "No bonuses

and none of their equity was taken." The taxes of the middle class were used to bail them out.

There's more in the conversation, which lasted 50 minutes and included the problem of racist and anti-Semitic overtones in populist movements. But it's a thoughtful, serious talk, and its themes would reverberate in the 2016 election.

You can see Mr. Bannon's basic or developing political and economic philosophy as half-baked, fully baked, or likely to explode in the oven. And it is fair to note his views haven't seemed to gel or produce very much in the first dozen weeks of the Trump era.

But what Mr. Bannon offered in the interview was a point of view that was publicly declared and could be debated.

What will take its place if he leaves the White House or recedes as a figure? What worldview will prevail, to the extent Mr. Trump does worldviews? Policy changes accompanying Mr. Bannon's diminishment this week included the president's speaking approvingly of the Export-Import Bank and NATO, declaring that China isn't a currency

and bankrolling Hamas and Hezbollah. The JCPOA enables Iran to do all that merely by complying.

A nuclear-armed Iran would be as dangerous as "50 North Koreas," Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu told the U.N. in 2013, and Iran is certainly many times more dangerous than Syria. Yet Iran alone has been granted immunity for butchering civilians and threatening genocide. Iran alone has been guaranteed a future nuclear capability. And the Iranian regime—which brutally crushed a popular uprising in 2009—has amassed a million-man force to suppress any future opposition. Rather than moderating, the current regime promises to be more radical yet in another 10 years.

How can the U.S. and its allies pre-empt catastrophe? Many steps are possible, but they begin with penalizing Iran for the conventions it already violates, such as U.N. restrictions on missile development.

The remaining American sanctions

This, for Israel and our neighboring Sunni states, is the appalling flaw of the JCPOA. The regime most committed to our destruction has been granted a free pass to develop military nuclear capabilities. Iran could follow the Syrian and North Korean

Damascus and Pyongyang violated their agreements. Tehran can comply and still threaten millions.

examples and cheat. Or, while enjoying hundreds of billions of dollars in sanctions relief, it can adhere to the agreement and deactivate parts of its nuclear facilities rather than dismantle them. It can develop new technologies for producing atomic bombs while testing intercontinental ballistic missiles. It can continue massacring Syrians, Iraqis and Yemenis,

and bankrolling Hamas and Hezbollah. The JCPOA enables Iran to do all that merely by complying.

on Iran must stay staunchly in place and Congress must pass further punitive legislation. Above all, a strong link must be established between the JCPOA and Iran's support for terror, its pledges to annihilate Israel and overthrow pro-American Arab governments, and its complicity in massacres. As long as the ayatollahs oppress their own population and export their tyranny abroad, no restrictions on their nuclear program can ever be allowed to expire.

In responding forcibly to North Korean and Syrian outrages, President Trump has made a major step toward restoring America's deterrence power. His determination to redress the flaws in the JCPOA and to stand up to Iran will greatly accelerate that process. The U.S., Israel and the world will all be safer.

Mr. Oren is Israel's deputy minister for diplomacy and a Knesset member for the Kulanu Party.

Iran Is a Bigger Threat Than Syria and North Korea Combined

By Michael Oren

The U.S. has signed agreements with three rogue regimes strictly limiting their unconventional military capacities. Two of those regimes—Syria and North Korea—brazenly violated the agreements, provoking game-changing responses from President Trump. But the third agreement—with Iran—is so inherently flawed that Tehran doesn't even have to break it. Honoring it will be enough to endanger millions of lives.

The framework agreements with North Korea and Syria, concluded respectively in 1994 and 2013, were similar in many ways. Both recognized that the regimes already possessed weapons of mass destruction or at least the means to produce them.

Both assumed that the regimes would surrender their arsenals under an international treaty and open their facilities to inspectors.

And both believed that these repressive states, if properly engaged, could be brought into the community of nations.

agreement of all is the one that may never need military enforcement. For us, the existential threat looms in a decade, when the agreement with Iran expires.

Like the frameworks with North Korea and Syria, the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action of 2015 assumed that Iran would fulfill its obligations and open its facilities to inspectors. The JCPOA assumed that Iran would moderate its behavior and join the international community. Yet unlike its North Korean and Syrian allies, Iran was the largest state sponsor of terror and openly vowed to destroy another state—Israel.

Unlike them, Iran systematically lied about its unconventional weapons program for 30 years. And unlike Damascus and Pyongyang, which are permanently barred from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, Tehran can look forward to building them swiftly and legitimately in the late 2020s, once the

JCPOA expires.

With both these strands, he says, the middle class loses ground. This has contributed to the "global revolt" of populism and nationalism.

That revolt was fueled, too, by the financial crisis of 2008. None of those responsible on Wall Street were called to account: "No bonuses

and none of their equity was taken." The taxes of the middle class were used to bail them out.

There's more in the conversation, which lasted 50 minutes and included the problem of racist and anti-Semitic overtones in populist movements. But it's a thoughtful, serious talk, and its themes would reverberate in the 2016 election.

You can see Mr. Bannon's basic or developing political and economic philosophy as half-baked, fully baked, or likely to explode in the oven. And it is fair to note his views haven't seemed to gel or produce very much in the first dozen weeks of the Trump era.

But what Mr. Bannon offered in the interview was a point of view that was publicly declared and could be debated.

What will take its place if he leaves the White House or recedes as a figure? What worldview will prevail, to the extent Mr. Trump does worldviews? Policy changes accompanying Mr. Bannon's diminishment this week included the president's speaking approvingly of the Export-Import Bank and NATO, declaring that China isn't a currency

and bankrolling Hamas and Hezbollah. The JCPOA enables Iran to do all that merely by complying.

A nuclear-armed Iran would be as dangerous as "50 North Koreas," Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu told the U.N. in 2013, and Iran is certainly many times more dangerous than Syria. Yet Iran alone has been granted immunity for butchering civilians and threatening genocide. Iran alone has been guaranteed a future nuclear capability. And the Iranian regime—which brutally crushed a popular uprising in 2009—has amassed a million-man force to suppress any future opposition.

Rather than moderating, the current regime promises to be more radical yet in another 10 years.

How can the U.S. and its allies pre-empt catastrophe? Many steps are possible, but they begin with penalizing Iran for the conventions it already violates, such as U.N. restrictions on missile development.

The remaining American sanctions

and bankrolling Hamas and Hezbollah. The JCPOA enables Iran to do all that merely by complying.

on Iran must stay staunchly in place and Congress must pass further punitive legislation. Above all, a strong link must be established between the JCPOA and Iran's support for terror, its pledges to annihilate Israel and overthrow pro-American Arab governments, and its complicity in massacres. As long as the ayatollahs oppress their own population and export their tyranny abroad, no restrictions on their nuclear program can ever be allowed to expire.

In responding forcibly to North Korean and Syrian outrages, President Trump has made a major step toward restoring America's deterrence power.

His determination to redress the flaws in the JCPOA and to stand up to Iran will greatly accelerate that process. The U.S., Israel and the world will all be safer.

Mr. Oren is Israel's deputy minister for diplomacy and a Knesset member for the Kulanu Party.

Tesla Bulls Are Betting on Musk, Not the Car Business

BUSINESS WORLD
By Holman W. Jenkins, Jr.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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SPORTS

RUNNING

Marathon Newbie Eyes Big Chance

Galen Rupp is running just his third 26-mile race but hoping to be just the second American in 30 years to win in Boston.

BY MATTHEW FUTTERMAN

Boston

GALEN RUPP is not trying to break the two-hour barrier in the marathon, the cause du jour of elite distance running of late. And the bronze medalist in the Rio Olympic marathon cares little about scaring the marathon world record of 2:02:57.

These are both very good things for Rupp, because they just might allow him to become the rare American to win the world's most storied marathon in Boston Monday—despite battling plantar fasciitis in his left foot the past few months.

Two of the world's top marathoners, Kenya's Eliud Kipchoge and Lelisa Desisa of Ethiopia, are cloistered in training for a Nike-sponsored stunt to train a human to run 26.2 miles in 1:59:59 or less.

Meanwhile, several of the fastest marathoners of the last year are scheduled to compete in the record-friendly London Marathon on April 23. Boston loses too much elevation and the course follows one direction, allowing it to be wind-assisted, so times here don't count as world records.

That means 30-year-old Rupp, who had a cortisone shot two weeks ago to deal with the nagging foot pain, will toe the starting line in Boston as a favorite in an event dominated by East Africans for decades.

That is no small feat, especially for a runner who only committed himself full-time to the marathon a few months ago and has run just two marathons previously. Just one American, Meb Keflezighi, has won the Boston Marathon in the past 30 years. Defending champion Lemi Hayle is probably Rupp's stiffest competition.

"I knew this was the place I wanted to make my big-city marathon debut," Rupp said in an interview Friday. "There's so much history here."

Rupp ran both the 10,000 meters and the marathon at the 2016 Rio Olympics, taking fifth in the shorter race before finishing third in the marathon eight days later.

Now the former specialist in the 5,000 and 10,000 meters is committing fully to the marathon, where top athletes can compete into their late 30s and receive six-figure fees just for showing up.

Rupp has shed muscle to build a leaner, lighter frame of 131 pounds, down from 135. He burns through weeks of 145 miles, about 25 percent more than in his pre-marathon days.

In training, he now repeats one-mile segments at a pace of



Galen Rupp, center, won a silver medal in the 2016 Rio Olympics. He's aiming to top that result in Monday's Boston Marathon.

4:25 or less, with just seconds of rest in between, instead of the countless 200-meter intervals Rupp ran for years to give him finishing speed in the shorter races. Losing the speed workouts felt weird, he said but his coach, the former champion Alberto Salazar, convinced him.

"You don't need to run 25-second 200s or 50-second 400s for this," Rupp said. "You need to know how to run hard for 26 miles."

Rupp also has a nasty competitive streak that figures to help him in the marathon. He tangled in close quarters with Keflezighi in the 2016 U.S. Olympic Trials race, bringing the feistiness of track events to the open roads.

Dave Frank, who coached Rupp at Central Catholic High School in Portland, said Rupp couldn't stomach losing as a kid, turning friendly games of wiffle ball or ping pong into intense battles during running camps.

Under Salazar's guidance, Rupp has been doing high-intensity "tempo runs" as long as 24 miles every seven to nine days, to

mimic the discomfort of the marathon. Rupp should enjoy the forecast for Boston Monday, which should include temperatures around 60 degrees with a 15-mile per hour tailwind.

Rupp's transition to the marathon has had some rough moments. Salazar and his Nike Oregon Project have been dealing with

"You just have to remind yourself," Rupp said, "everybody is going to be hurting."

a U.S. Anti-doping Agency Investigation into whether the program's top runners used supplements illegally. Salazar has repeatedly denied any wrongdoing.

In addition, the Russian cyber espionage group Fancy Bear last year released confidential therapeutic-use exemptions that Rupp received from USADA to take methylprednisolone, salmeterol and

salbutamol to treat his asthma and allergies. The substances, which can be illegal if taken without a medical necessity and in large quantities, prevent inflammation and can help increase the flow of oxygen to the lungs. Rupp has acknowledged his use of the medications, but the release of the TUE's became mixed up in the swirl of controversy surrounding Russian doping scandal and accusations that U.S. athletes abused the TUE system.

"I'm 100 percent against doping and an advocate for clean sport," Rupp said Friday. "I've worked so hard. We addressed all that other stuff and once we did that I've been able to focus on running."

Rupp said the cortisone shot has worked wonders on the foot pain that forced him to withdraw from the Houston half-marathon in January. He spent two weeks training on anti-gravity and water-submerged treadmills to maintain his fitness while recovering.

Rupp then battled through two months of regular marathon training without too much trouble, but the pain sent him to an 11th place finish at the Prague Half-Marathon

earlier this month. He had the shot the next day.

With its lengthy descents over the first half of the course and steep inclines from miles 16 to 21, including the infamous Heartbreak Hill, Boston is not a race for nagging foot injuries.

Ryan Hall, who never won Boston but recorded the fastest marathon time ever by an American with a 2:04:58 there in 2011, said winning a Boston debut is a tall order.

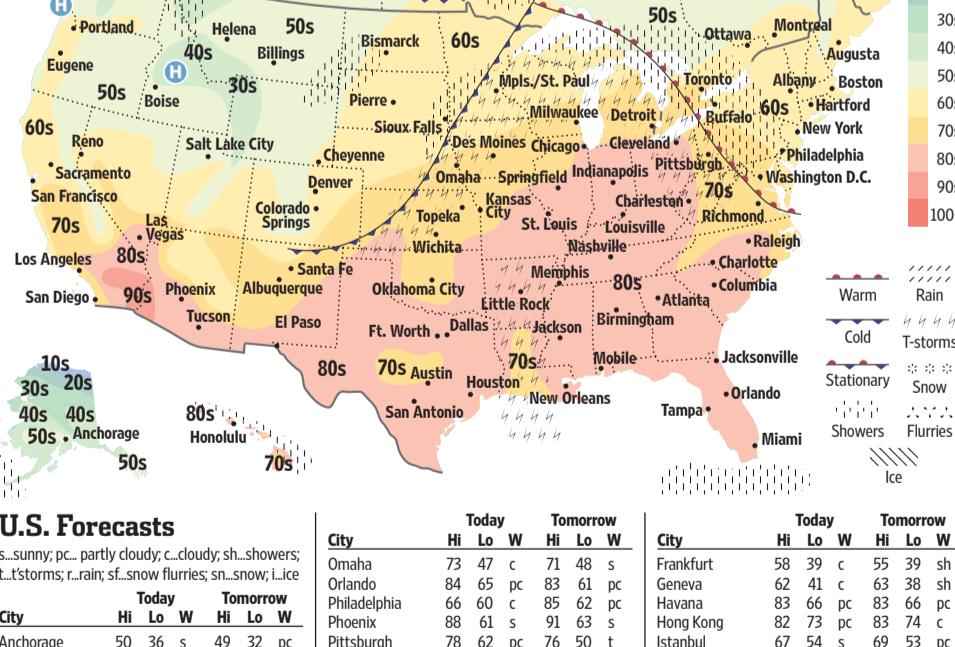
"It's one of those courses where you want to know the little subtle ups and downs, so you don't get hit on the chin," Hall said.

Hall recalled focusing so hard on Heartbreak Hill in the 21st mile that he neglected to prepare psychologically for a steep half-mile incline during mile 17.

Rupp said he is more concerned about the downhill running through the first 13 miles, which pounds the quadriceps muscles. He has spent weeks practicing on similar terrain in Oregon to prepare.

"You just have to remind yourself," Rupp said, "everybody is going to be hurting."

Weather



U.S. Forecasts

S...sunny; pc...partly cloudy; c...cloudy; sh...showers;

t...storms; r...rain; sf...snow flurries; sn...snow; l...ice

Today Hi Lo W Tomorrow Hi Lo W

City Today Hi Lo W Tomorrow Hi Lo W

City Today Hi Lo W Tomorrow Hi Lo W

City Today Hi Lo W Tomorrow Hi Lo W

KENTUCKY DERBY

A HORSE THAT WON'T RUN

BY JIM CHAIRUSMI

CLASSIC EMPIRE should be the leading contender to win this year's Kentucky Derby, but there is one small caveat. He doesn't always like to run.

The reigning 2-year-old champion has earned more than \$1.5 million and has a strong pedigree as a son of Pioneer of the Nile, who also sired Triple Crown winner American Pharoah.

But ahead of Saturday's Arkansas Derby, in which Classic Empire will need a top-four finish to secure a spot in the Kentucky Derby on May 6, there is some doubt whether he will even make the race. The reason: In recent weeks, trainer Mark Casse has called off two of Classic Empire's

scheduled workouts after the colt balked at practicing.

"He would go and then stop. He didn't really want to engage," Casse said.

That has thrown a wrench in preparations for the Derby on the first Saturday in May. Since he has fallen behind in his training and has raced only once this year, Classic Empire currently sits at No. 21 in the Derby point standings. The top 20 horses are guaranteed a spot in the starting gate.

Caton Bredar, an analyst



Classic Empire has balked at practicing several times recently.

for the racing network TVG, said when a horse is reluctant to work out, it's a warning sign. "It signals that they are just not 100% engaged," she said.

After a poor race in February, Classic Empire

emerged with an abscess on his right front foot, an injury that Casse thinks might have contributed to the lackluster effort. When the foot healed, Classic Empire went back to the practice track. But Casse said the colt didn't want to work out and showed signs of a sore back.

After he was given a clean bill of health by veterinarians, Classic Empire returned to the track, only to balk again at working out the following week at Palm Meadow.

ows. "It is not a common thing but it's also not a complete anomaly for a horse to say, 'Screw it. I'm not going today,'" says Kerry Thomas,

who provides mental and behavioral evaluations for thoroughbred owners.

Casse, who was inducted into the Canadian Horse Racing Hall of Fame in 2016, concluded that Classic Empire needed a change of scenery. After relocating to Winding Oaks Farm in Ocala, Fla., Classic Empire has since put in four tough workouts. "He's been a different horse," Casse said. "We deal with issues like this all the time. It's just a part of training racehorses. We've just never had to deal with it with a champion."



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BUSINESS & FINANCE



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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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DJIA Closed (20453.25)

NASDAQ Closed (5805.15)

STOXX 600 Closed (380.58)

10-YR. TREAS. Closed (yield 2.237%)

OIL Closed (\$53.18)

GOLD Closed (\$1,285.90)

EURO \$1.0614

YEN 108.63

Investors Rethinking Risk

Rising unease fuels market turnaround after soft economic data, global conflicts

By CORRIE DRIEBUSCH AND SAM GOLDFARB

Signs of a slowdown in the U.S. economy and rising anxiety in markets are prompting many investors to reassess their portfolios and prune risky positions.

On Friday, the consumer-price index, which measures what Americans pay for goods and services, declined. It was the first monthly decline for core prices, which exclude the often-volatile categories of

food and energy, since January 2010. The data came a week after the Labor Department said U.S. employers added far fewer jobs in March than economists had expected.

The declines, which helped push the WSJ Dollar Index to its fourth retreat in five sessions, amplify the concern among many investors that markets are entering a treacherous period as lackluster economic fundamentals collide with unpredictable domestic and international politics.

The S&P 500 is down about 3% from its record hit in March, within the range many analysts have said they expect the stock market to end 2017. The CBOE Volatility Index, or VIX, climbed every trading day

this past week, rising 24% since April 7 to its highest since November. Bond yields have fallen to their lowest level since just after the November elections, reflecting the retreat of expectations

24%

Jump by the CBOE Volatility Index since April 7

that a White House policy onslaught would spearhead a rise in economic growth and inflation.

In recent weeks, Erik

Knutzen, multiasset class chief investment officer at Neuberger Berman, said he reduced exposure to large-company stocks and instead put that money into European and emerging-market stocks in some of the portfolios he manages, citing more-favorable valuations overseas.

"We were concerned a lot of optimism and good news was already priced in, and we wanted to take some chips off the table," he said. "We do expect an increase in volatility, but we're not expecting a 20% drawdown in markets."

Potential pitfalls for markets are numerous. President Donald Trump this past week reversed several positions that

Please see RETHINK page B2

Fake News Tests Facebook Ahead Of French Vote

PARIS—Facebook Inc. says it has ramped up efforts to curb misinformation, including removing accounts and labeling fake news. But video and images disseminating fake

By Deepa Seetharaman in San Francisco and Sam Schechner in Paris

news are increasing faster, alongside delays in accrediting Facebook's fact-checking partners.

Facebook this week said it has vetted more than 30,000 accounts in France ahead of the country's presidential election to determine if they are fake, partly in response to what security officials say is a wave of social media misinformation aimed at disrupting Western elections.

Suspicious accounts were subject to verification, with the aim of cutting off the biggest spreaders of spam and trolling as well as fake news, a spokeswoman said Friday. The company has said it is targeting "the worst of the worst" offenders.

But the disclosure raised questions about how swiftly and effectively Facebook has moved to address widespread criticism of its handling of fake news during the U.S. election. "Facebook hasn't really

expressed what it wants to take down. What is the worst of the worst?" said Alexios Mantzarlis, head of the International Fact-Checking Network, affiliated with the Poynter Institute, which Facebook has put in charge of vetting groups before they can fact check. "We need a much clearer methodology."

In the run-up to the first round of the French election on April 23, the spread of fake news has accelerated. The 30 most-popular fake or misleading articles on hot-button political topics were shared roughly 900,000 times in the last two months, compared with 650,000 times in December and January, according to an official in the French president's office.

The 30,000 vetted accounts are a small portion of Facebook's 25 million daily active accounts in France. The company didn't say how many of the accounts shared fake news, or how many such accounts they normally remove every year. But social media experts say even a small number of fake accounts can, if properly organized, play an important role in amplifying disinformation, increasing the chances real users will pick up on them and spread them.

Please see FAKE page B2

The Expensive Element Of Trading Cheap ETFs

The costs of trading are one of the worst destroyers of investment returns. That's a fact of life in the markets, although it is easy to over-

look in exchange-traded funds, in which commissions and management fees have shrunk almost to zero.

And during placid markets like today's, when buying or selling tends to become cheaper, investors can form a bad habit of ignoring the costs of trading. That can come back to haunt you when turbulence resumes and trading becomes more expensive.

Often dirt-cheap to own, ETFs can still be costly to buy and sell. In a study just published in the Financial Analysts Journal, portfolio manager Antti Petajisto of LMR Partners, a London-

based hedge fund, looked at about 1,800 ETFs from 2007 to 2014. He wanted to see how often, and how much, their market prices differed from the value of their underlying assets.

The average difference between price and value among all U.S.-traded ETFs was only 0.06% from 2007 to 2014. The harder the underlying securities are to trade, however, the bigger that gap gets.

Market prices exceeded net asset values by an average of 0.18% among precious-metal funds, 0.29% in short-term bond funds, 0.31% in corporate, high-yield and emerging-market bond funds, and as much as 0.37% in foreign funds investing in small stocks. At individual funds, they can be much wider.

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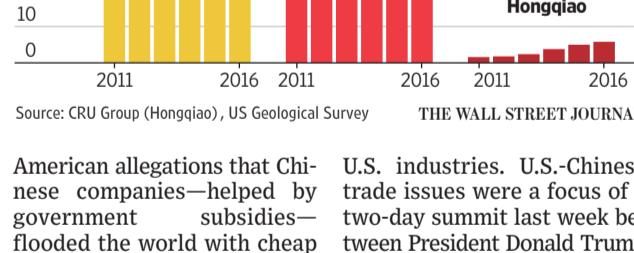
Ernst & Young suspended its audit of China Hongqiao after allegations by two short sellers that the company inflated its profit.

Fraud Claims Plague Metal Giant

Advantage China

Chinese aluminum production has surged in recent years.

Millions of metric tons



Source: CRU Group (Hongqiao), US Geological Survey

Now, China Hongqiao, a Hong Kong-listed company that employs nearly 60,000 people, is facing fraud allegations from two short sellers that the firm says threaten its financial stability. Short sellers hope to profit from a decline in a company's share price.

Trouble for Hongqiao could upset the aluminum industry in China and present an opportunity for American producers, who say the company has been using unfair tactics to dominate the industry. It could also reinforce the broader concerns over what many view as questionable business practices by China's big industrial giants, many of which are increasingly active on the global stage.

China Hongqiao declined to

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U.S. industries. U.S.-Chinese trade issues were a focus of a two-day summit last week between President Donald Trump and President Xi Jinping of China.

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FAKE

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The prevalence of fake news during the French presidential race reveals the inherent struggle facing tech companies such as Facebook and Alphabet Inc.'s Google that try to police fake news across a continent, where language, media landscape and electoral politics vary dramatically from country to country. Across the border in Germany, where elections are scheduled for September, the government has proposed a new bill that could impose fines of up to €50 million on social networks that fail to delete hate speech or fake news.

Facebook, in particular, is adamant it doesn't want to play the role of "arbiters of truth," as Chief Executive Mark Zuckerberg calls it. The Menlo Park, Calif., company faced intense criticism after

ism," which was viewed more than 15 million times on Facebook since its posting on March 18, showed a man assaulting two women in a hospital. The accompanying French-language post implied the attacker was a migrant to France, saying, "We take them into our country...how grateful they are." But Russian media had previously reported the assault happened at a hospital in Russia in February. Facebook removed the page that hosted the video within the last day.

In December, Facebook said it had identified several markers of sites that spread fake news. The removal of some French sites used the same improvements to the algorithm, which comb the platform for accounts that, for instance, repeatedly post the same content or suddenly become active. Facebook has said it estimates fewer than 1% of its 1.86 billion monthly active accounts aren't authentic.

Facebook also said in December it would outsource the delicate task of determining what stories are true or false to five external organizations in the U.S., all associated with Poynter, which can mark certain stories as disputed after enough users flag them. If two or more groups agree a post is false, it carries a "disputed" tag on Facebook and appear lower in users' feeds.

So far this year, Facebook has partnered with 11 fact-checking organizations in France, Germany and the Netherlands to help slow the spread of misinformation on its platform, an extension of the U.S. program.

In France, only one organization—the French daily newspaper Libération—has obtained the requirements necessary to mark posts as disputed, according to the International Fact-Checking Network.

Facebook decided to allow French fact-checkers to use the disputed tag before receiving approval because the verification process was taking longer than expected, a person familiar with the matter said.

But purveyors of fake news providers are managing to stay one step ahead of Facebook. Facebook only shows its fact-checking partners posts containing links to fake news stories. Much of the fake news being shared uses photos and videos embedded in posts, researchers say. That lets them dodge Facebook's software, which doesn't yet surface videos and images, according to Facebook and fact-checkers.

Facebook plans to adapt its software to videos and images, according to a person close to the company.

"The most effective misinformation is presented in a visual form. That's what's going to travel fastest," said Jenni Sargent, director of First Draft News, a nonprofit that is running a Google-backed program to fact check widely shared claims in the French election.

the 2016 U.S. presidential election for allowing fabricated and made-up news articles to spread unchecked on its platform, such as a story stating that the pope endorsed Donald Trump. Mr. Zuckerberg initially dismissed those concerns, but later acknowledged Facebook must find a way to prevent misinformation from going viral and announced a series of changes to its approach.

Many of the fake news stories in France have an anti-immigrant agenda, experts say, playing into a highly contentious election that has become a referendum on the continent's future. Buffeted by a string of terror attacks and recent allegations of Russian hacking, the leading contenders to become the country's next president are pro-European Union candidate Emmanuel Macron and Marine Le Pen, the leader of the anti-immigrant National Front who wants to withdraw France from the EU and its common currency.

One video posted by a page called "SOS Anti-White Rac-

BUSINESS & FINANCE

Avaya Plan Axes Debt Load

BY TOM CORRIGAN

Bankrupt telecommunications firm Avaya Inc. has filed a restructuring plan that, if approved by a judge, would cut more than \$4 billion in debt.

In court papers filed Thursday with the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in New York, Avaya outlined, for the first time, exactly how it proposes to reshape its balance sheet. The plan is the focal point of the chapter 11 process, which Avaya is using to restructure its entire business.

Kevin Kennedy, Avaya's chief executive, on Thursday called the plan "a crucial step forward in our effort to recapitalize Avaya's balance sheet and create a stronger and healthier company."

Avaya sought chapter 11 protection in January to restructure a debt load that tops \$6 billion, the product of a 2007 leveraged buyout led by private-equity firms TPG and Silver Lake. The plan, should it win final court approval, would hand control of the company to its senior lenders by exchanging much of the lenders' debt for Avaya's new equity.

Top-ranking lenders would share a 95% stake in the restructured business, plus as much as \$1.4 billion in cash. More junior lenders would receive the remaining 5% stake.

General unsecured creditors are slated to take home about \$25 million in cash, equating to a recovery of 10% of their claims, court papers show. However, Avaya said this esti-

mate could be materially lower if the amount of unsecured claims turns out to be greater than expected.

The company says it will continue to honor pension obligations as well as collective bargaining agreements with union-represented employees.

A hearing on a version of the plan meant to inform creditors of their recoveries is set for May 25. Once creditors have had time to review and vote on the plan, Avaya says it expects to return to court in August to seek final approval.

Avaya hopes to emerge from bankruptcy before the end of the year, court papers show.

During a hearing Friday, Judge Stuart Bernstein, who is overseeing the chapter 11 case, approved a bonus package—

valued at up to \$2.9 million—for the company's executives. The bonuses, tied to earnings targets, had drawn scrutiny from a federal watchdog.

The Santa Clara, Calif., company, which installs and operates corporate phone systems, has gone through many iterations. What started out as regional communications companies that were part of the Bell Telephone Co. later became a technology division of AT&T Inc. The unit was later spun off from AT&T as part of a business called Lucent Technologies Inc., from which Avaya was spun off in 2000. Court papers show Avaya and its affiliates employ about 9,700 people world-wide.

—Jonathan Randles and Lillian Rizzo contributed to this article.

FRAUD

Continued from the prior page comment.

In a March 4 letter reviewed by The Wall Street Journal, China Hongqiao sought assistance from a trade group, the Chinese Non-Ferrous Metals Industry Association, or CNIA, saying the short sellers' claims of inflated profits were forcing the company's accountant, Ernst & Young, "to adopt an extremely conservative and careful attitude."

Then, on March 6, Ernst & Young notified the company it had suspended its audit of its 2016 financial results, according to a March 31 statement by China Hongqiao. Ernst & Young asked the company to commission an independent investigation into the short sellers' claims, delaying the release of the company's annual financial results, China Hongqiao said.

Without audited results, China Hongqiao said in its letter to CNIA, the company risks an investigation from Hong Kong securities regulators and a credit crunch. The company has about \$10 billion in debt, according to securities filings.

It could be in default on a \$700 million loan unless it gets waivers from creditors, says S&P Global Ratings. S&P, citing the move by Ernst & Young, has downgraded China Hongqiao's bonds a notch deeper into junk territory to B-plus. In its March 31 statement, China Hongqiao denied the short sellers' fraud allegations, calling them "untrue and unfounded." Ernst & Young declined to comment.

China Hongqiao asked the CNIA and the Chinese government to come to its aid, warning in its March 4 letter of "serious effects" if nothing is done, including "regional systemic financial risks" and "dramatic social unrest."

It isn't clear whether the government or regulators will step in. The CNIA, the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission, and China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, which over-



China Hongqiao's rapid rise in capacity has coincided with U.S. allegations that Chinese firms are flooding world commodity markets. Above, a China Hongqiao Group factory in Zouping, China.

sees China's industrial policies, didn't respond to requests for comment.

The events are "very embarrassing for the Chinese and for Hongqiao," said Paul Adkins, managing director of AZ China Ltd., a Hong Kong consultancy that tracks the Chinese aluminum industry.

China Hongqiao's production capacity has almost quadrupled to 6.7 million metric tons since 2011, according to commodity researcher CRU Group. Rusal can produce 4.1 million tons a year, Alcoa up to 3.4 million tons of aluminum a year, CRU says.

China's aluminum output reached an estimated 31 million tons in 2016, according to the U.S. Geological Survey, more than half of global output and up 60% since 2011. That is the year China Hongqiao went public, raising \$817 million. China Hongqiao's

founder, Zhang Shiping, holds an 81% stake in the company valued at \$5.3 billion, according to FactSet.

The U.S. government in January launched a formal complaint against the Chinese government with the World Trade Organization, accusing China of funneling artificially cheap loans from state-run banks to aluminum producers, including China Hongqiao. China provides China Hongqiao with access to cheap coal, aluminum and electricity, according to the WTO complaint.

China's Ministry of Commerce denied the subsidies alleged by the WTO are provided to the industry.

Questions about China Hongqiao's finances were raised in November, when an anonymous short seller wrote on a website called Hongqiao Exposed that the company's profits are "too good to be

true." China Hongqiao in the March 31 statement called the report "untrue and unfounded."

On Feb. 28, more allegations emerged in a 46-page report by Emerson Analytics, a trading firm that says it focuses on Chinese stock-market fraud. Emerson accused China Hongqiao of "abnormally high" profits generated by under-reporting production costs and disclosing electricity expenses as much as 40% below their true cost. China Hongqiao in the March 31 statement denied the report's allegations. Emerson declined to comment.

China Hongqiao has been more profitable than some Chinese competitors.

"People were always skeptical about how they managed to be more profitable than their peers," said Sandra Chow, a credit analyst at CreditSights. "China Hongqiao's rapid rise in capacity has coincided with U.S. allegations that Chinese firms are flooding world commodity markets. Above, a China Hongqiao Group factory in Zouping, China.

RETHINK

Continued from the prior page

had defined his campaign. In an interview with The Wall Street Journal, he said he supported the Export-Import Bank and declined to label China as a currency manipulator.

At a news conference Wednesday, he said the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is no longer obsolete, as he said repeatedly during the campaign.

On Thursday, after the Pentagon said the U.S. dropped one of its largest non-nuclear bombs on Afghanistan, U.S. stocks fell further.

The perception of policy volatility is among the reasons that some investors are increasing holdings of cash, at least for the near term.

"The realization is it's going to be bumpy the next six, nine or 12 months," said Mr. Knutzen.

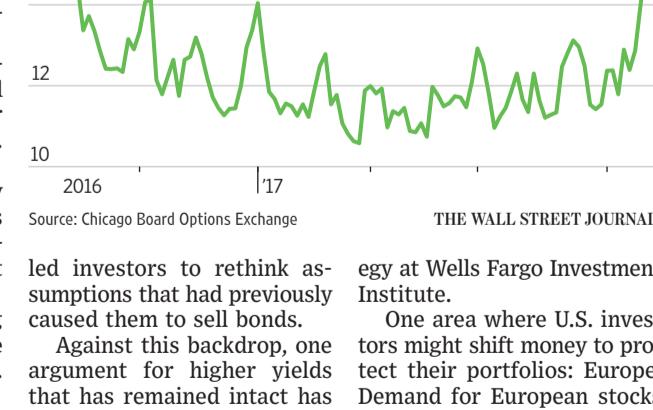
Bond investors have scored gains amid the turmoil. Over the past four trading days, the yield on the 10-year Treasury note registered its largest one-week decline since last June, settling Thursday at 2.237%, its lowest close since Nov. 16. Yields fall when bond prices

rise.

Over the past month, one development after another has

Rebound

CBOE Volatility Index



Source: Chicago Board Options Exchange

Thursday 15.96

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

led investors to rethink assumptions that had previously caused them to sell bonds.

Against this backdrop, one argument for higher yields that has remained intact has been a trend toward higher U.S. inflation. But that also suffered a setback Friday with the release of the CPI report.

While many bond investors had already started to scale back bets on inflation, the report confirmed suspicions that inflation is not as big of an issue as we thought it was,

said George Rusnak, co-head of Wells Fargo Investment Institute.

One area where U.S. investors might shift money to protect their portfolios: Europe. Demand for European stocks has risen this year thanks to relatively low valuations, data pointing to an improving eurozone economy and polls suggesting far-right candidate Marine Le Pen's odds of winning the French presidential election have moderated.

Investors poured \$1.8 billion into European equity funds in the week through Wednesday, according to data

from EPFR Global, the biggest inflows for those funds in 68 weeks. Meanwhile, investors put just \$400 million into U.S. equity funds. The prior week, they had withdrawn \$14.5 billion, the largest outflow for U.S. equities in 82 weeks.

The moves mark a reversal from the period between Election Day and year-end, when bets that the Trump administration's agenda would supercharge economic growth in the U.S. led investors to pour \$57.7 billion into U.S. equity funds while withdrawing \$1.1 billion from their European counterparts, according to EPFR data.

While the VIX remains well below its 10-year average, its revival has marked a sharp move relative to the S&P 500 index, which fell about 1% since April 7. The VIX is based on options prices on the S&P 500 index and tends to rise when stocks fall. Investors also drove up the price of April futures contracts on the VIX relative to May expiration contracts, signaling anxiety around the near term.

"There's some nervousness in the marketplace that's not reflected in the S&P 500 index," John-Mark Piampiano, head of equity derivatives strategy at Seaport Global Securities, said.

—Gunjan Banerji and Akane Otani contributed to this article.

BUSINESS NEWS

Under Armour CEO Adds to \$26,000 Pay

By SARA GERMANO

Under Armour Inc. paid more than \$73 million last year to businesses controlled by Kevin Plank, far more than he earned as the athletic-gear maker's chief executive.

Mr. Plank founded Under Armour in 1996 and since 2008 has taken a nominal annual salary of \$26,000. He derives most of his company-based income as its largest shareholder, with more than 15% of shares outstanding, according to the firm's proxy report released Thursday.

He didn't receive a bonus or other incentive awards in 2016 after Under Armour fell short of profit targets.

Mr. Plank also controls **Plank Industries**, a private investment firm with subsidiaries in "commercial real estate, hospitality, food and beverage, and thoroughbred racing," according to its website.

Under Armour, which had previously leased real estate and private aircraft from Plank Industries, in June paid \$70.3 million to Plank Industries subsidiary Sagamore Development Holdings LLC to acquire a parcel of land near its Balti-

more headquarters. Under Armour also leased a helicopter, for \$6,500 an hour, owned by one of Mr. Plank's private businesses. In all, Under Armour spent \$2.4 million on aircraft, including a private jet, owned by Mr. Plank's businesses in 2016.

Sagamore had bought the land parcel, in Baltimore's waterfront Port Covington area, for \$35 million in 2014, according to real-estate data firm CoStar. The subsequent sale to Under Armour was previously disclosed in a quarterly filing.

Related-party transactions, in which companies do business with subsidiaries or management, aren't unusual. In 2003, Apple Inc. said it paid then-CEO Steve Jobs \$1.2 million to reimburse him for use of his private jet over the previous two years. Phil Knight, co-founder and former CEO of Nike Inc., ended an arrangement with the company in 2013 whereby he made his personal airplane available to Nike for business use at no charge.

But the amount paid to Mr. Plank's other businesses comes as Under Armour's shares fell

30% in 2016 and nearly 34% this year. Mr. Plank's stake controls more than 65% of voting shares, according to the proxy.

Michelle Leder, editor and founder of Footnoted, a website which tracks securities filings by publicly traded companies, said such transactions in some cases could indicate that a company's board of directors has become "complacent" with regard to management.

"You see real estate, you see planes, and you ask, 'is this really an arm's-length deal?'" she said. "I tend to look the other way if it's a couple hundred thousand dollars here or there, but if it's multiple deals amounting to millions of dollars, I take a closer look."

In a statement, Tom Geddes, chief executive of Plank Industries, said Sagamore Development didn't profit on the sale of the land to Under Armour. "The difference in sales and purchase price accounts for a variety of operating and site development costs incurred by Sagamore over the years of ownership, including lease termination costs," he said. In a statement, Under Armour said that Mr. Plank "actually sold the land to the company at a loss."

It added that it "followed a thorough process in reviewing and negotiating the transaction, using independent advisers, including Ernst & Young, with close oversight of the company's audit committee to ensure the transaction was fair to the company and free of any potential conflicts."

Mr. Plank's properties in Plank Industries include a whiskey distillery and a thoroughbred breeding and racing farm, among others. A spokesman for Plank Industries said it "has a number of partners, vendors, and clients" in addition to Under Armour but declined to name them.



PATRICK T. FALLON/BLOOMBERG NEWS

CEO Kevin Plank also controls a private-investment firm.



MICHAEL NAGLE/BLOOMBERG

Homeowners are opting to buy solar panels, as their price falls, hurting the leasing segment.

Solar Leasing Loses Appeal

By CASSANDRA SWEET

Solar panels are more affordable than ever for U.S. homeowners, and that is bad news for the biggest players in the industry.

The price of solar panels dropped 20% in the past year thanks in part to a global glut of panels and better technology, according to GTM Research, accelerating a shift among homeowners to buy panels rather than lease them.

For a six-kilowatt residential array, the average price fell 17% to \$17,340, according to GTM. More than half of U.S. homeowners now buy panels with cash or a loan, rather than sign a lease or power-purchase agreement, up from 38% of home installations in 2015.

The trend has created a business-model challenge for large solar companies such as

Tesla Inc.'s SolarCity and Vivint Solar Inc., which spent billions building sales forces and marketing teams in a race to amass market share.

Solar firms that offer leases need to keep adding customers and installing new panels at a fast pace, because their business model relies on bundling leases and selling shares to investors.

After racing to lease as many panels as possible, SolarCity and other firms are now retooling and refocusing on selling them, and trimming sales and marketing budgets to pare sizable debts.

Both SolarCity and Vivint have been losing ground to smaller home solar companies

that sell the same panels for similar prices, often through word-of-mouth.

SolarCity's market share fell to 22% in the fourth quarter of 2016, from 34% a year earlier, while Vivint's fell to 7%, from 9% during the same period, according to GTM Research.

Meanwhile, the smallest installers, as a group, expanded their share to 43% during the same period, from less than 30% a year earlier, according to GTM.

The smaller installers that have been gaining market share at bigger players' expense have lower overhead costs because they don't employ big sales forces and let others provide financing to their customers. They also offer low-cost loans.

Blank-Page Book's Run Is Widened

By JEFFREY A. TRACHTENBERG

Michael J. Knowles's book "Reasons to Vote for Democrats: A Comprehensive Guide" has some readers raving.

"In this poetic work, I have found what my heart has felt, but my words could never express," wrote one reviewer on Amazon.com.

Others describe it as "thorough" and say "every page will leave you begging for more."

But the book is mostly blank, even though its table of contents lists separate chapters for such topics as economics, foreign policy and civil rights.

"The purpose is to give it to your liberal friends and get a rise out of them," said Mr. Knowles in an interview. "It's not mean spirited, and makes conservatives giggle."

Now the political title is heading to bookstores. Earlier this week, Threshold Editions, Simon & Schuster's conservative imprint, published 25,000 paperback copies.

The \$9.99 title was originally self-published as a paperback by Mr. Knowles, the 27-year-old managing editor for the conservative website the Daily Wire, in March. It quickly became a hot seller on Amazon.

Then multiple major publishers participated in an auction for the book. "It left me speechless," said Mr. Knowles.

Threshold acquired the book because it saw an opportunity to expand the title's distribution. By then, said Mr. Knowles, it had sold 85,000 copies.

"It gets a chuckle regardless of which party you belong to," said Louise Burke, president of the Gallery Publishing Group, which includes Threshold. "Our accounts were interested, and we think it has legs."

The book is for sale at Barnes & Noble Inc., but not all retailers are buying in.

"Why have somebody spend \$9.99 on a book with no words inside?" asked Mark LaFramboise, chief buyer for the Politics & Prose bookstore in Washington, D.C. "It's not a book, it's a visual pun."

Abbott, Alere Reach Pact

By IMANI MOISE

Abbott Laboratories and **Alere Inc.** agreed to proceed with their contentious merger, with Abbott—which had sought to wriggle out of the deal—paying a lower price.

Abbott will now pay \$51 a share for Alere, down from the original offer of \$56 a share, lowering the deal's overall value to \$4.44 billion from nearly \$5 billion, or from \$5.8 billion to \$5.3 billion including preferred stock.

Abbott first struck the deal for Alere in January of last year with an eye to becoming a leading provider of quick medical diagnostic testing. Since then, Abbott has said several developments have diminished Alere's value, including the government revoking Medicare enrollment for its diabetes unit, a product recall and the late filing of the company's 2015 financial results.

Months after agreeing to the merger, Abbott cast doubt on the deal, saying it might not be completed "on a timely basis, or at all."

Alere rejected a subsequent offer of up to \$50 million from Abbott to terminate the

deal. It also filed a lawsuit saying Abbott violated the terms of the original agreement and that it would take all actions necessary to complete it and protect its shareholders.

In December, Abbott filed a complaint in court seeking to end the deal, asserting that Alere was no longer the same company it agreed to buy and

The amended deal terms represent a 21% premium for Alere's shareholders.

that it had been blocked from trying to get more details about various issues.

At the time, Alere said Abbott's lawsuit was without merit and the company had no basis for backing out of the deal.

The amended terms announced Friday represent a 21% premium for Alere's shareholders, who had come to doubt whether the deal would ever be completed. The

companies said they had agreed to dismiss their respective lawsuits and expect the deal to close in the third quarter of this year.

Abbott is currently dealing with a firestorm linked to problems inherited from another recent acquisition. On Wednesday the U.S. Food and Drug Administration issued a blistering criticism of Abbott for failing to properly investigate risks related to implanted heart devices that it acquired earlier this year in its \$25 billion takeover of St. Jude Medical Inc.

An Abbott spokesperson said all of the issues occurred before the acquisition was completed, however, the FDA could still seek to implement an injunction, conduct a seizure and issue monetary fines if the company fails to correct the violations.

Abbott shares surged 45% after the original merger was announced, but had fallen 22% through Thursday's close. Abbott shares have edged up 0.7% over the past year. The stocks have gained 4.3% and 6.1% over the past three months, respectively. Stock markets were closed on Friday.

Lilly, Partner Meet FDA Hurdle

By ANNE STEELE

Eli Lilly & Co. and **Incyte Corp.** on Friday said the U.S. Food and Drug Administration turned down their new drug application for a rheumatoid arthritis treatment that some analysts had said could generate more than \$2 billion in annual sales.

The companies said they received a so-called complete response letter, which details the agency's reasons for rejection.

The FDA, they said, asked for more clinical data to determine the most appropriate doses and to clarify safety concerns for baricitinib, a once-daily oral medication for the treatment of moderate-to-severe rheumatoid arthritis.

Lilly and Incyte said further discussions with U.S. regulators will determine the timing

of resubmitting an application seeking approval for the drug.

"We are disappointed with this action," said Christi Shaw, president of Lilly Bio-Medicines.

"We will continue to work with the FDA to determine a path forward and ultimately bring baricitinib to patients in the U.S."

The FDA's decision comes a few months after European Union granted regulatory approval on the drug, whose brand name is Olumiant.

Olumiant is taken as a pill and is seen as a competitor to strong-selling injected rheumatoid arthritis drugs such as AbbVie Inc.'s Humira.

Lilly and Incyte struck a world-wide license and collaboration agreement for baricitinib in 2009.

The agreement called for

Lilly to handle global commercialization of the drug and to pay Incyte royalties on sales once the drug hits the market.

The companies submitted the new drug application for baricitinib to the FDA in January 2016.

In January of this year, the FDA gave a three-month extension to allow time to review additional data.

On Friday, Lilly reaffirmed its earnings outlook for 2017. Incyte said it is evaluating the impact of the decision on its projections for milestone payments and full-year research-and-development expenses.

Incyte said that it expects to provide an update during its conference call to discuss first-quarter earnings.

Lilly and Incyte shares have risen 14% and 79%, respectively, over the past 12 months. Markets were closed Friday.

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BUSINESS NEWS

New Rules Tick Off Swiss Watchmakers

Requirement over what constitutes 'Swiss Made' roils time-honored industry

BY BRIAN BLACKSTONE

BASEL, Switzerland—Switzerland's watch industry is wound up over two small words affixed just below the six o'clock mark on many watch dials: Swiss Made.

In January, as part of broader regulations meant to stiffen Swiss designations at home and abroad, the government put into effect requirements that watches include more Swiss-made components to qualify as Swiss made. Some in the industry criticized the rules, which were initiated by the Swiss watch federation and backed by big companies like **Swatch Group**, as being too costly. But others, including luxury watchmaker **H. Moser & Cie.**, say the require-

ments are still too lenient.

The independent watchmaker, whose timepieces sell for an average of 25,000 Swiss francs (\$24,770), decided to eliminate "Swiss Made" from its watches in protest. Moser Chief Executive Edouard Meylan explained that even with the new rules, the designation has become so devalued that deleting it actually emphasizes Moser's Swissness.

"I cannot be behind a label I don't believe in," he said last month at Baselworld, the annual watch fair in northern Switzerland. Moser watches are almost 100% Swiss, whereas the new mandate stipulates at least 60%. Previously, the value of a watch movement had to be at least 50% Swiss to qualify; but that meant as little as 15% to 30% of the total value of a Swiss-made watch might be Swiss.

"Consumers were and still are willing to pay more for Swiss-made watches," said Félix Addor, deputy director gen-



SALVATORE DI NOLFI/EUROPEAN PRESSPHOTO AGENCY

A watchmaker for H. Moser assembles a movement. Some makers say the rules are too costly; others call them too lenient.

eral at the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property. "At the same time, they have expectations which were not being fulfilled by the old rules and regulations."

Watches must also be technically developed, assembled and inspected in Switzerland to be called "Swiss Made."

While there isn't an official count of watches that carry the label, the Swiss watch federation represents about 250 brands.

Labor costs are high in Switzerland. But retouching components assembled abroad can get some watchmakers past the Swiss-made thresh-

olds even if much of the watch is produced outside Switzerland, Mr. Meylan said. "People have been cheating customers for many years," he said.

Under the regulations, corporate violators face fines of up to 1.08 million francs and five years in prison for owners. The government doesn't proactively police watchmakers; however, any suspicions that competitors or consumers have over possible cheating go through the courts.

"It's very controversial," said Alexander Bennouna, watch-division head at Victorinox, maker of the Swiss Army knife, referring to the new law. Swiss made, he said, is "like a legal certification."

Victorinox watch dials are already stamped with the globally recognized cross-and-shield logo. The timepieces, which sell for around 400 francs to 2,000 francs, make up 15% to 20% of company sales. Mr. Bennouna said they meet the new requirements,

though he declined to specify further.

Mr. Bennouna sees the new rules as protecting the status quo instead of spurring innovation. "It's more of a defensive legislation that's trying to protect what exists," he said.

The debate is about more than words. "It creates a premium," said Dominique von Matt, chairman of Jung von Matt/brand identity, a consulting firm. Research his company collaborated on last year showed that more than half of global consumers surveyed preferred a 4,000 franc Swiss watch over one of unknown origin costing 2,000 francs.

For some watchmakers, the Swiss-made label remains a touchstone. "We've always written 'Swiss Made' on our dials," said Ulrich Herzog, chairman of Oris, whose mechanical watches sell for \$1,500 to \$6,000. "Swiss made, Swiss quality and independence is really part of the values which Oris is based on."

Manufacturers Struggle to Bring Jobs Back to U.S.

BY RUTH SIMON
AND VIPAL MONGA

GAM Enterprises Inc., a manufacturer of precision mechanical components used in factory automation, began moving operations back to the U.S. from Germany three years ago to hold on to customers frustrated by long lead times and shipping delays.

The move, or "reshoring," also helped the Mount Prospect, Ill., company woo new business in its local market. GAM doubled its workforce to 30 employees and now makes more than half its components domestically, up from 11% four years ago. "We can provide a very high level of customer service that we couldn't do before," said Craig Van den Avont, GAM's president.

It wasn't easy. Bringing its manufacturing back to the U.S. cost GAM nearly \$4 million and required technical and financial assistance from Illinois and the U.S. Commerce Department's Manufacturing Extension Partnership.

The company hired a headhunter for the first time in its 26-year history, after struggling to find a machinist who could operate new small-batch production technology. Even then, the new hire required months of on-the-job training.

Other companies may encounter similar hurdles as they weigh the pros and cons of producing their goods in the U.S. again, or in some cases for the

first time, amid pressure from President Donald Trump and the potential for a border-adjusted tax that would penalize importers.

For smaller firms, a "Made in the U.S.A." label can add marketing cachet and strengthen ties to suppliers and customers as demands for quick delivery escalate.

But small firms also face particular hurdles.

They typically operate with modest cash reserves and can't always attract top talent or find U.S. suppliers that meet their specifications.

Reshoring challenges are especially pronounced for small businesses in sectors where the U.S. ecosystem of manufacturers, suppliers and skilled workers has largely disappeared.

"The smaller companies don't have the margin for making errors that a big company would have," said Jim Barnes, executive managing director for the training arm of the Institute for Supply Management, a Tempe, Ariz.-based trade group. "They have a lot working against them."

Still, the number of firms taking a look at reshoring is growing. Nearly 70% of U.S. and European manufacturing and distribution companies said that they were considering moving production closer to their homes, according to a 2016 survey by the consulting firm AlixPartners LLP. That is up from 40% in 2015, according to the survey, which included

responses from 107 small, mid-size and large companies.

The U.S. talent shortage is apparent in sectors such as textiles, where production of raw materials began moving offshore roughly two decades ago, said Eugene Alletto, chief executive of Farmingdale, N.Y.-based Bedgear LLC. He routinely travels to North Carolina State University in Raleigh, one of the few U.S. schools that has expertise in textile engineering.

"In India, China and Pakistan, there are still tons of students graduating with skills in how to create constructions of fabric for specific needs and desires," said Mr. Alletto, whose company makes pillows, mattresses and other bedding.

Many of the U.S. workers the company hires "have either never sewed before or never manufactured pillows," he said.

Mr. Alletto designed much of Bedgear's manufacturing equipment and set up a mini-sewing school at the company's factory in Rock Hill, S.C., where new hires train at four workstations designed to mimic a production line.

Bedgear, which has about 200 employees, buys foam and springs in the U.S., but still imports most of its yarn and high-performance textiles from Asia.

Other firms have also found that there are limits to what can be bought from American suppliers.

Mobile Outfitters, which sells

cellphone accessories, produces most of its screen protectors in-house or under contract with U.S. manufacturers.

But the Philadelphia company, which has 18 employees, hasn't been able to make some products domestically because of complexity, such as an ultra-thin bumper that it imports from South Korea.

"Cost is not our issue, it is purely the complexity. We spent six months talking to U.S. manufacturers, all who told us what we're trying to accomplish 'is not possible,'" said co-founder Eric Griffin, who expects to sell 250,000 of them this year.

"We looked overseas and got this beautiful product that has everything we wanted," he said.

Reshoring can be easier to pull off in industries where the U.S. network of suppliers and workers remains strong.

Horst Engineering & Manufacturing Co., an East Hartford, Conn., maker of precision machine components, shut down a nine-year-old facility in Mexico two years ago and opened a new, 16,000-square-foot one in nearby South Windsor.

Now located 4 miles from its two older plants and within 30 minutes of most of the company's main suppliers, "it definitely reduces the complexity of our business," said Arthur Roti, general manager of the 71-year-old family-run business.

"That supply chain doesn't exist in Mexico," he said.



JAMIE SQUIRE/GETTY IMAGES

It is still unclear how much Prince's music vault contains.

Uber Gets More Time In Italy

BY PIETRO LOMBARDI

Uber Technologies Inc. said it has won a stay on the order to suspend its only remaining ride-hailing service in Italy.

"We are happy to announce to drivers and users that they'll be able to use the app until the court rule on our appeal," the company said Friday.

Uber faced a court-imposed Monday deadline to suspend UberBlack, its premium service using licensed drivers, after taxi drivers won a lawsuit alleging that Uber violated competition laws.

It marks the latest development in Uber's long-running regulatory conflicts in Europe. In Denmark, Uber said it would close its services on Tuesday because of new taxi regulations that the company said are too onerous. In Europe, a series of court decisions have led Uber to retreat in several countries—including Italy in 2015—from its low-cost service called Uberpop, which used nonprofessional drivers.

UberBlack in Italy is available only in Milan and Rome. It counts about 83,000 unique users, more than half of them foreigners, and is used by more than 1,000 drivers.

Winner of Prince's Music Frets About Deal

BY HANNAH KARP

Universal Music Group won the licensing rights to late pop star Prince's "vault" of unreleased music and other recordings, but people familiar with the matter said the company is concerned it didn't get what it was promised in its contract.

Universal, a unit of **Vivendi SA**, and Prince's estate in January agreed to a deal valued at about \$30 million for the rights, but some of the rights Universal was promised appeared to conflict with rights negotiated by Access Industries Inc.'s **Warner Music Group**, the late singer's first record label, the people said.

Lawyers representing Universal expressed their concerns about the deal in a letter to Prince's estate, now being administered by **Comerica Bank & Trust**, the people said. The company may decide to ask the estate for a full refund, they said.

Warner, which released Prince's first 18 albums containing most of the hits, signed another record deal with Prince in 2014 that secured its ownership of all of those albums in perpetuity overseas, while giving it the right to block future releases from Prince's storied vault—the centerpiece of Universal's

ous, temporary administrator, Bremer Trust.

A judge last week moved to discharge Bremer from liability associated with its administration of the estate but on Wednesday suspended that decision after learning that "litigation may be forthcoming which may be related to actions taken" by Bremer, according to the judge's order, which didn't elaborate.

Comerica, meanwhile, recently hired Lady Gaga's former manager Troy Carter—now an executive at streaming service Spotify AB—as an adviser to help oversee such deals going forward.

Comerica was brought in as the estate's permanent administrator in late January, after the outline of the recorded-music deal was blessed by Bremer and its counsel and preapproved by the judge.

Prince fans are gearing up to commemorate the anniversary of his death from an opioid overdose a year ago at his home near Minneapolis.

He didn't leave a will, thereby ceding his estate to his younger sister and five half-siblings under Minnesota law.

Excitement is building for the first wave of releases from the vault.

Warner is planning to release two albums of unreleased Prince tunes from the

vault in June—music the singer recorded but never issued during the years he was under contract there.

One potential conflict concerns timing, since Universal's separate publishing and merchandise deals with the Prince estate aren't guaranteed beyond the next five years, people familiar with the matter said.

Prince was slated to regain his copyrights from Warner on some of the first 18 albums—only in the U.S.—starting in

2021.

But Universal said in a February press release that its deal allows it to "obtain U.S. rights to certain renowned Prince albums" released by Warner beginning next year.

Universal's competitors, including Warner, had also voiced interest in Prince's independent recordings but faced obstacles to bidding and were unable to obtain basic information about the recordings in question, people familiar with the matter said.

Borrowing Benchmarks | WSJ.com/bonds

Money Rates

April 14, 2017

Key annual interest rates paid to borrow or lend money in U.S. and international markets. Rates below are a guide to general levels but don't always represent actual transactions.

Inflation

March index level Chg From (%) Feb. 17/March 16

Britain 0.25 0.25 0.25

Australia 1.50 1.50 2.00 1.50

Secondary market

Fannie Mae

30-year mortgage yields

30 days 3.512 3.568 3.865 2.806

60 days 3.542 3.599 3.899 2.832

Notes on data:

U.S. prime rate is effective March 16, 2017. U.S. prime rate is the base rate on corporate loans posted by at least 70% of the 10 largest U.S. banks; Other prime rates aren't directly comparable; lending practices vary widely by location. Complete Money Table appears Monday through Friday.

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics; SIX Financial Information

International rates

Week Ago —52-Week High Low

Latest 1.50 1.50 2.00 1.50

Prime rates

U.S. 4.00 4.00 4.00 3.50

Canada 2.70 2.70 2.70 2.70

Japan 1.475 1.475 1.475 1.475

Policy Rates

Euro zone 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00

Switzerland 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50

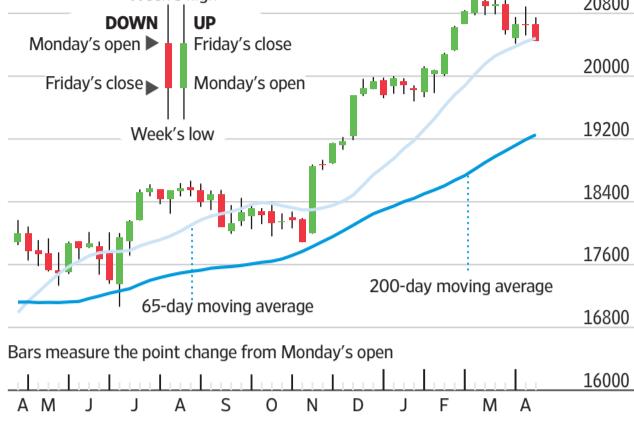
MARKETS DIGEST

Dow Jones Industrial Average

20453.25 ▼ 202.85, or 0.98% last week
High, low, open and close for each of the past 52 weeks

Last Year ago
Trailing P/E ratio * 20.82 18.33
P/E estimate * 17.59 16.70
Dividend yield 2.38 2.54
All-time high 21115.55, 03/01/17

Current divisor 0.14602128057775 21600



Bars measure the point change from Monday's open

A M J J A S O N D J F M A 16000

NYSE weekly volume, in billions of shares Primary market ► Composite

30 20 10 0

A M J J A S O N D J F M A

* P/E data based on as-reported earnings from Birinyi Associates Inc.

Major U.S. Stock-Market Indexes

	High	Low	Latest Week Close	Net chg	% chg	Low	Close (●)	High	% chg	YTD	3-yr. ann.
Dow Jones											
Industrial Average	20750.33	20453.25	20453.25	-202.85	-0.98	17140.24	● 21115.55	14.1	3.5	8.5	
Transportation Avg	9218.30	8874.11	8874.56	-230.25	-2.53	7093.40	● 9593.95	11.2	-1.9	6.4	
Utility Average	706.61	695.74	703.15	3.93	0.56	625.44	● 720.45	6.9	6.6	9.6	
Total Stock Market	24528.36	24125.20	24125.20	-278.01	-1.14	20583.16	● 24868.78	12.6	3.6	8.2	
Barron's 400	624.24	610.89	610.89	-8.46	-1.37	491.89	● 635.07	16.6	1.5	7.0	
Nasdaq Stock Market											
Nasdaq Composite	5907.85	5805.15	5805.15	-72.66	-1.24	4594.44	● 5914.34	17.4	7.8	13.2	
Nasdaq 100	5442.71	5353.59	5353.59	-64.78	-1.20	4201.05	● 5440.41	17.5	10.1	15.8	

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Latest Week Close	Net chg	% chg	Low	Close (●)	High	% chg	YTD	3-yr. ann.
500 Index	2366.37	2328.95	2328.95	-26.59	-1.13	2000.54	● 2395.96	11.8	4.0	8.7	
MidCap 400	1719.99	1680.86	1681.04	-25.34	-1.49	1416.66	● 1758.27	15.2	1.2	8.4	
SmallCap 600	837.02	815.56	815.62	-11.87	-1.43	670.90	● 862.21	18.0	-2.7	8.3	

Other Indexes

	High	Low	Latest Week Close	Net chg	% chg	Low	Close (●)	High	% chg	YTD	3-yr. ann.
Russell 2000	1377.23	1345.24	1345.24	-19.32	-1.42	1089.65	● 1413.64	19.2	-0.9	6.6	
NYSE Composite	11496.73	11324.53	11324.53	-121.05	-1.06	9973.54	● 11661.22	9.3	2.4	3.3	
Value Line	519.04	508.37	508.37	-6.53	-1.27	435.06	● 529.13	11.0	0.4	2.3	
NYSE Arca Biotech	3541.28	3416.77	3525.55	48.22	1.39	2818.70	● 3642.3	10.2	14.7	14.1	
NYSE Arca Pharma	508.16	503.90	505.34	-1.87	-0.37	463.78	● 554.66	-1.4	4.9	1.6	
KBW Bank	91.41	88.01	88.02	-2.89	-3.18	60.27	● 99.33	31.3	-4.1	8.9	
PHLX® Gold/Silver	90.82	85.03	89.40	3.28	3.81	73.03	● 112.86	17.7	13.4	-1.1	
PHLX® Oil Service	172.81	163.87	164.32	-4.26	-2.53	148.37	● 192.66	1.1	-10.6	-16.6	
PHLX® Semiconductor	1000.24	960.01	960.01	-39.33	-3.94	630.77	● 1012.29	41.3	5.9	19.7	
CBOE Volatility	16.22	12.94	15.96	3.09	24.01	10.58	● 25.76	16.3	13.7	-2.1	

\$Philadelphia Stock Exchange

S&P 500 Index

2328.95 ▼ 26.59, or 1.13% last week
High, low, open and close for each of the past 52 weeks

Last Year ago
Trailing P/E ratio * 24.45 23.62
P/E estimate * 18.25 17.41
Dividend yield 1.98 2.20
All-time high 2395.96, 03/01/17



A M J J A S O N D J F M A 1850

Notice to Readers

U.S. financial markets were closed Good Friday.

They resume Monday, April 17.

Consumer Rates and Returns to Investor

U.S. consumer rates

A consumer rate against its benchmark over the past year



M J A S O N D J F M A 2016 2017

Interest rate Yield/Rate (%) Last (●) Week ago 52-Week Range (%) Low 0 2 4 6 8 High 215-661-1200

Federal-funds rate target	0.75-1.00	0.75-1.00	0.25	1.00	0.75
Prime rate*	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.75
Libor, 3-month	1.16	1.16	0.62	1.16	0.93
Money market, annual yield	0.30	0.34	0.22	0.34	-0.11
Five-year CD, annual yield	1.30	1.30	1.17	1.30	-0.09
30-year mortgage, fixed*	4.01	4.07	3.43	4.33	-0.35
15-year mortgage, fixed*	3.23	3.28	2.70	3.50	-0.15
Jumbo mortgages, \$424,100-plus*	4.55	4.62	4.02	4.88	-0.11
Five-year adj mortgage (ARM)*	3.33	3.36	2.97	4.03	-0.10
New-car loan, 48-month	3.23	3.36	2.87	3.36	0.42
HELOC, \$30,000	4.89	4.87	4.57	4.96	0.08

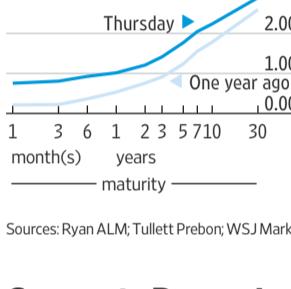
Bankrate.com rates based on survey of over 4,800 online banks. *Base rate posted by 70% of the nation's largest banks. † Excludes closing costs.

Sources: SIX Financial Information; WSJ Market Data Group; Bankrate.com

Benchmark Yields and Rates

Treasury yield curve

Yield to maturity of current bills, notes and bonds



6 7 10 11 12 13 April

DJ US TSM

▼ 278.02, or -1.14%

last week

6 7 10 11 12 13 April

Yield (%) Last Wk Ago

Bond total return index	Yield (%)	Spread +/- Treasuries, in basis pts, 52-wk Range	Total Return
10-yr Treasury, Ryan ALM	2.237	2.343	-2.42 3.26
DC Corporate	3.050	3.140	2.52 3.81
Aggregate, Barclays Capital	2.490	2.	

BUSINESS NEWS

Cargo Shipments Rise Through U.S. Ports

Chinese exports rebound, and goods are moved ahead of industry consolidation

BY ERICA E. PHILLIPS

Cargo swelled through U.S. ports in March, as trade with China bounced back and companies rushed shipments before new shipping-industry alliances kicked in.

The ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, Calif., which make up the nation's largest seaport complex, said they imported a combined 622,083 loaded 20-foot equivalent units, or TEUs, a standard measure, in March. That amounted to a 26% increase over the same month last year, and a 13% rise from February.

The rush of inbound ocean trade marks a return to form after a surprise slump in Chinese exports in February. It reported its first trade deficit in three years in February, as factories closed for the Lunar New Year holiday and domestic demand rose. Chinese exports rose 16% in March, topping economists' expectations amid a wider trade boom in Asia. Over the first three months of the year, loaded imports rose a more-modest 4.2% at the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach.

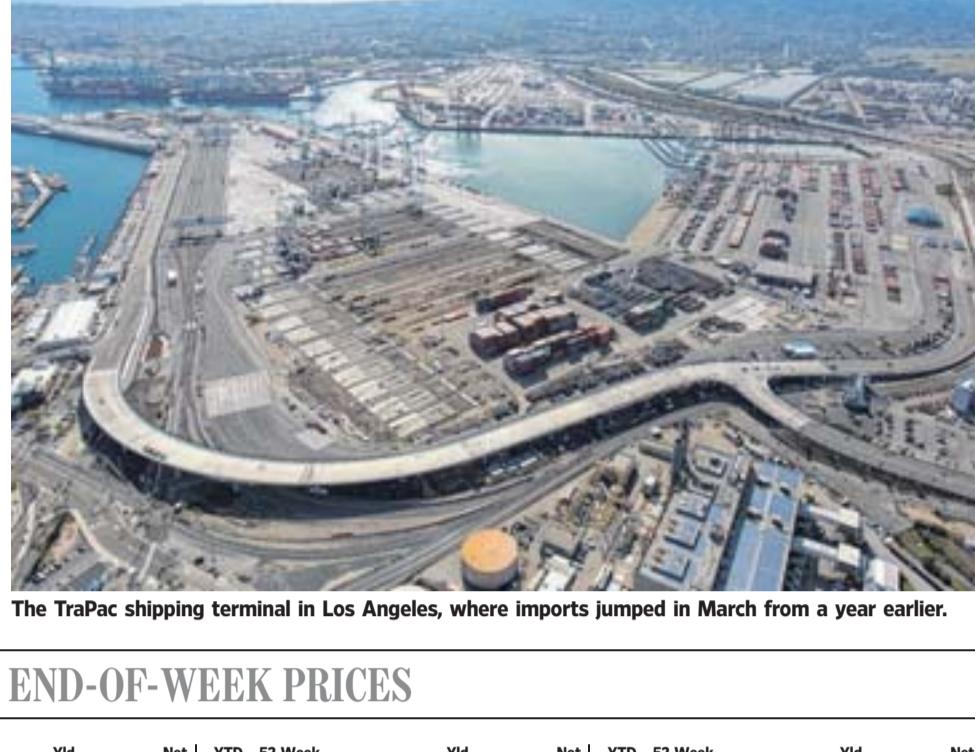
Some importers and exporters may also have moved up shipments ahead of April 1, when the world's top shipping lines began operating under three alliances. The alliances control more than 90% of capacity on major trade routes, and some ports reported de-

lays as carriers reoriented operations. Many shippers fear the alliances will raise rates.

"People may have been trying to get their cargo in under the wire," said Jock O'Connell, an economist with California-based Beacon Economics.

The new alliances also mean larger ships will begin arriving at U.S. shores. Several of the East Coast's major ports are preparing for a visit from the largest container ship they have ever handled. Cosco's Development, with the capacity to haul 13,000 TEUs, is expected to visit ports in Portsmouth, Va.; Charleston, S.C.; and Savannah, Ga., in May.

Export cargo also rose in March. Los Angeles and Long Beach handled a combined 312,207 loaded export TEUs, an increase of 8.9% from the same month last year.



The TraPac shipping terminal in Los Angeles, where imports jumped in March from a year earlier.

TIM RUE/BLOOMBERG NEWS

BIGGEST 1,000 STOCKS END-OF-WEEK PRICES

Continued From Page B6

YTD % Chg	52-Week Hi	Lo Stock	Yld %	PE	Last	Net Chg	YTD % Chg	52-Week Hi	Lo Stock	Yld %	PE	Last	Net Chg	YTD % Chg	52-Week Hi	Lo Stock	Yld %	PE	Last	Net Chg	YTD % Chg	52-Week Hi	Lo Stock	Yld %	PE	Last	Net Chg																
0.98 79.53 54.99	Torchmark	TMK	0.8	17	74.48	-0.91	-4.70 57.50	49.46	WeststarEnergy	WRE	3.0	22	53.70	-0.45	7.52 127.64	94.42	Celgene	CELG	.50	124.45	-0.70	27.63 33.28	19.51	JD.com	JD	.dd	32.47	-0.24	-19.03 71.62	50.11	Qualcomm	QCOM	4.3	16	52.79	-0.60							
8.69 63.47 40.43	Toro	TTC	1.2	29	60.81	-0.81	7.23 47.82	33.93	WesternGasEquity	WGP	4.1	45	45.41	-0.03	23.73 67.50	47.01	Cerner	CERN	.32	58.61	-0.16	4.79 95.64	79	JackHenry	JAZZ	1.3	28	93.03	-0.88	23.00 126.55	67.54	RandgoldRscs	GOLD	1.1	39	93.90	0.36						
-1.36 54.44 41.36	TorontoDomBk	TD	3.8	10	48.67	-0.74	-10.91 22.70	27.08	WesternWesternU	WU	3.6	39	19.35	-0.15	14.62 341.50	214.06	CharterComms	CHTR	.25	103.53	-0.47	40.43 160	95.80	JazzPharma	JAZZ	.24	153.11	90.10	0.89 492.96	325.39	RegenPharm	REGN	.49	30	37.07	4.04							
-0.86 52.17 44.06	Total	TOT	5.1	20	50.53	-1.15	12.00 68.80	68.90	WestlakeChem	WLK	2.1	20	62.71	-2.44	-6.98 79.60	63.87	CincinnatiFin	CINF	.28	70.46	-0.41	21.19 77.49	66.88	KLA Tencor	KLAC	2.3	17	95.33	-0.74	-3.36 69.81	52	RossStores	ROST	1.0	22	63.20	-0.53						
6.30 56.54 46.22	TotalSystem	TSS	0.8	30	52.12	-0.14	-2.82 56.12	34.31	WestRock	WRK	3.2	39	49.33	-0.06	7.28 34.55	25.80	Siemens	CSCO	.36	32	42.42	-0.20	-8.84 34.79	28.75	LKQ	LKQ	.19	27.94	-0.23	3.99 52.46	42.12	SEI Investments	SEIC	1.1	25	51.33	0.11						
-1.11 123.18 98.02	ToyotaMotor	TM	.9	104.18	-1.26	14.42 35.18	26.55	Weyerhaeuser	WY	3.6	27	34.43	-0.15	16.65 87.99	80.67	CitrixSystems	CTXS	.24	82.96	-0.04	18.39 130.13	72.12	LandResearch	LRX	1.4	23	125.17	-0.99	2.71 198.83	82.90	SVB Fin	SIVB	.24	176.32	-3.14	16.36 124.46	102.29	SBA Comm	SBA	.03	203	128.00	0.73
5.49 47.79 38.51	TransCanada	TRP	4.0	170	47.63	-0.18	6.78 19.10	14.91	Whirlpool	WHR	2.4	15	16.94	-1.17	25.48 86.88	35.15	Cognex	CGNX	0.44	79.83	-1.55	2.74 79.09	58.68	LamarAdvertsing	LAMR	4.6	24	72.11	-1.06	15.51 29.76	20.09	Sabre	SABR	2.7	25	21.08	-0.23						
-6.11 29.48 20.87	TransDigi	TDG	.29	23.76	-1.89	-3.47 32.69	15.32	Williams	WMB	4.0	dd	30.36	-0.23	4.14 63.23	45.44	ConnairTech	CTSH	.23	58.35	-0.31	18.05 88.52	54.53	LibertyBroadband	LBBDX	.14	85.54	-1.06	16.36 124.46	102.29	SBA Comm	SBA	.03	203	128.00	0.73								
22.76 38.76 27.19	TransUnion	TRU	.21	36.97	-0.13	6.76 42.32	23.16	WilliamsPartners	WPZ	4.8	40	46.00	-0.53	1.20 37.80	32.02	WestpacBanking	WPS	.12	103.53	-0.70	16.89 88.07	80.52	Yanair	YAY	.15	86.02	-0.28	3.99 52.46	42.12	SEI Investments	SEIC	1.1	25	51.33	0.11								
-1.54 125.49 103.45	Travelers	TRV	2.2	12	120.53	-0.93	1.52 12.08	9	Wipro	WIT	0.19	6.9	9.63	-0.15	-8.48 60.61	42.44	CommerceCrs	CTRS	1.1	21	121.68	-0.70	3.31 89.67	66.09	Ryanair	RYAA	.15	86.02	-0.28	16.36 124.46	102.29	SBA Comm	SBA	.03	203	128.00	0.73						
18.20 10.87 6.35	Turkcelltelcom	TKC	2.0	14	8.16	-0.03	22.66 48.30	48.30	WestRock	WRK	3.2	39	49.33	-0.06	12.00 68.80	68.90	WestlakeChem	WLK	2.1	20	62.71	-2.44	1.20 37.80	32.02	WestpacBanking	WPS	.12	103.53	-0.70	16.36 124.46	102.29	SBA Comm	SBA	.03	203	128.00	0.73						
-10.23 3.80 2.57	TurquoiseHill	TRQ	.21	29	-0.05	24.49 38.78	32.70	Wyndham	WYN	2.7	16	37.35	-0.37	20.73 78.71	138.57	Costco	CTAS	1.1	26	121.68	-0.70	18.70 49.79	48.27	Seagate	STX	.52	28	48.17	-0.17	25.09 75.36	32.40	SeattleGenetics	SGEN	.07	66	51.01	0.11						
-12.27 25.25 13.72	Twitter	TWTR	.67	14.30	-0.12	26.49 93.35	65.79	Workday	WDY	3.5	9	36.63	0.29	1.72 42.34	26.16	ComScope	CTSH	.23	58.35	-0.31	18.05 88.52	54.53	LibertyBroadband	LBBDX	.14	85.54	-1.06	16.36 124.46	102.29	SBA Comm	SBA	.03	203	128.00	0.73								
8.06 17.75 13.73	TylerTech	TYL	.67	21	-0.05	26.49 87.80	62.60	Wyndham	WYN	2.7	16	37.35	-0.37	10.52 39.04	37.36	Ctrip.com	CTRS	.23	52.91	-0.32	12.88 44.39	27.24	Liberty	LBYP	.23	35.50	-1.50	16.36 124.46	102.29	SBA Comm	SBA	.03	203	128.00	0.73								
2.90 77.05 55.72	TysonFoods	TSN	1.4	13	64.37	-0.79	-1.29 54.99	40.95	Xylem	XYL	1.2	dd	25.78	-0.23	1.73 42.31	20.93	CoStarGroup	CSGP	.78	204.52	-0.10	13.40 37	25.81	LibertyGlobal	LBYP	.22	33.68	-0.37	1.61 16.23	23.13	SignatureBank	SBNY	.18	136.52	-3.87	16.36 124.46	102.29	SBA Comm	SBA	.03	203	128.00	0.73
-1.23 37.74 11.93	UBS Group	UBS	4.0	18	15.19	-0.20	56.24 26.48	26.15	YPF	YPL	1.2	dd	25.78	-0.23	1.20 37.69	36.15	DentsplySirona	DRX	0.6	31	61.80	-0.19	18.01 33.21	21.33</																			

WEEKEND INVESTOR

Your Tax Dollars at Work: Social, Troops and the Rest

With April 18 nearly here, U.S. taxpayers are likely asking themselves: Where exactly are my tax dollars going?

To answer the question, here is a "Taxpayer Receipt" showing how each \$100 of taxes was spent, both for

2016 and five years earlier. It was prepared by the Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget, a nonpartisan and non-profit group in Washington

that monitors federal spending. The group's three chairmen are Republican Mitch Daniels, Democrat Leon Panetta and independent Tim Penny.

Looking at the list of expenditures, it is clear why some say the U.S. is a giant insurance company with an army. Half of all spending goes for Social Security benefits and health programs such as Medicare and Medicaid, while another 20% is for defense and military benefits.

The rest is for spending on other agencies and programs, plus interest on the

Uncle Sam's Spending

Allocation of \$100 paid in federal taxes, 2016 vs. 2011

Item	2016 allocation	2011	Change
Social Security	\$23.61	\$20.18	▲17.0%
Medicare	15.26	13.26	▲15.1
National defense	15.24	19.62	▼22.3
Medicaid	9.55	7.62	▲25.4
Interest	6.25	6.14	▲1.8
Veterans	4.58	3.54	▲29.5
Civilian federal retirement	2.57	2.31	▲11.3
Transportation	2.39	2.58	▼7.6
Refundable credits*	2.21	2.84	▼22.2
Education	2.08	1.98	▲5.3
Other	16.26	19.93	▼18.4

*Including the American Opportunity Credit (for college), the Child Tax Credit and the Earned-Income Credit (for the working poor)

Source: Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

toms duties and excise taxes (9%).

One important figure isn't in the total: the additional amount per \$100 of taxes needed to cover the deficit. This amount was \$35.70 in 2011 and \$15.24 in 2016. The deficit figure for 2011 was much higher because the country was still emerging from the recession, so tax receipts were lower and stimulus costs were higher.

This budget snapshot shows the dilemmas faced by President Trump and Congress.

Retiring boomers expect both Social Security and Medicare benefits, so any cuts to those programs will be unpopular. At current projections, the Social Security trust fund will be exhausted in 17 years because the program is underfunded by at least 20%.

President Trump's "skinny" budget, released in March, showed deep cuts to some agencies, but it only tackled discretionary spending, leaving out 70% of total spending.

"The budget is far out of balance," says Mr. Goldwein. "Cuts will have to come from popular programs, because that's where the money is being spent."



INVEST

Continued from page B1

"I was surprised both by how large and how common these differences are," says Mr. Petajisto. Even if you trade only a few times a year, "your ETF portfolio could easily be costing you 1% or 2%, and you might not even know it."

He estimates that the hidden costs of trading ETFs exceed \$18 billion annually, a trifle in the trillions of dollars of combined trading in these funds, but real money to those who leave it on the table.

These costs lurk in the normally tiny space between the market price of an ETF and the per-share value of the stocks, bonds and other assets it holds. The market price is the number most commonly quoted, including by most brokers; the value of the underlying assets is much less widely available. So the gap between the two numbers is hard for most investors to see.

A broker making a market in an ETF will buy up a fixed amount of the portfolio's underlying assets in proportions matching their weights within the fund. The ETF's manager then creates new shares in exchange for that equal amount of its holdings. Normally, the fund's new shares and the basket of its assets will be almost identical in price. But fees and transaction costs aren't zero, and it can take time to round up securities that rarely trade, so the prices seldom match to the penny. Think of all this as a single grain of sand in the gears that manufacture an ETF.

During turbulent markets or in thinly traded securities such as municipal bonds or stocks in developing nations, that swap may come off at widely divergent prices. That is a cost of putting illiquid assets into a liquid fund.

When enthusiasm pushes an ETF's share price above the value of its holdings, that is called a premium; when the fund's shares trade for less than its underlying assets are worth, that's a discount.

Before trading, check the

fund's "intraday indicative value," a real-time estimate of what its holdings are worth. You can do that on Yahoo Finance by entering the fund's ticker followed by "-IV" or view it on Morningstar.com's quote page for each ETF.

Right now, with markets extraordinarily calm, these costs are minimal. Only about two dozen out of nearly 2,000 ETFs in the U.S. have traded at average premiums or discounts of 1% or more in the past month, according to data from ETF.com. But that is unusual—and probably unsatisfactory.

Big, popular funds such as iShares Core U.S. Aggregate Bond, SPDR S&P 500 and Vanguard Total Stock Market ETF normally trade within a few hundredths of a percentage point of their underlying value.

Antti Petajisto reckons the hidden costs of trading ETFs exceed \$18 billion annually.

To trade, set a limit order—a price above which you will not buy or below which you won't sell—within a penny or two of indicative value.

If you invest through a financial adviser, make sure he or she uses limit orders and always checks indicative value before trading, urges Samuel Lee of SVRN Asset Management in Chicago.

Avoid volatile days, says Mr. Petajisto, when premiums and discounts can shoot from fractions of a percent-age point to 5% or more.

Typically, several ETFs from different managers invest in similar or identical assets. Track them over time so you don't end up buying one at a big premium.

Finally, favor widely traded ETFs that invest in big, broad markets. The narrower the fund, the wider those hidden costs tend to be. If you must buy a specialized fund, monitor the gap between price and value to see if you can grab it at a discount.

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NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE OF PUBLIC SALE • Property to be Sold		
Public Sale No. 1: Wednesday, April 19, 2017, 9:30 a.m. EDT		
Asset Type for Lots 1-5: ABS CDO. Asset Type for Lots 6-12: CRE CDO. Asset Type for Lots 13-14: CMBS. Asset Type for Lot 15: Prime LTL. Asset Type for Lots 16-28: Subprime LTL.		
Lot #	CUSIP	
1	124589CAC1	
2	124589FAE0	
3	124589TA04	
4	G2545VAE9	
5	G863590AC6	
6	3850000AHT	
7	GKXRE 2005-1A G	
8	3850000A0J3	
9	53944PA16	
10	G7550UAE5	
11	982512A5E	
12	982512F42	
13	12667XAL0	
14	12667XAN6	
15	12667XAN6	
16	12667XAN6	
17	12667XAN6	
18	12667XAN6	
19	12667XAN6	
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BANKING & MARKETS

Saudis, Others Raise Oil Target to \$60

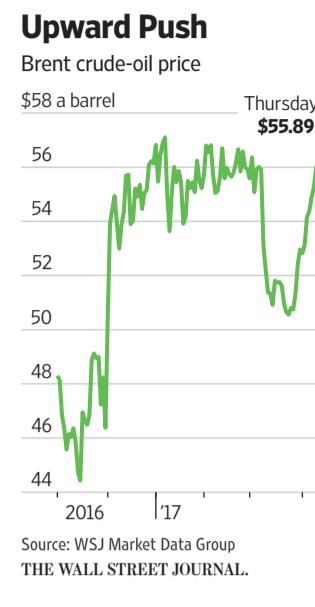
OPEC members seek a price to lift their economies without spurring U.S. output

BY BOENOT FAUCON AND SUMMER SAID

Some of OPEC's biggest oil producers, including Saudi Arabia, are now targeting \$60 a barrel as the level to which they want to push crude prices, group officials said, signaling they will support additional production cuts next month.

Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Kuwait believe \$60 a barrel will lift their economies and allow for more energy-industry investment, the officials said, without jump-starting too much American shale output, which can be ramped up and down more easily than most oil production.

The countries had been targeting \$55 a barrel for Brent crude, a level they have largely achieved with an Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries production cut of 1.2 million barrels a day. Saudi Arabia, Iraq and other mem-



bers of the 13-nation group have signaled they will push to extend those cuts in output for another six months on May 25, when they meet in Vienna.

"Iraq wants prices to rise to \$60. This is our aim," said Iraq's oil minister, Jabbar al-Luaibi, in an interview. People familiar with Saudi and Kuwaiti oil policies confirmed those countries also now want \$60 a barrel.

Brent, the global bench-

mark, closed at \$55.89 Thursday on ICE Futures Europe.

OPEC members' ideal price for oil is in some ways symbolic, as there are unpredictable variables—from Chinese oil demand to supply disruptions in Libya to American technological advances in oil drilling. In 2013, Saudi Arabia's then-oil minister, Ali al-Naimi, declared \$100 a barrel a reasonable price for consumers and producers; the next year, oil prices collapsed.

But OPEC members' target price offers a window into how serious they are about using their supply power to affect the market. So far, OPEC members have been more compliant with their oil-production agreement than in years past, with almost all of the cut being carried out.

Other OPEC members, including Iran, could upend the plans to reach \$60 a barrel. But Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq represent oil industries that produce more than half of OPEC's total production.

Kuwait needs higher prices to stabilize an economy that has suffered during the oil-price downturn. Iraq is looking for more revenue as it fights a

war with Islamic State, and \$60 a barrel is roughly the level the country needs to cover its expenditures, according to credit-rating company Fitch Ratings.

Saudi Arabia is looking for higher and stable oil prices ahead of the initial public offering of its state-owned oil company, **Saudi Arabian Oil Co.**, known as Aramco. The kingdom is planning to offer as much as 5% of Aramco in a public float that will finance a diversification of its economy.

"They need this [\$60] price for the IPO of Saudi Aramco," said a person familiar with Saudi oil policy.

OPEC officials said they are concerned about how \$60 a barrel will affect shale producers. The cartel's top official, Secretary-General Mohammad Barkindo, traveled to Houston last month to meet shale producers and learn more about how they work and adapt to prices.

OPEC officials said they concluded that all those involved can coexist at \$60 a barrel. "This level is what we think will encourage investments, but still would not encourage shale producers much to ramp up output," one official said.

Libya's Turmoil Bolsters Crude

Libyan oil disruptions are again affecting crude prices, as factional fighting and cash shortages combine to stall the country's petroleum comeback.

Brent crude, the global benchmark for prices, has risen almost 9% since March 28, when a pipeline from Libya's largest oil field was shut down by a militia upset over unpaid wages. The field, known as Sharara, was reopened the next week and then closed again on Monday, keeping 200,000 barrels a day of oil from the export market.

Crude prices have also been supported by renewed fighting over Libya's oil ports that involve a dizzying array of foreign-backed militias. Attacks at the ports, along with frequent blockades, have made planned oil deliveries out of Libya unpredictable, with frequent delays or cancellations contributing to build a geopolitical premium into oil prices.

Commerzbank AG said

Libya's woes were among the most important reasons crude prices began recovering in late March after falling below \$50 a barrel for the first time since November. Brent settled at \$55.89 a barrel on Thursday.

"At least one potential source of additional supply has fallen away for the time being," the bank said in a note.

In March, Libyan output fell to 610,000 barrels a day from 670,000 in February, its first month-to-month fall since August, the International Energy Agency said Thursday. Predictions that Libyan output could return to over 1 million barrels a day have become "wishful thinking," said Commerzbank.

Banks remain wary of financing Libyan companies and deals because of U.N. sanctions on individuals and firms suspected of trafficking weapons into Libya. The result: a cash shortage in recent weeks that stopped the Libyan central bank from being able to pay a militia in the south. In response, the militia shut a pipeline from the Sharara oil field.

—Benoit Faucon and Hassan Morajea

Credit Suisse Will Cut Executive Bonuses by 40%

BY BRIAN BLACKSTONE

meeting its strategic objectives.

Mr. Thiam earned 11.9 million francs in total compensation last year, his first full year at the Swiss bank. That was up from 4.6 million francs in 2015 for the half-year he was there.

A former insurance executive and consultant, Mr. Thiam joined the bank as CEO on July 1, 2015. Credit Suisse posted a pretax loss of 2.3 billion francs in 2016, largely due to charges related to litigation in the U.S.

The bonuses that were initially announced stood in contrast to the Swiss bank's cross-town rival **UBS Group**

AG, which cut its bonuses and the total pay for CEO Sergio Ermotti.

Credit Suisse said Friday that since the initial compensation announcement, it "conducted a thorough engagement with many of Credit Suisse's shareholders."

"Feedback on the group's strategy and its execution has been supportive. There were, however, some shareholders who expressed reservations relating to the variable compensation granted to the executive board," Credit Suisse said.

"I hope that this decision will alleviate some of the concerns expressed by some

shareholders and will allow the executive team to continue to focus on the task at hand," Mr. Thiam wrote in a separate letter to shareholders released Friday.

Last year, Mr. Thiam also requested that his 2015 bonus be cut by 40%, explaining at the time that, "I cannot demand sacrifices from others and not make any myself."

The Swiss bank said it would propose at its annual general meeting on April 28 that 2017 board compensation should be unchanged from 2015 and 2016, with no incremental increases for this year.



Credit Suisse CEO Tidjane Thiam earned 11.9 million francs in 2016.

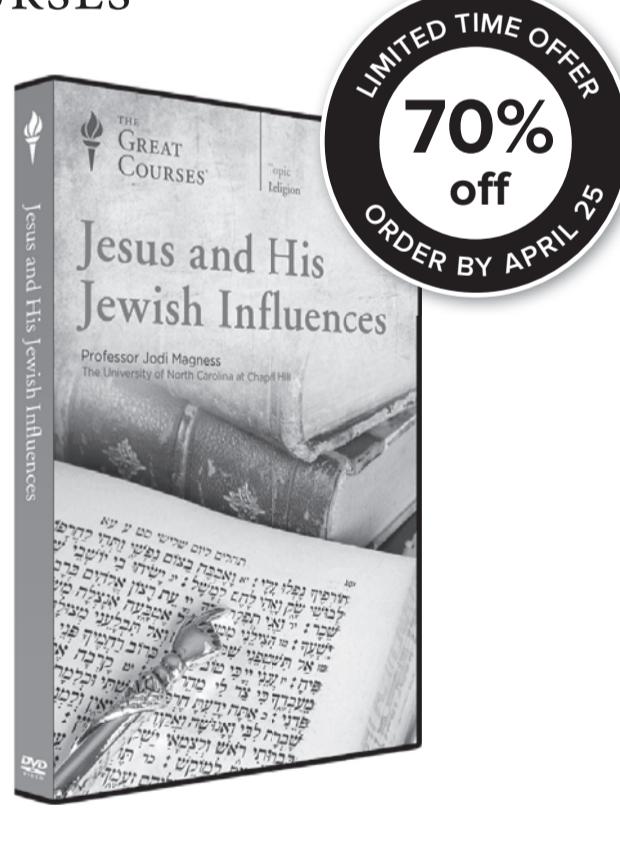
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Unearth the Jewish Roots of Jesus's Teachings

For anyone interested in the profound impact Jesus had on the world, it's important to realize that his actions and teachings didn't emerge from a vacuum. Rather, they were the product of a fascinating dialogue with—and reaction to—the traditions, cultures, and historical developments of ancient Jewish beliefs. In fact, early Judaism and Jesus are two subjects so inextricably linked that one cannot arrive at a true understanding of Jesus without understanding the time in which he lived and preached.

Crafted by acclaimed archaeologist and biblical scholar Jodi Magness of The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, this fascinating course approaches the subject of Jesus from a historical, rather than scriptural, perspective; one rooted in the study of ancient texts and archaeological discoveries. Discover hidden insights into how the tumultuous events of Jewish history shaped an individual whose legacy endures to this day.

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MARKETS

Traders Reposition, and Ease Jam

Investors had flooded into same bets on growth hopes, but now they are pouring out

By CHERYL DULANEY

The wave of global optimism that fueled big bets on everything from cotton to the U.S. dollar in recent months continues to fade, hampered by questions over the path of the U.S. economy and mounting geopolitical tensions.

Hedge funds have cut bets on a stronger U.S. dollar to \$16 billion from \$26 billion at the start of the year, according

to Commodity Futures Trading Commission data. Bullish bets on a range of commodities from cotton to copper have also been pared back after touching records this year, CFTC data show.

"These big macro trades have not delivered, for the most part," said Alvise Marino, a foreign-exchange strategist at Credit Suisse Group AG. "The positioning was based on expectations that you would see fiscal stimulus, tax reform. None of that has happened."

The dollar has fallen 3% this year, erasing more than 60% of its postelection gains. Cotton prices have lost 1% in

the past month after flirting with a three-year high in March, while copper has tumbled 2.4% over that period.

Signs of fledgling global growth and inflation, compounded by President Donald Trump's economic plans, prompted investors to pour into bets on rising stocks, commodities and the U.S. dollar, in a strategy widely dubbed "the reflation trade." Investors believed that stronger economic growth and Mr. Trump's big infrastructure-spending plans would fuel demand for goods and commodities around the world.

But investors are now facing signs that the U.S. econ-

omy is slowing, while geopolitical tensions mount and the Trump administration faces setbacks in pushing through its growth-supportive agenda.

Government data Friday showed a key measure of inflation declined in March for the first time since January 2010, while a separate report showed U.S. retail sales declined for a second month.

Increasingly strained relations between the U.S. and nations such as Russia and North Korea could help revive some of these bullish positions. Crude-oil prices, for example, stand to benefit from conflict in the Middle East. Net bullish bets on oil have

fallen to 309,229 contracts from 413,637 contracts in February, CFTC data show.

The dollar could also attract more buyers because of its status as a haven during times of market turbulence.

At the same time, the moderation in positions helps to ease concerns that bullish bets had gotten ahead of economic fundamentals, leaving markets crowded—traders making the same bets—and prone to swift reversals. Investors with large positions can be quick to retreat on any disappointing news or data, which can set off a cascade of selling as similarly positioned traders scramble to exit those bets.

Dollar Pressured By Weak Data

By CHERYL DULANEY

The dollar slid to a five-month low against the Japanese yen Friday, weighed down by geopolitical tensions with North Korea and unexpectedly weak U.S. economic data.

The dollar declined 0.4% to ¥108.63, its lowest close since mid-November. The WSJ Dollar Index, which measures the U.S. currency against 16 others, fell 0.1% to 90.11.

The greenback's decline came after a Labor Department report showed a broad decline in consumer prices in March, including the first drop in so-called core prices since January 2010.

The Commerce Department reported U.S. retail sales fell for the second consecutive month in March.

The reports are the latest in a string of recent data highlighting potential softness in the economy. A sudden slowdown in bank lending, a drop in car sales and a weaker-than-expected March jobs report have also stoked concern among investors.

Omer Esiner, chief market analyst at Commonwealth Foreign Exchange, said factors such as the weather and a decline in gasoline prices have depressed some economic indicators.

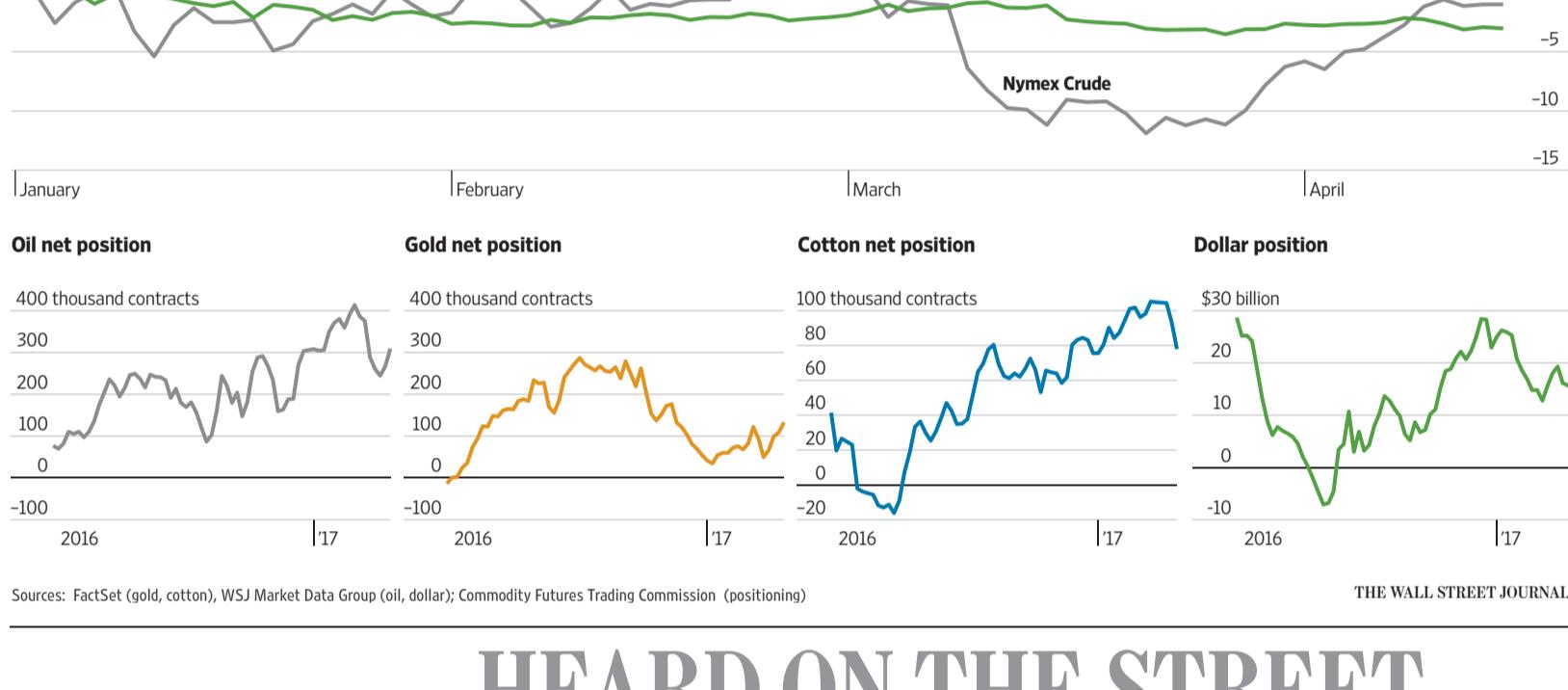
The lackluster reports cap a bumpy week for currency traders. The dollar was sent reeling after President Donald Trump told The Wall Street Journal Wednesday that the dollar is "too strong."

Investors have also been focusing on geopolitical tensions between the U.S. and North Korea.

Shaking Out

The rise and fall of global-growth expectations in recent months have shaken up commodity markets and resulted in a decline in bets on many popular assets, including oil and the U.S. dollar. Some investors say smaller commodity bets make the market less vulnerable to sudden sentiment shifts, a prominent concern in the period following the election.

Percentage change



Sources: FactSet (gold, cotton), WSJ Market Data Group (oil, dollar); Commodity Futures Trading Commission (positioning)

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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FINANCIAL ANALYSIS & COMMENTARY

WSJ.com/Heard

For Inflation, It's All About Oil

Inflation has sprung back to life around the world recently, bringing with it expectations of higher growth and tighter monetary policy.

But much of that revival has been caused by the rebound in oil prices from their tumble at the start of last year, and those effects are already fading. The coming months will be a better guide to true inflationary pressures, with potential consequences for markets and monetary policy.

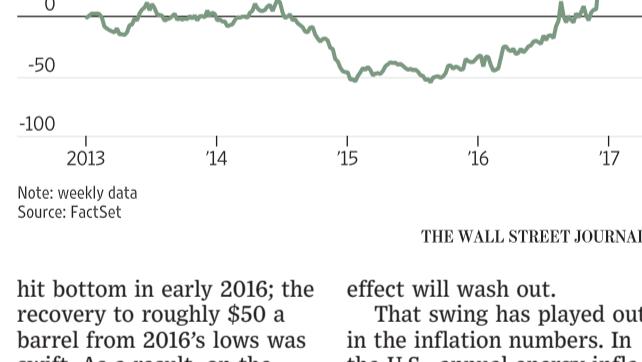
U.S. inflation and retail sales data out Friday show the shift. Headline inflation fell back in March to 2.4% from 2.7% in February due largely to falling gasoline prices. Core prices, which exclude food and energy, were up 2%, their lowest annual reading since November 2015.

Separately, a second straight month of falling U.S. retail sales signals that growth hasn't accelerated along with the higher inflation figures.

Oil's swings have been big in both directions. The price

Turnaround

Change in price of barrel of Brent crude from a year earlier



hit bottom in early 2016; the recovery to roughly \$50 a barrel from 2016's lows was swift. As a result, on the downward trip oil acted as a drag on headline inflation, but on the rebound it has caused a spike. In January, a barrel of Brent crude was about double the price it was a year earlier; now, it is 27% higher than a year ago. If oil prices stick around current levels, then in the next couple of months much of this

effect will wash out. That swing has played out in the inflation numbers. In the U.S., annual energy inflation has moved to 10.9% now from minus 12.6% in March 2016; in the eurozone, it was minus 8.7% in March 2016 and is now 7.3%, pushing up headline inflation. Rising inflation has changed the debate about monetary policy in markets. With the Federal Reserve already gently moving to tighten policy, the

spotlight has fallen on the European Central Bank's exit from unconventional measures, particularly because the ECB's mandate focuses on headline inflation.

But the oil peak is old news now. Headline inflation rates in March also fell back versus February in the eurozone, to 1.5%, as the energy push retreated. In the U.S., the inflation outlook is much more solid.

In the eurozone, the underlying rate of inflation remains weak: Services inflation, a proxy for domestically generated price pressures, was 1% in March and has essentially flatlined a little above that level for more than three years.

The rise in inflation has coincided with a buzz about the prospect of reflation and escape from the ultraloose monetary policy that has dominated markets in recent years. Headline data in coming months, once the oil rush wears off, will be a better guide to the real picture for inflation.

—Richard Barley

OVERHEARD

The president who wrote "The Art of the Deal" has so far not presided over the year of the deal.

With a deal maker as president, a Republican-led Congress and low interest rates, bankers were gearing up for a big year in 2017.

None of it mattered. There were \$306.6 billion of announced mergers and acquisitions in the U.S. this year through April 12, the lowest in dollar proceeds since 2014, according to S&P Global Market Intelligence.

That is down 3.2% from the year-ago period and off 55% from 2015.

The positive spin on the dearth of deals could be that business executives have become optimistic about growth, eliminating the cost-cutting impulse that fueled many mergers. They could also be waiting for more certainty on tax, trade and health-care rules.

For deal makers, there's a book we think you should read.

FDA Denial Will Sting This Biotech

It wasn't a quiet Friday for investors in one of biotech's highest-flying stocks.

Incyte and Eli Lilly said Friday that the Food and Drug Administration declined to approve their rheumatoid arthritis treatment, baricitinib. The FDA ruled that additional clinical data are needed to determine appropriate dosage for the drug and resolve safety concerns. The application will be resubmitted.

The news comes as a big surprise. The drug was approved by European regulators this year. And the companies have completed four phase 3 clinical trials.

A surprise rejection is likely to sting Incyte more than Lilly, which said it was affirming its financial projections through the rest of the decade. Incyte said it was evaluating the impact.

Investors ought to do some evaluating of their own. Incyte's market cap is \$29 billion, its stock is up about 40% this year, and it trades at about 26 times last year's revenue. The consensus of analysts calls for total sales to quadruple by 2022, according to FactSet, and baricitinib is a significant chunk of that. Analysts at Leerink Partners assign a present value of \$25 a share to future baricitinib revenue, more than one-sixth of the current market price.

The companies aren't shelving the drug. But the rheumatoid arthritis market is highly competitive. Several companies have blockbuster treatments on the market with long records of safety and efficacy, and fresh competition is on the way.

With the stock market closed on Friday, Incyte investors have a long weekend.

—Charley Grant

Qualcomm's Apple Bills May Pile Up, Clouding Its Outlook

Call it the case of the missing billion(s).

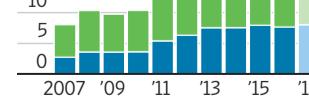
That is the mystery facing Qualcomm's shareholders heading into the company's fiscal second-quarter report this coming week.

It stems from the company's escalating dispute with Apple, in which the world's most valuable company has accused Qualcomm of charging exorbitant licensing fees for the use of its intellectual property.

Qualcomm fired back with its own claims this past week, accusing Apple of building its blockbuster iPhone business on the back of Qualcomm's technology, while trying to undermine

Crank Call

Qualcomm's segment revenue for fiscal years ended September



Sources: the company; FactSet

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years. But for Qualcomm, a more near-term concern has arisen. In its counterclaim, Qualcomm says Apple and several contract manufacturers that assemble Apple's products are withholding licensing payments to Qualcomm. The precise amount was redacted from the publicly available filing. And it should be noted that Apple claims Qualcomm is sitting on about \$1 billion in rebate payments promised to the company.

So investors are left to wonder just how much could be missing. If the money withheld from Apple and its partners is equal to the amount Qualcomm is alleg-

edly withholding, then the impact is limited.

Sriini Pajuri of Macquarie Capital estimates that Apple royalties account for about 12% of Qualcomm's total revenue and as much as 30% of its per-share earnings.

Whatever the impact, investors are right to wonder how the case will color Qualcomm's outlook for this year and beyond. Licensing accounts for about one-third of the company's total revenue and a majority of its operating profit. Analysts had expected Qualcomm to edge back to slight overall growth this year following two consecutive years of revenue declines. To do that, licensing

will have to deliver. Wall Street expects Qualcomm's licensing revenue to rise about 5% to about \$8 billion for the fiscal year ending in September.

Qualcomm's share price is down 19% this year, making it the worst-performing chip stock. At less than nine times forward earnings excluding net cash, the market has already priced in a rather dim view of the company's prospects. But Qualcomm's recent run of bad luck—including an embarrassing loss to BlackBerry in an arbitration case this past week—have yet to give investors a good reason to brighten.

—Dan Gallagher

Deep Blue beat
him in chess, but
Garry Kasparov
now celebrates
the promise of AI



C3

REVIEW



Gatekeepers for
the president:
a history of
White House
chiefs of staff

C5

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Saturday/Sunday, April 15 - 16, 2017 | C1

The Christian Passover

Easter and Passover have more in common than the Last Supper:
Both holidays are about the dead rising to new life.



BRIDGEMAN IMAGES
IN THE NEW TESTAMENT, Jesus enters Jerusalem and gathers his disciples to celebrate the Passover meal, memorialized by Christians as the Last Supper. Above, a painting of the meal by Bartolomé Carducho.

BY R.R. RENO

EASTER STALKS PASSOVER. They arrive together every spring, like the daffodils and magnolia blossoms. This year, Easter Sunday falls as the eight-day Jewish festival nears its end. Over the years, I have come to see that Christianity's most important day recapitulates Passover. Both holidays face head-on the daunting power of death—and both announce God's greater power of life. ♦ In March, my wife, who is Jewish, was on the phone, herding her parents, uncles, brothers and cousins. "No, it's not Tuesday. The first night of Passover is on Monday this year." She made arrangements for the Seder, the festive meal with a traditional liturgy that retells

the familiar story of the Exodus. Emails and texts were exchanged to sort out who would bring what, and this past Monday night, we sang and recited the age-old prayers and set out a cup for Elijah, the harbinger of the messianic era. We ended, as always, with the declaration: "Next year in Jerusalem!"

Now, just a few days later, the holiest days of the year for Christians are under way. As the solitary Catholic in my Jewish household, I'm planning to head to church on Saturday night for the Easter Vigil—where I'll be celebrating Passover once again.

In Romance languages, the connection between the Jewish and Christian holidays is explicit. The Hebrew word for Passover is Pesach. In French, Easter is Paques. In Italian, it's Pasqua. In many other languages, the word for Easter is simply a translit-

eration of the Greek word for Easter, Pascha. English is among the exceptions. Our word, Easter, is German in origin, coming from the archaic word for new life, which is to say, resurrection.

In the New Testament, Passover and Easter are tied together. Jesus enters Jerusalem and gathers his disciples to celebrate the Passover meal, memorialized by Christians as the Last Supper. Soon, he is arrested, tried and executed on the cross, dying just before the beginning of the Jewish Sabbath. Then, on Sunday morning, his followers are astounded to find their teacher appearing to them as one alive, not dead.

Some early Christians repeated the sequence exactly, marking Easter on the same day as Passover, regardless of the day of the week. Others adopted

a different kind of rigor, insisting that Easter dawn on a Sunday, as it had for Jesus' disciples. They celebrated Easter on the first Sunday after Passover, as we do as well (with rare exceptions). The difference ignited fierce debates in the early centuries of the Church. But all agreed on the central point: The lunar cycle that sets the date for Passover also determines Easter.

The relation between Passover and Easter runs deeper still. Because I'm married to a Jewish woman who decided that having a Christian husband was a reason to become more Jewish, not less, I've been repeating the biblical pattern for more than 30 years. This has led me to see that Easter doesn't just share the same week with Passover. They are about

the same thing: In both, the dead rise to new life.

This profound connection is not evident to most Christians. Our understanding of Passover emphasizes the blood of the Passover lamb, which Moses commands the Israelites to put on their door frames

Please turn to the next page

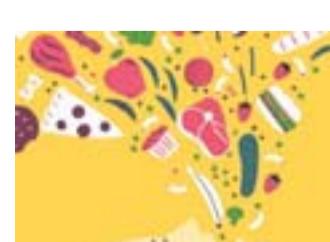
Mr. Reno is the editor of the religious journal *First Things*. He was formerly a professor of theology and ethics at Creighton University.

INSIDE



WEEKEND CONFIDENTIAL
Author David McCullough on history as a powerful antidote for American self-pity.

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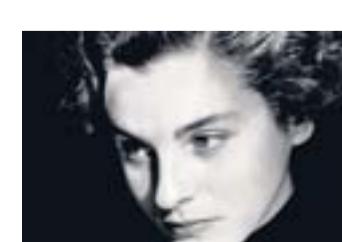
EVERYDAY MATH
Can a thought experiment about infinity help us to keep food cravings at bay?

C4



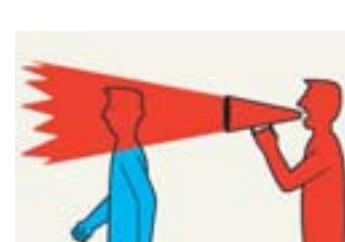
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BOOKS
The fiction of Mary McCarthy gets the Library of America treatment. It's a mixed bag.

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MIND & MATTER
Alison Gopnik on the brain behavior behind 'I was just following orders.'

C3

REVIEW

A Profound Link Between Easter and Passover

Continued from the prior page

so that the Angel of Death, sent to kill the firstborn of Egypt, will "pass over" them. This image—the lamb whose blood saves—is taken up in the New Testament, especially in the Gospel of John and the Book of Revelation.

As a consequence, the religious imagination of most Christians connects Passover to Good Friday, the day on which we remember the crucifixion and death of Jesus. The theological meaning is plain: Jesus himself is the Passover lamb, offered as a sacrifice for the whole world.

Origen, a profoundly influential early Christian thinker, reinforced this interpretation. He thought that the Greek word for Passover, *pascha*, stemmed from the word for suffering, *paschein*, which the New Testament uses to describe Jesus' agonizing death. In medieval paintings, John the Baptist is often portrayed pointing up to Jesus on the cross with the words of John 1:29 emblazoned: "Behold, the Lamb of God, who takes away the sins of the world."

It took me many years to realize that my Christian assumptions were almost entirely wrong. Blood and sacrifice are integral to the meaning of Jesus' death, to be sure. But that turns out to have very little to do with the way in which Jews actually celebrate Passover.

The reason has to do with history. During the time of Christ, Jews came from the surrounding provinces to bring lambs to the Temple in Jerusalem for the Passover sacrifice. It was at this time that Jesus shared a sacrificial meal with his disciples. Not long after the time of Jesus, however, a Jewish political uprising prompted the Romans to take the drastic measure of destroying the Temple in Jerusalem and consecrating the city to their own gods.

This forced a revision of Passover. With no Temple, sacrificing lambs was not possible. The Jewish authorities in ancient times refocused the Passover celebration on the shared meal. The result is the Seder, the set order of prayer and scripted retelling of the Exodus story that Jews now use.

The blood of the lamb is mentioned in the Passover Seder, but only in passing. What comes to the fore instead is the obligation to recall what God has done for his people: "We were slaves to Pharaoh in Egypt, and the Lord, our God, took us out from there with a strong hand and an outstretched arm."

Put in Christian terms: The Passover Seder recalls and celebrates the resurrection of the people of Israel.

Today we tend to think of slavery strictly as an injustice, which of course it is, and some modern Seders treat the Passover as the triumph of justice over oppression. But this is not the traditional view. In the ancient world, slavery was not just a hardship for individuals but a kind of communal death. An enslaved nation can survive for a time, perhaps, but it has no future. A people in bondage is slowly crushed and extinguished.

The notion of slavery as a form of death is accentuated in the story told in the Passover Seder. The small clan descended from Abraham settles in Egypt. They are fruitful and multiply, becoming numerous and mighty. The glow of life in the people of Israel arouses Egyptian resentment. Set upon and subjugated, they are ground down by hard labor and harsh oppression. But the descendants of Abraham call out to God—and he raises them up out of slavery, parts the Red Sea and delivers them from Pharaoh's murderous anger.

Judaism is realistic. Passover does not

awful emptiness, in a spiritual way, just as, sooner or later, we must feel death's terrible blows in brutal, literal ways.

It is a mistake to think that Christian faith somehow denies or evades the reality of death. In a church in Isenheim, Germany, there is an early 16th-century altarpiece by Matthias Grünewald. It depicts Jesus dead on the cross, his fingers gruesomely contorted in final agony. For Christians, the crucified Messiah is the dead soldier, half buried in mud, his face contorted and body torn. He is amid the bodies uncovered in mass graves.

The early Christians did not celebrate Eas-

the ancient song links Passover to Easter: "This is the night," we are told, "when once you led our forbearers, Israel's children, from slavery in Egypt and made them pass dry-shod through the Red Sea." And "this is the night when Christ broke the prison-bars of death and rose victorious from the underworld."

Passover does not teach Jews that oppression is not real and suffering not bitter. The lesson is more powerful: God favors the people of Israel with his Torah, and its sweetness outweighs every setback, evil and disaster.

Nor, then, is Easter a simple springtime celebration of life. The resurrection of Jesus

reveals something more urgent and shocking: God favors the sons of Adam with a triumphant love in the person of Jesus, the Christ. And that love does not fend off or parry death, but destroys it, just as light overcomes darkness.

We live within a mortal frame, which means that Jews and Christians do not experience God's triumph over suffering and death, at least not directly. Instead, we perform it, entering into its reality in a partial but authentic way.

For Jews, there is a prayer said for the dead, the Mourner's Kaddish. It is an astounding statement, for it does not mention death. It's an arrogant refusal to acknowledge death's claim upon our anguished souls, extolling instead the power and goodness of God. At the grave of someone he loves, a Jew's head may be bowed with grief, but as he recites the Mourner's Kaddish, his prayer looks joyfully upward. He does not deny psychological realities. Death brings terrible suffering. It oppresses us. But his prayer denies those realities a final say: God has raised up Israel.

A Catholic funeral enacts the same pattern with equal intensity. Most religions regard death as profane and keep it far from their sacred sanctuaries. Christians, by contrast, allow death to come into their churches.

At a Catholic funeral, the casket sits in the middle of the church. The priest undertakes the prayers and rites that make Christ present, and the mourners come forward to receive the Eucharist, the body of Christ and bread of life. It's a bold defiance. To receive the Eucharist only a few feet from a dead body puts a stick in death's eye. This does not mean ignoring the tears

and anguish that death brings, but it denies them the final say: Christ has been raised from the dead.

There is an ancient sermon about Easter by an unknown preacher. It recounts the traditional image of the crucified Jesus descending to Hell to break the chains that hold the dead in bondage. He seeks Adam and Eve, the original man and woman. Finding them in the deepest tomb, he smashes down the prison door. He shakes them awake with these words: "You were not made for death!"

We were not made for death. The Almighty delivers his people. He unlocks the prison of darkness and shatters the power of death. This is the meaning of Easter, the Christian Passover.



FROM TOP: JOHN GREEN/LIGHTROCKET/GETTY IMAGES; DPA/ASSOCIATED PRESS



ABOVE, the north apse of the Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D.C. Left, at Passover Seders, Jews spill out drops of wine in symbolic memory of the biblical 10 plagues.

In Christian terms, the Passover Seder celebrates the resurrection of the people of Israel.

promote a dreamy optimism or cheery confidence that God will keep everything neat and nice. Even the chosen people are vulnerable to oppression and murderous hatred. There's room in Passover for Auschwitz.

The New Testament makes a bold promise. Whoever believes in Jesus shall not perish but will have eternal life. But Christianity also takes an honest approach, which makes believers take a long, hard look at death. The central symbol of Christianity, the cross, evokes a brutal execution. For Catholics, the Saturday between Good Friday and Easter is the only day of the year on which the Eucharist, the power of eternal life, is not provided. On that day, we must endure death's

ter with sunrise services. They gathered in the deepest darkness, long before dawn, for the Easter Vigil, which has been restored in many churches, including the Catholic Church. In the Vigil, Christians are like the Israelites fleeing with Pharaoh's army. Easter begins in a night-darkened church. We are in the valley of the shadow of death.

In the story of Exodus, the Israelites make it through the split waters of the Red Sea to dry land. But they are not simply safe. God releases the waters, and Pharaoh's army is destroyed.

So it is at the Easter Vigil. A chant known as the Exultet announces that the darkness shall not triumph. "Be glad, let earth be glad, as glory floods her." With a haunting refrain,

and anguish that death brings, but it denies them the final say: Christ has been raised from the dead.

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HOPE AMID THE RUINS

Iraqi Christians After Islamic State

BY LAUREN ASHBURN

THE CRUCIFIX over the church's door had been spray-painted with a large X. Inside, another cross had been pockmarked by bullet holes.

The further I ventured into the modest church in the small northern Iraqi town of Batnaya on April 9—Palm Sunday—the more overwhelming the destruction appeared. A statue of the Virgin Mary had been decapitated, and other statues had been smashed to bits.

The face of Jesus had been ripped from a painting. Every Christian symbol I could see had been defaced or obliterated. I couldn't hold back my tears.

In a nearby graveyard,

headstones had been up-

rooted or desecrated. Even a final resting place hadn't been safe from the fury of Islamic State.

Iraq has been home to several hundred thousand Christians, known as Chaldeans, Syriacs or Assyrians, for centuries. This Christian community has long endured periods of persecution, most recently in the chaotic aftermath of the U.S.-led invasion in 2003. But when Islamic State jihadists took over swaths of Iraq in 2014—including nearby Mosul, the country's second-largest city,

A happy return for Palm Sunday.

and the adjacent Nineveh Plain—between 100,000 and 120,000 Christians fled, according to the archdiocese of Erbil, the capital of Iraq's Kurdistan region. The Catholic Church in Iraq, which estimates that 1.5 million Christians lived in the country in 2003, says that fewer than 300,000 remain today. The CIA says that Iraq's Christian population may have dropped by as much as 50% since Saddam Hussein's fall, and the ravages of war and despair could

shrink that number further. In October 2016, Iraqi and allied forces launched an offensive to retake Mosul.

During a reporting trip to the Kurdistan region last week, I saw both heartbreaking damage and signs of hope. Is-

amic State had controlled Batnaya for two years before being pushed out in November 2016 by Kurdish Peshmerga fighters with U.S. military backing. As I toured the devastated town, I could hear explosions from the fighting in Mosul, some 15 miles away. A Kurdish general told me that he has been fighting nonstop since 2014 to protect his homeland.

Perhaps 90% of Batnaya had been flattened by war. But the church building itself had been spared because Islamic State forces, which had

used it as a command center, were planning to turn it into a mosque, local officials told me.

I spoke with a Christian grandmother and her daughter, who had fled the jihadists' onslaught with their family. They sobbed while looking at the damage to their home. Their whole life was here, and they want desperately to return, but they have no money to rebuild. Still, the daughter's husband climbed to the roof and tied a makeshift cross to a metal rod sticking out of it.

Five miles north of Batnaya, in the town of Teleskof, which Peshmerga leaders told me had been occupied by Islamic State for only a few weeks, the devastation was much less extensive. Some 400 Christian families have moved back in the past month, according to the archdiocese of Erbil.

In Teleskof, shops were beginning to reopen. A baker making baklava, happy to once again sell his wares, invited me in for a piece. A hardware-store owner was sorting screws and nails with three of his four children,

all under 5. Such moments offered glimpses of a more normal life.

Similar scenes can be seen in other Christian towns around Mosul, including Qaraqosh, which was freed from Islamic State in October 2016 but suffered appalling damage. Many Christians in northern Iraq feel abandoned in the aftermath of the U.S.-led war that toppled Saddam Hussein. During my visit, headlines in the U.S. were preoccupied with the gas attack in neighboring Syria and two horrifying church bombings in Egypt, which killed at least 47 people and were claimed by Islamic State. But events in Iraq seldom get as much attention. The American public seems to have moved on.

In Batnaya on Palm Sunday, a crowd of people formed a procession through the town, talking, laughing and singing. They were guarded by Kurdish Peshmerga, many of them Christian but some Muslim.

At the church, a priest, aided by volunteers, had spent weeks cleaning up. As the priest conducted the service in Aramaic, the altar behind him was still covered by rubble, but other debris had been removed so that the parishioners could stand. They had erected a huge metal cross where the altar used to be, decorated with burning votive candles, and they had placed palm branches on the crosses defaced by Islamic State—a small symbol of hope over hate.

Ms. Ashburn is the anchor and managing editor of "EWTN News Nightly" on the global Catholic network.



LAUREN ASHBURN
A NUN outside a church defiled by Islamic State, Batnaya, Iraq, April 9.

REVIEW



PEP MONTSERRAT

IT WAS MY BLESSING and my curse to be the world chess champion when computers finally reached a world-championship level of play. When I resigned the final match game against the IBM supercomputer Deep Blue on May 11, 1997, I became the first world champion to be defeated in a classical match by a machine.

It is no secret that I hate losing, and I did not take it well. But losing to a computer wasn't as harsh a blow to me as many at the time thought it was for humanity as a whole. The cover of Newsweek called the match "The Brain's Last Stand." Those six games in 1997 gave a dark cast to the narrative of "man versus machine" in the digital age, much as the legend of John Henry did for the era of steam and steel.

But it's possible to draw a very different lesson from my encounter with Deep Blue. Twenty years later, after learning much more about the subject, I am convinced that we must stop seeing intelligent machines as our rivals. Disruptive as they may be, they are not a threat to humankind but a great boon, providing us with endless opportunities to extend our capabilities and improve our lives.

Many of the great early figures in computer science dreamed of creating a machine that could play chess. Alan Turing published the first chess program in 1953. A computer to run it didn't yet exist, so he flipped through pieces of paper to run his algorithm, a "paper machine" that could actually play a recognizable game of chess.

It took much longer than most early experts thought it would for machines to challenge the best human chess players. But by the early 1980s, it was becoming clear that it was only a matter of time before ever-faster hardware would crunch positions fast enough to do the job. It turned out that a computer didn't need to mimic human thought to play like a chess grandmaster.

Deep Blue didn't think like I did about which move to play any more than a calculator needs a pencil and paper to perform long division. The ingredients are similar—a combination of memory, evaluation and calculation—but while a grandmaster uses experience to focus on the most relevant factors, the machine grinds through every possible move for both sides, going deeper and deeper with each pass.

During my 20 years at the top of the chess world, from 1985 to 2005, chess-playing machines went from laughably weak to the level of the world champion. It was a startling transformation to experience firsthand, and it was impossible not to feel unsettled, even threatened, by their rapid progress.

These are the same sensations that many are feeling today as intelligent machines advance in field after field. Few people will experience the dramatic, head-to-head competition against a machine that I experienced, of course, but the sensation of being challenged, surpassed and possibly replaced by an automaton, or an invisible algorithm, is becoming a standard part of our society.

Speaking from painful personal experience, I would suggest that this is the wrong frame of reference to approach the issue, and it is having a negative influence when we desperately need more optimism. The "human versus machine" narrative rose to prominence during the industrial revolution, when the steam engine and mechanized automation in agriculture and manufacturing began to appear at large scale. The story line grew more ominous and pervasive during the robotics revolution of the 1960s and 1970s, when more precise and intelligent machines began to encroach on unionized jobs in manu-

facturing. The information revolution came next, culling millions of jobs from the service and support industries.

Now we have reached the next chapter in the story, when the machines "threaten" the class of people who read and write articles about them. We see headlines every day about how the machines are coming for the lawyers, bankers, doctors and other white-collar professionals. And make no mistake, they are. But this is good news.

Every profession will eventually feel this pressure, and it must, or else it will mean that humanity has ceased to make progress. Waxing nostalgic about jobs lost to technology is little better than complaining that antibiotics put too many gravediggers out of work. The transfer of labor from humans to our inventions is nothing less than the history of civilization. It is inseparable from centuries of rising living standards and improvements in human rights.

What a luxury to sit in a climate-controlled room with access to the sum of human knowledge on a device in your pocket and lament that we don't work with our hands anymore! There are still plenty of places in the world where people work with their hands all day, and also live without clean water and modern medicine. They are literally dying from a lack of technology.

There is no going back, only forward. We don't get to pick and choose when technological progress stops or where. People whose jobs are on the chopping block of automation are afraid that the current wave of tech will impoverish them, but they also depend on the next wave of technology to generate the economic growth that is the only way to create sustainable new jobs.

I understand that it is far easier to tell millions of newly redundant workers to "retrain for the information age" or to "join the entrepreneurial economy" than to be one of them or to actually do it. And who can say how quickly all that new training will also become worthless?

What professions today can be called "computer proof"?

Many jobs today didn't even exist 20 years ago, a trend that will continue and accelerate. Mobile app designer, 3-D print engineer, drone pilot, social-media manager, genetic counselor—to name just a few of the careers that have appeared in recent years. And while experts will always be in demand, more intelligent machines are continually lowering the bar to creating with new technology.

Compare what a child can do with an iPad in a few minutes to the knowledge and time it took to do basic tasks with a PC just a decade ago. These advances in digital tools mean that less training and retraining are required for those whose jobs are taken by robots. It is a virtuous cycle, freeing us from routine work and empowering us to use new technology productively and creatively.

Machines that replace physical labor have allowed us to focus more on what makes us human: our minds. Intelligent machines will continue that process, taking over the more menial aspects of cognition and elevating our mental lives toward creativity, curiosity, beauty and joy. These are what truly make us human, not any particular activity or skill like swinging a hammer—or even playing chess.

Smart Machines Will Free Us All

Twenty years after losing to Deep Blue, Garry Kasparov on why we need to stop fearing artificial intelligence

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Mr. Kasparov is the chairman of the Human Right Foundation and a senior visiting fellow at the Oxford Martin School. This essay is adapted from his new book, "Deep Thinking: Where Artificial Intelligence Ends and Human Creativity Begins," which will be published by PublicAffairs on May 2.



MIND & MATTER: ALISON GOPNIK

The Science of 'I Was Just Following Orders'

THERE IS no more chilling wartime phrase than "I was just following orders." Surely, most of us think, someone who obeys a command to commit a crime is still acting purposefully, and following orders isn't a sufficient excuse. New studies help to explain how seemingly good people come to do terrible things in these circumstances: When obeying someone else, they do indeed often feel that they aren't acting intentionally.

Patrick Haggard, a neuroscientist at University College London, has been engaged for years in studying our feelings of agency and intention. But how can you measure them objectively? Asking people to report such an elusive sensation is problematic. Dr. Haggard found another way. In 2002, he discovered that intentional action has a distinctive but subtle signature: It warps your sense of time.

People can usually perceive the interval between two events quite precisely, down to milliseconds. But when you act intentionally to make something happen—say, you press a button to make a sound play—your sense of time is distorted. You think that the sound follows your action more quickly than it actually

does—a phenomenon called "intentional binding." Your sense of agency somehow pulls the action and the effect together.

This doesn't happen if someone else presses your finger to the button or if electrical stimulation

makes your finger press down involuntarily. And this distinctive time signature comes with a distinctive neural signature too.

More recent studies show that following instructions can at times look more like passive, involuntary movement than like willed intentional action. In the journal Psychological Science last month, Peter Lush of the University of Sussex, together with colleagues including Dr. Haggard, examined hypnosis. Hypnosis is puzzling because people produce complicated and surely intentional actions—for example, imitating a chicken—but insist that they were involuntary.

The researchers hypnotized people and then suggested that they press a button making a sound. The hypnotized people didn't show the characteristic time-distortion signature of agency. They reported the time interval between the action and the sound accurately, as if someone else had pressed their finger down. Hypnosis really did make the actions look less intentional.

In another study, Dr. Haggard and colleagues took off from the famous Milgram experiments of the 1960s. The social psychologist Stanley Milgram discovered that ordinary people were willing to administer painful shocks to someone else simply because the experimenter told them to. In Dr. Haggard's version, reported in the journal Current Biology last year, volunteers did the experiment in pairs. If they pressed a button, a sound would play, the other person would get a brief but painful shock, and they themselves would get about \$20; each "victim" later got a chance to shock the aggressor.

Sometimes, the participants were free to choose whether or not to press the button, and they shocked the other person about half the time. At other times, the experimenter told the participants what to do.

In the free-choice trials, the participants showed the usual "intentional binding" time distortion: They experienced the task as free agents. Their brain activity, recorded by an electroencephalogram, looked intentional too.

But when the experimenter told participants to shock the other person, they did not show the signature of intention, either in their time perception or in their brain responses. They looked like people who had been hypnotized or whose finger was moved for them, not like people who had set out to move their finger themselves. Following orders was apparently enough to remove the feeling of free will.

These studies leave some big questions. When people follow orders, do they really lose their agency or does it just feel that way? Is there a difference? Most of all, what can we do to ensure that this very human phenomenon doesn't lead to more horrific inhumanity in the future?



TOMASZ WALENTA

REVIEW

WORD ON THE STREET: BEN ZIMMER

From Sleepy Verb to Alert 'Woke'

IN A RECENT INTERVIEW with the digital news service NowThis Politics, California Rep. Maxine Waters reflected on how she has been connecting with the millennial generation. "They're even teaching me new language," said Ms. Waters, who is 78.

"I love what they taught me to say," she added. "Stay woke." Stay energized. Stay on point. Understand what's going on around you."

Ms. Waters has been working "stay woke" into her speeches lately as well. But while she may have just discovered it, "woke" in fact has a history in African-American slang going back more than half a century.

The earliest known evidence comes from a glossary of black slang from the novelist William Melvin Kelley, appearing in the New York Times Magazine in 1962 under the headline "If You're Woke You Dig It." Kelley, who died earlier this year, defined "woke" as "well-informed, up-to-date."

Nicole Holliday, a postdoctoral fellow in linguistics and cognitive science at Pomona College, traced the development of "woke" in a post for the Oxford Dictionaries blog last year. She noted that a decade after Kelley's glossary, in 1972, "woke" had become more political. That year, in Barry Beckham's play "Garvey Lives!" about the black nationalist leader Marcus Garvey, a character says, "I been sleeping all my life. And now that Mr. Garvey done woke me up, I'm gon stay woke."

Flash-forward to 2008, when the Grammy Award-winning singer Erykah Badu released the song "Master Teacher" on her album "New Amerykah, Part One (4th World War)." Its persistent refrain, "I stay woke," popularized the expression for a new generation.

When the Black Lives Matter movement emerged in 2013 after the acquittal of George Zimmerman in the Florida shooting of Trayvon Martin, "#staywoke" took off as a hashtag on Twitter, a rallying cry for "being conscious of social systems of black oppression," as Ms. Holliday puts it.

John Rickford, a linguistics professor at Stanford University and co-author of "Spoken Soul: The Story of Black Eng-

Appearances in a 1962 article and a '72 play.

lish," told me that he was struck by how "woke," which in standard English is simply a past-tense form of "wake," has taken on new life as an adjective. He characterized it as "a creative extension of the grammar to achieve greater impact." That grammatical creativity has been extended even further, as when a GQ article last year stated, "When it comes to wokeness, few are woker than [Grey's Anatomy actor] Jesse Williams."

But as "woke" has gained wider acceptance, its original grounding in African-American political consciousness has been obscured. In its more diluted sense of "aware," Ms. Holliday observes, "'woke' has been racially sanitized for a mainstream audience."

In an email, she likened this transformation to the use of "faux social justice imagery" on display in a widely ridiculed recent Pepsi commercial, in which Kendall Jenner leaves a modeling shoot to join a protest and hands a policeman a Pepsi. Appropriately, when Pepsi was forced to pull the ad last week, some online wags rechristened the soft drink "Diet Woke."



CHRIS SILAS NEAL

| EVERYDAY MATH: EUGENIA CHENG Feeding an Infinite Hunger

WHY DO I ALWAYS seem to be hungry? I often ask myself this question, since I used to be rather fat but lost 50 pounds and would like to keep that weight off. Other people say "I'm full" and calmly stop eating, and I regard them with amazement. I'm never full. Or rather, I feel full but still manage to fit more in. Worse for my waistline, I actively enjoy fitting more in when I am full.

For a mathematical explanation of this problem, I turn to Hilbert's Hotel, a famous thought experiment on the subject of infinity. The great mathematician David Hilbert asked us to imagine a fictional hotel with an infinite number of rooms, labeled 1, 2, 3, 4 and so on.

What happens if the hotel is full but another guest arrives? The hotel manager will get everyone to move one room over, so the person in room 1 moves to room 2, the person in room 2 to room 3, ad infinitum. The rooms go on forever so everyone has a room to move to, leaving room 1 empty for the new guest. This can go on indefinitely. In fact, we can accommodate infinitely many new people at once, just by moving all the old guests into the even-numbered rooms and putting the new guests in the odd-numbered rooms.

I feel like my stomach also has infinite capacity, so I can be full (there is no empty space) while still being able to fit more in. In practice, this is probably because fullness is partly a mental state and, as with Hilbert's Hotel, I can make more room by moving things around, this time in my brain. I know that I can always somehow find more room in my stomach when I switch from savory foods to dessert, and vice versa. Call it Hilbert's Stomach.

Thinking about such puzzles gives

mathematicians insight into how to deal with infinity in a way that makes logical sense. But thinking about Hilbert's Stomach also gives me some practical insight into how to stop

overeating: I have to stop creating space by moving around my thoughts about food.

There is also a false equivalence at work here: Not being hungry is not the same as not being able to fit more food into my stomach. False equivalences abound in life. If you are not mean to someone, that is not the same as being kind. If something is not illegal, that doesn't make it advisable, admirable or helpful. And in Hilbert's Hotel, "no empty rooms" doesn't mean we can't fit more people in.

Hilbert's ideas apply more usefully to my backpack, which might seem to be full, but if I buy something and don't want to use a plastic bag, I can usually move things around and fit more in. Hilbert's Backpack is better for me than Hilbert's Stomach.

A final mathematical issue of being hungry is that I am probably measuring the wrong variable: the quantity of food I want rather than how long I can hold out without eating. Time is often a more important variable than others. If we are rushed for time, we might need to spend money to get something done more quickly, making time more important than money. In dealing with an emergency, taking action quickly is more important than applying perfect logic.

When a polite host asks, "How hungry are you?" it conflates two variables. How hungry I am is really about how soon my stomach will start growling, not what quantity of food I need to eat. My hunger isn't real hunger—there is plenty of extra fat on my body that it could burn, unlike people who are really hungry. As my little nephew has been learning in kindergarten, this is the distinction between a want and a need.

Knowing this difference is informative, but it's not enough, I'm afraid, to stop my gluttony. A mathematical analysis helps me more, maybe because it gives me something to think about instead of trying to make room in my brain for the food in front of me.

Never feel full? A mathematical explanation.

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| PHOTO OF THE WEEK



BRIA WEBB/REUTERS

R&D: DANIEL AKST

A Simple Fix to Focus Auditors

INVESTORS RELY on auditors to serve as watchdogs against corporate fraud. But auditors have little to gain—and much to lose—from doing a lot of barking.

Although failing to detect fraud can be disastrous, auditors know that identifying genuine wrongdoing usually means considerable trouble and expense—and perhaps questions about why it wasn't spotted sooner. Conversely, a false alarm about fraud antagonizes clients, dismays supervisors and produces its own stresses. Auditors thus learn to be reluctant skeptics.

What might boost their confidence and accuracy? A new study shows that just a few timely words of encouragement radically improved the ability of auditors to detect fraud. The finding could help them to become more vigilant—and also help investors who might otherwise fall prey to dishonest enterprises.

To see if they could overcome veteran auditors' aversion to diagnosing fraud, accounting professors at the University of Illinois and Duke University randomly chose five public companies that had experienced or been accused of fraud, and five that were not. (All the companies were relatively obscure and lacked signs of fraud on their financial statements.) The subjects for the study were 31 seasoned auditors with an average of 24 years experience, all but three of whom were certified public accountants.

Each auditor was assigned four companies and given financial statements and the transcript of the first five minutes of an actual 2007 earnings conference call by the firm's CEO. A company was deemed fraudulent if its quarterly financial statements were later restated and linked to fraud, a regulatory investigation or a class-action lawsuit. CEOs were assumed to know about the fraud. Auditors were asked to read the transcript and say whether they thought a fraud was afoot.

Crucially, half the auditors were told to look out for "cognitive dissonance" in the CEOs remarks—"the negative, uncomfortable emotion a person feels when they are saying something that they know is not true." Such individuals, the auditors were told, would feel "uneasy" and "bothered."

That simple instruction had a big effect. Auditors who received it identified 70% of the fraudulent companies they encountered; those without the instruction nailed just 43%. The instruction also boosted the auditors' ability to detect unidentified "red flag" sentences in the transcripts of fraudulent companies. Research assistants had determined that these sentences were related to the particular fraud. Auditors without any special instructions spotted 21% of them; the "instructed" auditors spotted 32%, without any increase in false positives.

It is hard to say what cues these veteran auditors were picking up from this humdrum material. The transcripts, unlike those prepared commercially, included "uhs" and "ahs" and other signs of hesitation. But these weren't more prevalent in red-flag sentences, says Mark Peecher, one of the authors of a forthcoming academic article on the research. He attributes the auditors' mysterious powers of fraud detection to the prompt and "the know-how and business sense they've amassed over the years."

The results suggest that auditors could find more fraud if they were simply asked to watch for cognitive dissonance—basically, discomfort—in management's response to questions. It seems to shatter what the researchers call the "illusion of objectivity" that normally prompts watchdogs to rationalize suspicious clues.

"Improving Experienced Auditors' Detection of Deception in CEO Narratives," Jessen L. Hobson, William J. Mayew, Mark Peecher and Mohan Venkatachalam, Journal of Accounting Research (forthcoming)

Once More Onto the Beach

Tyler Furby, 6 (left), and his brother Mason, 4, played Tuesday on Orchard Beach in New York's borough of the Bronx.

Answers
To the News Quiz on page C13:

1.A, 2.C, 3.A, 4.B, 5.C,
6.B, 7.C, 8.A

BOOKS

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Saturday/Sunday, April 15 - 16, 2017 | C5

The Toughest Job in Washington

Created by Eisenhower, the role of chief of staff made the modern presidency possible

The Gatekeepers

By Chris Whipple

Crown, 365 pages, \$28

BY CLARK S. JUDGE

"PERSONNEL is policy" goes an enduring White House cliché, and of no staffer is that claim more true than the president's chief of staff. As Chris Whipple argues in "The Gatekeepers," a group portrait of White House chiefs from Richard Nixon's tenure to Barack Obama's, the chief of staff has been the key to the success of every modern presidency—or a big reason for its failure. The tale Mr. Whipple tells is a good and important one, if slightly incomplete.

The position was an innovation of Dwight Eisenhower, who created it upon entering office in 1953 and appointed former New Hampshire Gov. Sherman Adams to the post. But it was H.R. Haldeman, Richard Nixon's aide, who, three presidencies later, developed the modern White House staffing system and thereby gave an enduring place to the chief of staff in American government.

Haldeman invented both the modern presidential campaign and the modern White House. He designed the television-heavy strategy of the 1968 Nixon campaign, the model for virtually all major American campaigns since (until Donald Trump broke the mold in 2016). His impact on the operations of the presidency was equally profound.

In 1968, he described his concept for the new White House management system: "Nothing goes to the president that is not completely staffed out first, for accuracy and form, for lateral coordination [among departments and agencies], checked for related material, reviewed by competent staff."

The intent of the system was to ensure that every person and every piece of paper that reached the chief executive was worthy of his attention and, in turn, that the executive branch pursued the president's policies. For the next two generations, the Haldeman system helped one White House after another attain a level of professional excellence in staff work and efficiency in organization that met the growing responsibilities of government and the demands of global leadership.

But the system was not infallible, even during Haldeman's own tenure. At a meeting of former chiefs of staff convened in 1986, Haldeman responded to a question about Water-



BUDGET TRIM Gerald Ford consults with Donald Rumsfeld, his chief of staff, in the White House barbershop, 1975.

gate by saying that "the system was not followed." If it had been, he said, he and his staff "would have resolved that matter satisfactorily, probably unfortunately for some people. . . . It wasn't done, and that was what led to the ultimate crisis."

Mr. Whipple notes that Haldeman wouldn't confront the president and demand that he stop the cover-up. And he dismissed the seriousness of the break-in, believing that J. Edgar Hoover had bugged the 1968 Nixon campaign on behalf of Lyndon Johnson without protest from the press or Congress.

Still, Mr. Whipple accepts the failure of the system as the primary explanation for Watergate, a plausible view. Indeed, his tale of successive presidencies becomes the same truth displayed over and over again: When chiefs of staff are strong and work the Haldeman system well, presidencies thrive; when chiefs are weak or fumbling—or, alternatively, overbearing—presidencies run into trouble.

The early days of the Ford presidency, for example, were chaotic. Gerald Ford's unstaffed decision to pardon Richard Nixon in September

1974 had sent the president's approval ratings into "free fall." (Down to 49%; those were the days!) The chief of staff—Nixon holdover Gen. Alexander Haig—showed himself to be "scheming and mercurial," Mr. Whipple says. Staff work was sloppy, speech drafts

which may have been worse. Jordan, an assistant from Mr. Carter's days in Georgia's governor's mansion, devoted his tenure to drinking, womanizing and insulting members of Congress. Too late, Mr. Carter turned to Jack Watson, a former Marine and Harvard

ers. Mr. Baker had been George H.W. Bush's campaign manager during the 1980 primaries and had impressed Reagan in the fall of the year, when Mr. Bush joined Reagan on the ticket. With Edwin Meese and Michael Deaver, the other members of the so-called Troika, Mr. Baker controlled loose cannons like Secretary of State Haig; delivered bad news to the president when necessary; and through savvy negotiation and the shrewd working of the media helped put the Reagan program through Congress.

If Mr. Baker was the best chief of staff, his successor, Don Regan, was among the worst, as Mr. Whipple sees it. Regan had been CEO of a Wall Street financial house and never fully understood that he was not CEO of the United States. He did not discard the Haldeman staffing system but neither did he use it well, often stifling communication within the staff and blocking staff access to the president when he should have been facilitating it. The result was one mishap after another, culminating with the Iran-Contra Affair. Ultimately the president had had enough. Howard Baker

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Jimmy Carter acted as his own chief of staff for two years, with disastrous results. Then he hired Hamilton Jordan, who may have been worse.

inane. Ford soon replaced Haig with Donald Rumsfeld, a former congressman and NATO ambassador. When Mr. Rumsfeld became defense secretary in November 1975, his protégé Dick Cheney stepped in. Between them, they steered the ship. Ford almost prevailed in the 1976 election. Jimmy Carter acted as his own chief of staff for the first two years of his presidency, with disastrous results. This was the period in which he famously oversaw the schedule for the White House tennis court. Then he made Hamilton Jordan his chief—

Law graduate. Mr. Watson would prove to be a first-class choice, bringing order, focus and follow-through to White House operations. At a reception before his inauguration in 1981, Ronald Reagan told the outgoing chief: "You know, Jack, my people tell me that if you'd been chief of staff from the beginning, I wouldn't be here."

"One hell of a chief of staff" is what adviser Stuart Spencer called Ronald Reagan's gatekeeper, James A. Baker III. To Mr. Whipple, Mr. Baker sets the standard by which to measure all other presidential gatekeep-

The Unfathomable Fate of Europe's Jews

The Holocaust

By Laurence Rees

PublicAffairs, 509 pages, \$32

Why?

By Peter Hayes

Norton, 412 pages, \$27.95

Final Solution

By David Cesarani

St. Martin's, 1,016 pages, \$40

BY JOSEF JOFFE

WHY THE HOLOCAUST? And why the Germans? The classic answer is that Jew-hatred was as German as beer and bratwurst. "From Luther to Hitler," runs a pat phrase. The Holocaust was embedded in Teutonic DNA, as a classic cliché had it.

But this tale does not withstand scrutiny.

Anti-Semitism was a fixture all over Europe. The ghetto dates back to antiquity. England was *judenrein* for 400 years. In Spain, the Jews were expelled in 1492. Pogroms were the European routine.

So Germany was part of the mainstream—also for good. In the 19th century, German Jews acquired full civil rights at the same pace as elsewhere. The Kaiser had to contend with a strong parliament, an independent judiciary and a boisterous press. Universal suffrage came to Germany in 1919, a decade before Britain.

Nationalism über alles? Germany wasn't unique here either. Anglos got

high on "The White Man's Burden," Americans on "Manifest Destiny." Racism? The Britons had Houston Stewart Chamberlain and the French Arthur de Gobineau: Both wrote best sellers on racist pseudo-science. France plunged into anti-Semitic frenzy during the Dreyfus affair. Hitler's "Mein Kampf" came a generation later.

In Europe, Germany was not a freak, but family. Yet this kinship merely sharpens the puzzle a new batch of books tries to crack: Why the Jews, why the Germans?

These three treatises are superbly written and researched, synthesizing the classics while digging deep into a vast repository of primary sources. Yet they travel different explanatory roads.

Laurence Rees's "The Holocaust: A New History" resists a single answer. He starts out with a letter Hitler penned in 1919: "The Jew," he wrote, had unleashed a "racial tuberculosis among nations." The "final aim" had to be "uncompromising removal." But how did 1919 lead to 1942, when the Wannsee Conference laid out the "Final Solution"?

"Unquestionably," Mr. Rees argues, Hitler was the "individual most responsible for the crime": No Hitler, no Holocaust. But wait! According to Mr. Rees, the Nazi system "also played a part" by encouraging "subordinates to devise their own way of best fulfilling the overall vision."

This take recalls the renowned German historian Hans Mommsen, who, in 1983, coined the term "cumulative radicalization." There was no

Hitler ukase, nor a plan. The Holocaust was a kind of free-for-all, with regime factions trying to outdo one another in "improving" the machinery of murder.

Mr. Rees's third answer centers on the vagaries of politics. How and when it was to be done would change in response to whatever was "politically

acceptable at any given moment." All true. But then, who done it? Hitler or his henchmen acting on their own? And if happenstance and opportunity paved the road to the murder of six million, then the Führer recedes along with the "self-radicalizing system," and contingency takes over.

Europeans." The French and the Dutch collaborated willingly while the East

Europeans served as hands-on accomplices of annihilation.

So, why the Germans? Yes, the Nazis could draw on the rich humus of anti-Semitism that targeted the Jew as the source of their nation's miser-

ies: humiliation in World War I, the Depression, capitalism and all. But in the end, Mr. Hayes argues, the Germans did it because they could. It just took them a while to stumble on the means of industrial genocide.

"The Nazi regime engaged in a three-stage discovery." First, it learned that it could go after Germany's Jews "without encountering serious resistance" at home or abroad. Then it realized that complete expulsion was impossible. At this stage, they were still looking at Madagascar as a dumping ground for Europe's Jews. Finally, after the attack on the Soviet Union in mid-1941, the Nazis

The Holocaust was not an 'exclusively German project.' Many others acted as accomplices.

had "the means and the opportunity" to annihilate them.

Now, the killing grounds beckoned far to the east in Germany's newly occupied territories, conveniently located in forests or near major railroad lines. But it was still a winding road of contingency that led to Auschwitz. As late as May 1940, SS chief Heinrich Himmler had called the "Bolshevist method of the physical destruction of a people . . . un-German and impossible." It would take another year until Reich Marshal Hermann Göring

Please turn to page C7



GETTY IMAGES

PRESSENCE 'Stolpersteine' ('Stumbling stones') embedded in Berlin sidewalks to memorialize individual Jews killed in the Holocaust.

acceptable at any given moment."

All true. But then, who done it? Hitler or his henchmen acting on their own? And if happenstance and opportunity paved the road to the murder of six million, then the Führer recedes along with the "self-radicalizing system," and contingency takes over.

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BOOKS

'Physics is like sex: sure, it may give some practical results, but that's not why we do it.' —Richard Feynman

Wordless Wonders

Drawing Physics

By Don S. Lemons

MIT, 246 pages, \$27.95

BY ALAN HIRSHFELD

IN 212 B.C., two years into the siege of Syracuse, on Sicily's southeastern shore, a band of Roman soldiers scale the defensive walls in the night and open the city gates to their compatriots. Troops sweep through the streets. One of the warriors, fueled by the long-deferred promise of treasure, bursts into a dwelling, where he encounters an old man scribing geometric forms in a tray of sand. The old man waves him away, grumbling, "Do not disturb my circles!" Enraged, the soldier brings down his sword and ends the life of antiquity's celebrated genius Archimedes.

This episode—no doubt embellished, if not fabricated—became an intellectual talisman to medieval and Renaissance thinkers: a martyrdom at the very altar of rational inquiry, sanctifying Archimedes' aborted commune with nature in the emblem of an unfinished diagram. In similar scholarly reverence, academics at Cambridge University dutifully skirted the figures that Isaac Newton had scratched with a stick into the gravel walkways of the Fellows' Garden. More recently, admirers of Nobel laureate Richard Feynman restored his 1975 Dodge Maxivan, on which he had painted examples of the wiggly-lined diagrams he developed to portray interactions among subatomic particles.

Physicists have three ways to communicate their ideas: first, using plain language, as the math-challenged Michael Faraday did so splendidly in the 19th century; second, distilling physical phenomena into mathematical symbols, those "hideous, cramped, scorpion-lettered formulas" that repelled Sylvia Plath in "The Bell Jar"; or third, introducing a drawing. Diagrams of various sorts have long featured in the physics literature, from marginal doodles in old manuscripts to computer-generated 3-D visualizations in online journals.

Where words or equations fail to convey an idea, a picture can blaze through the cognitive underbrush, exposing a pathway to comprehension. Indeed, step one in the solution of a problem in elementary physics is to draw a diagram—a visual précis of the interrelationship among forces, masses and other parameters. Somehow this mediation of data by the visual cortex fires off a neuronal re-



COLLIDER Richard Feynman's van, painted with diagrams he devised to model subatomic interactions. The van appeared in 'Uncertainty,' an exhibit at the Alyce de Roulet Williamson Gallery at ArtCenter College of Design in Pasadena, Calif.

sponse that focuses the brain. Where artists are taught to see hues, planes and textures, physicists are taught to "see" invisible force fields, energy flows and quantum probability clouds.

With illustration as his guide, veteran physicist Don S. Lemons surveys the rise of physical science in "Drawing Physics: 2,600 Years of Discovery From Thales to Higgs." Each of the book's 51 brief chapters is anchored by a key diagram, graph or freehand sketch, accompanied by four or five pages of explanatory text. We meet the usual cast of characters—Galileo, Newton, Einstein—but also many less-heralded supporting players: ancient Eratosthenes, the 11th-century Iraqi sage Alhazen, and Simon Stevin, a 16th-century mathematician from the Low Countries, to name a random few. No in-depth science lessons here, only essential details of a discovery or an insight, plus enough historical context to convey the epic saga that is physics. The book's drawings, rendered with cheery unpretentiousness by illustrator Jesse Gruber, range from notional representations of a falling rock or the disintegration of a neutron to a full-fledged, number-bearing graph depicting the binding energy of atomic nuclei. In the graphic arena of science, symbolism is powerful: A diagonal line between two coordinate axes might represent nothing less than the expansion of the universe, as in Hubble's law.

The initial chapters reach back to the roots of the scientific enterprise: triangulation, the surveyor's way of gauging the distance to an inaccessible object. We encounter the peripatetic Thales of Miletus, a Greek phi-

losopher whose travels through the Middle East during the sixth century B.C. instill in him the power of triangles. In the ensuing centuries, Greek sages intuit that nature sings a fathomable tune, if only we listen properly: Pythagoras quantifies the tones of vibrating strings; Aristarchus reckons the distance to the moon and the

Newton used to sketch scientific diagrams in the gravel of his college's garden. His colleagues dutifully walked around.

sun; and the eminent Aristotle wheels the cosmos around a central Earth, an "alternative fact" that reigns over scholarly thought for almost two millennia. Our ill-fated Archimedes appears twice, for his studies of the mechanical lever and for his eponymous principle of buoyancy.

Jumping to the Middle Ages, we happen upon perhaps the first scientific graph, depicting an object's speed versus time, in a 14th-century manuscript. The "Early Modern Period," in Mr. Lemons's terminology, begins in 1543, with Copernicus's rearrangement of the heavens. The sun takes its rightful place at the center of the cosmic map, a graphic consecration of the Copernican worldview. Planetary orbits are subsequently reshaped by Kepler from circles into ellipses. The ellipses pictured in the book are illustrative only; at this scale, the deviation of a

planet's orbit from perfect circularity is a mere pencil lead's width.

We learn, alongside a sketch of a mercury barometer, that the Italian physicist Torricelli ministered to the elderly Galileo, who was blind and under house arrest for his ardent promotion of Copernican views; the two men squabbled over how the barometer worked. (Torricelli was right: The weight of the atmosphere pushes mercury upward into a glass tube.) The Early Modern Period concludes with advances in fluids, mechanics, optics and electrostatics.

Although physics complexifies through the 19th and 20th centuries, with Maxwell, Einstein and their fellow brainiacs pushing the limits of comprehension, the book retains its clarity and charm. While the long-sought Higgs boson of the title is covered, as is global warming ("human activity is a major cause"), omitted are a number of contemporary fields, such as black holes, gravity waves and quantum entanglement.

Breakthroughs in these areas will occur only with hefty doses of high technology, abstract thinking and advanced mathematics. And yet the need to transform multipage equations and terabytes of data into the cohesive contours of a picture will surely follow, so that we, too, might immerse ourselves in contemplation of the natural world, as Archimedes did so long ago.

Mr. Hirshfeld is a professor of physics at UMass Dartmouth and author of "Starlight Detectives: How Astronomers, Inventors, and Eccentrics Discovered the Modern Universe."

Chiefs Of Staff

Continued from page C5

and then Kenneth Duberstein replaced Regan, restored the Haldeman system and helped the administration finish on a triumphant note.

And so Mr. Whipple's story continues. Among effective custodians of the staff system are Bill Clinton's Leon Panetta, Erskine Bowles and John Podesta (who initiated the now-familiar expansive use of executive powers to circumvent a hostile Congress). George W. Bush's Josh Bolten and Barack Obama's Rahm Emanuel earn praise as well. While aggressive and profane, Mr. Emanuel respected the diversity of views within the staff. "There was quote-unquote the true believers versus the pragmatists," Mr. Whipple quotes Mr. Emanuel saying. "You're supposed to have that. . . . That's how you get kind of the intellectual energy and the political energy to get things done." On the ineffective side of the ledger are, among others, George H.W. Bush's John Sununu

Democratic presidents tended to employ an open-door model that led to a lack of accountability.

(who respected few views other than his own) and Mr. Obama's Bill Daley (who failed to win the respect of the president or the staff).

Mr. Whipple's argument is persuasive and his survey surprisingly interesting, given the bureaucratic nature of the job he is examining. Still, there is more to be said about the broad governing styles that shape modern presidencies. In the three decades from the New Deal to the end of the Eisenhower administration, two models emerged, a Democratic one based on Franklin Roosevelt's practices and a Republican one based on Ike's.

The Democrats' model was the looser of the two, with more people having access to the president. FDR was famous for using broad access to his advantage. He played his cabinet secretaries and senior officials off against one another, allowing responsibilities to overlap so that when departments clashed, decisions were kicked over to him, keeping him in control. Democrats came to disdain Eisenhower's orderliness, which seemed to them to isolate the president and stifle creative discourse.

There is some justice to this criticism, but the Democrats' style of management had a flaw: It was hard to sustain. Without Roosevelt and his combination of charm, williness and instinctive feel for how agencies and departments interacted, the broad-access model became an open door to the lack of accountability that plagues the federal establishment today.

The GOP style, for its part, has led one chief of staff after another to leave office under a cloud or worse. Yes, the system has fostered an efficient use of the president's time. But it has also meant that powerful people in Washington eventually see the chief of staff as the man who said "no" to their favorite policy. More broadly, the chief of staff, by acting as a gatekeeper, may appear to be usurping the president's prerogatives. So much power (real or imagined) can seem too much for an appointed official, producing its own kind of break in the chain of accountability.

The singular success of James Baker was not due solely to his remarkable administrative and political skills. In organizing the White House, Reagan melded the FDR and Eisenhower styles. There were the orderliness and professional standards of the Haldeman system. But if Mr. Baker blocked a determined supplicant, there were Roosevelt-like routes to the president that he could not control: Messrs. Meese and Deaver primarily but also, at various times, National Security Adviser William Clark, CIA Director William Casey and Sen. Paul Laxalt. It is evident from Mr. Whipple's volume that Reagan's structured tension was hard on the members of the Troika. But it kept the president in charge.

But this quibble does not diminish the value of Mr. Whipple's entertaining and engaging study. It is a fair guess that the norm for incoming chief executives has been passively to accept the Haldeman organization chart, not recognizing all that goes into making the system work.

Mr. Judge is managing director of the White House Writers Group and chairman of the Pacific Research Institute.

When Victoria Met Tommy

The Zoo

By Isobel Charman

Pegasus, 349 pages, \$27.95

BY LAURA J. SNYDER

A CURIOUS SIGHT greeted passengers boarding the Bristol-to-London coach one autumn day in 1835: occupying one of the seats was a 2-foot tall chimpanzee dressed in a tattered white shirt. His travel companion was Devereux Fuller, the head keeper of the London Zoo, who had just purchased Tommy off a ship that brought him from Gambia. The two had

Society ladies as well as men of science were awed by the chimpanzee's resemblance to a human.

walked, hand in hand, along the quay-side to the waiting carriage.

Isobel Charman, a television producer, introduces us to Tommy in "The Zoo," her sprightly tale of the London Zoo from its conception in 1824 to the death of its longtime president in 1851.

Tommy would become the most famous attraction of the zoo, although the 2-year-old creature was never put on display. The chimpanzee was housed in the Keepers' Lodge until the spring, so he could be kept warm, dry and safe from the winter climate that routinely killed many of the zoo's exotic animals. Politicians, society ladies and men of science came to visit the lodge, awed one and all by Tommy's resemblance to a human child, an illusion aided by his new outfit: a Guernsey frock and sailor cap. They de-

lighted in watching Tommy toddle around, sit on the lap of Mrs. Williams the cook, and throw tantrums when the keepers would not let him sip from their glasses of porter.

In spite of the zoo's precautions, Tommy did not survive the London winter. Princess Victoria came to see him on his deathbed in March. A newspaper obituary described the postmortem dissection, where eminent anatomists were shocked to discover that, had they not known the subject was a chimpanzee, "all that they saw... would have led them to pronounce it human."

Even after death, the zoo's inhabitants were made useful. As Ms. Charman skillfully shows us, "nothing would be wasted that could be of scientific value." John Gould, the chief "Animal Preserver" of the Zoological Society (and the ornithologist who classified Charles Darwin's Galapagos finches and mockingbirds) gloried in the arrival of an orangutan from Calcutta. When it arrived, too sickly to join the zoo, "John Gould knew," Ms. Charman writes, that "he would soon take possession" of it.

Within days, the animal died. It was carried to the Stuffing Room where Gould removed and prepared its skin, wrapped it around a wooden frame, then stuffed it with wire, sawdust and cotton and gave it eyes fashioned from glass and clay. The skinless carcass was dissected by Richard Owen, the comparative anatomist who would later invent the name "dinosaurs." The remains were macerated to preserve the skeleton.

Ms. Charman divides her tale into seven chapters, each devoted to a person associated with the zoo. What links the chapters is a growing awareness on the part of her subjects that the zoo's animals behave surprisingly like humans. Suicidal kangaroos

throw themselves against their enclosures to the point of death. Jack the elephant transforms from a gentle giant to an angry beast after a new rhinoceros becomes the more popular attraction. One keeper suggests that an older lion fell ill due to jealousy of a younger male occupying the cage with the lioness. As Fuller, the head

keeper, ruminates, "once you started giving vicious beasts like that human emotions, well, that was when it became dangerous to care for them."

The author does hew closely to the evidence when she describes Darwin's visit to the zoo in 1838, two years after returning from his voyage on the Beagle. He watches as a new orangutan, Jenny, is teased by her keeper: he offers her an apple and then pulls it away just as she reaches for it. Mining to great effect Darwin's own evocative description of the meeting in his journals, Ms. Charman writes, "Jenny was incensed. She threw herself on her back, kicked her feet and wailed in despair. Precisely like a naughty child! She writhed and kicked her long limbs, and then she sulked. . . . Finally, the keeper said to her, Jenny, if you will stop bawling and be a good girl, I will give you the apple."

Jenny soon stopped her whining, and the keeper handed her the apple. She ran to her chair where she happily gnawed on the fruit.

Watching Jenny, Darwin was struck by "how civilized apes could be," compared to human cannibals he had met on Tierra del Fuego (one might even say, compared to visitors to the zoo's bear pit, who goaded the exhausted creatures up a pole). It was at this moment, Ms. Charman claims, that "Darwin had lost the conviction of his peers that man was elevated from the rest of the Animal Kingdom, hand-crafted in his perfection by the Creator." As "The Zoo" engagingly shows us, caring for and observing caged beasts transformed our view of animals—and of ourselves.

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Ms. Snyder is the author of "Eye of the Beholder: Johannes Vermeer, Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, and the Reinvention of Seeing."



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BOOKS

'Justice is indiscriminately due to all, without regard to numbers, wealth, or rank.' —John Jay

How to Get Away With Murder

Killers of the Flower Moon

By David Grann

Doubleday, 338 pages, \$28.95

BY GREG CURTIS

DAVID GRANN'S "Killers of the Flower Moon" begins in May 1921 with the discovery of the body of Anna Brown, a member of the Osage tribe, in brush country north of Pawhuska, Okla. Before Europeans arrived, the Osage constituted the most powerful nation in what became the central United States. Their history with the Europeans is complicated, but by the beginning of the 20th century they had settled into a large reservation in what would become northeast and north-central Oklahoma. Unlike other tribes, the Osage owned their land. Beneath the property there turned out to be immense deposits of oil. By the 1920s the Osage were per capita the richest tribe in the world. They drove expensive cars and liked to keep white servants.

In a misguided attempt to protect the Osage and their new wealth, Congress passed a law requiring that anyone who was half or more Osage by blood needed to have a non-Osage (i.e., white) guardian until the Osage could demonstrate his or her competency. In practice this law was an invitation to graft. Local whites tried to become the guardian to as many Osage as they could and proceeded to fleece them. Meanwhile, there were regular outdoor auctions beneath the "million dollar elm" in Pawhuska, where the rights to drill on specific portions of Osage lands were sold. Giants of the early petroleum business—Jean Paul Getty, Bill Skelly, Harry Sinclair, the Phillips brothers and many others—attended these auctions. Vast fortunes were created almost overnight.

Then, around 1920, a string of murders began occurring in Osage County. Anna Brown was the victim of one of those murders. She had been shot in the head. Mr. Grann treats some of the murders that followed in detail, but there were too many for him to recount them all. By 1923 at least 24 Osage, all of whom had white guardians, had been killed, and their land had gone to their guardians. The tribe asked for help from a small federal organization headed by a young bureaucrat named J. Edgar Hoover, an organization that would later become the FBI. Much of "Killers of the Flower Moon" follows the course of that investigation.



AARON TOWBIN

Reading Mr. Grann's writing has long given the same pleasure as reading a stylish, finely crafted detective story. It's no accident that a collection of his stories from the New Yorker and other magazines is titled "The Devil and Sherlock Holmes: Tales of Murder, Madness, and Obsession." And like a master of the detective story, Mr. Grann knows to save the best for last. That is where his meticulous, patient, detailed and often inspired research finally penetrates through the fog of lies and conflicting evidence to the hard ground of truth. In a piece called "Trial by Fire," which appeared in the New Yorker in 2009, Mr. Grann methodically sifted through a mass of physical evidence and investigative reports to make a convincing case that Cameron Todd Willingham, who had been executed in Texas in 2004 for murdering his three children by setting his house on fire, was in fact innocent. Mr. Grann's article "The Mark of a Masterpiece," from 2010, dutifully made the case for the purportedly scientific methods of a man who verified paintings by the fingerprints of the artist, and then just as dutifully and doggedly he cast doubt on that man's claims. Then there is his best-selling "The Lost City of Z: A Tale of Deadly Obsession in the Amazon," where Mr. Grann leads us to a mysterious lost city in the jungle whose possible existence had obsessed adventurers and scientists for almost a century. It's thrilling to read Mr. Grann's stories and watch him dig and then dig some more.

His work on "Killers of the Flower Moon" seems to have consumed the past several years of Mr. Grann's life. Here again he has saved the best for last. I don't think it's unfairly revealing too much to say that the final 50 pages show that, although some conspirators in graft and murder were caught and tried and convicted, the conspiracy was much larger and the evil done much more pernicious than the FBI ever suspected.

Hoover assigned a former Texas Ranger named Tom White to lead the investigation. White was a cowboy lawman right out of the myth—brave, silent, incorruptible and smart. He is the hero of Mr. Grann's book. In the early going, the author works hard to bring him to life, even devoting a chapter to his childhood, but he isn't able to put blood in his veins. The villain—a man named William Hale—seems like another potentially great character. He was an unknown cowboy who just appeared in Osage County one day. Intense, greedy and spouting Scripture, he lived in a tent,

tended cattle and went bankrupt before he succeeded in making his fortune. Then he changed to tailored suits and round glasses and began quoting poetry.

Due to White's efforts, and after trials and hung juries, Hale was even-

At least 24 Osage were killed and their lands given to white 'guardians.' So the tribe turned to J. Edgar Hoover for help.

tually convicted of murder and sentenced to life in prison. Yet Mr. Grann seems barely interested in Hale as a character, giving a few details of his life in an early chapter and then neglecting any quotes or letters or dramatic scenes that might have been revealing. The battle between White, the strong and honest frontiersman, and Hale, the slick and conniving evil mastermind, would seem to have the makings of an intense, almost operatic drama. But for all the murders and plots, for all the good pursuing evil, and for all the wealth that lured the greedy, "Killers

of the Flower Moon" isn't dramatic at all. And, although it's a small thing, there are many brothers, cousins, sisters, husbands, wives and children among the Osage who are difficult to keep track of. These family relations are important because they are often a hidden motive behind murders for inheritance and oil rights. Genealogies and a cast of characters would have been helpful.

While not dramatic, "Killers of the Flower Moon" is something rather deep and perplexing and not easily forgotten—especially by the end, when Mr. Grann has shown that the conviction of Hale and some of his associates did not bring justice to all the murderers and thieves who operated in Osage County for a decade or more. The book reveals a society in which not just a few but most everyone was corrupt and villainous beyond imagining. And floating along on that evil, and knowingly profiting from it, was a society of lawyers and bankers, of cattlemen and oilmen, of doctors and accountants—all of whom seemed normal and innocent as a summer day.

Mr. Curtis was editor of *Texas Monthly* for 19 years. His latest book is "The Cave Painters: The Story of the World's First Artists."

Trying to Explain the Holocaust

Continued from page C5

launched the search for "an overall solution of the Jewish question in the German sphere of influence."

But how to do it, if shooting was so "inhumane"—for the killers, that is? As Mr. Rees recounts as well, the regime first experimented with carbon monoxide then exhaust fumes funneled into moving vans and stationary chambers. Finally, in early 1942, it hit on cyanide. Auschwitz commandant Rudolf Höss discovered how "productive" Zyklon B was. The cost of murder ultimately came out to about two German pfennigs (pennies) a person, less than one U.S. cent.

Mr. Hayes makes his most original point when addressing a stock question: Why did the Germans invest ever more precious resources in mass slaughter while they were already losing the war? Why finish off the Jews rather than save the Reich?

Opportunity costs are a legend, Mr. Hayes argues, for mega-murder hardly put a dent into the war effort. He marshals astounding numbers in making this compelling case. In 1942-44, the regime used just two trains per day on average to move three million people to the camps. Compare that to the 30,000 trains per day the Reichsbahn ran overall in 1941-42. In 1944, when the U.S. and the Soviet Union were closing in, extinction still came cheap: three trains per day to deport 440,000 Hungarian Jews in eight weeks.

The annihilation of the Jews was "low-overhead, low-tech and self-financing." The victims had to pay for their railroad tickets to extinction, while the SS made a fortune on renting out their doomed slaves to industry. Boundless evil was a bargain.

Published posthumously, David Cesarani's "Final Solution: The Fate of the Jews 1933-1949" fills almost three times as many pages as Mr. Hayes's

book. Though also written in the dispassionate language of the historian, his treatise sears the heart. It brings the murdered back to life. The reader feels the bullet slicing through the brain, the gas as it takes 20 minutes to choke out life.

We see Belzec Death Camp through the eyes of Rudolf Reder, who arrived there in 1942. Within minutes, he recounts, the prisoners "were struck by the terrible truth." They saw how "the women, naked and shaved, were rounded up with whips like cattle to the slaughter." No one "could have any illusions about their fate." Some screamed. Others

The Jews' annihilation was 'self-financing': They even paid for their own railroad tickets.

lost their minds. "Two hours was the time it took to prepare for murder and for murder itself."

Interweaving such harrowing detail with larger economic and military themes, the vast tapestry of Cesarani's research will assure "Final Solution" a prominent place in the growing library on the Holocaust. Yet on the never-ending issue of explication, the book raises its own questions.

The author claims that his "account contests whether Nazi anti-Jewish policy was systematic, consistent or even premeditated." Alas, there is no contest because the world's historians began to lay out the hesitant, snaking road to annihilation decades ago. This consensus has long since replaced the Hitler-centric interpretation.

Though this reviewer bows before Cesarani's towering memorial to Europe's Jews, he is not convinced by his

answer to the eternal why. Cesarani thinks he has found a new one rooted in a war that turned from easy Blitzkrieg into looming disaster.

By 1942, the Germans faced a quandary: how to fight and win a war with limited resources against more powerful enemies." How to feed, house and guard millions of Jews who could no longer be dispatched to the dumping grounds beyond the Urals?

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The short answer: If you can't get rid of them, kill them.

Except, as Mr. Rees reminds us, the idea of "killing the Jews quickly rather than let them starve" goes back as far as the summer of 1941, when the Wehrmacht was lunging toward Moscow virtually unopposed. And the camps practically paid for themselves, as Mr. Hayes shows.

The evidence adduced by Cesarani is ambiguous. He quotes an entry in Goebbels' diary from July 1941: "food situation in Berlin is very bad." So he ratcheted up the propaganda campaign against the Jews—not as worthless mouths to feed, but as agents of

"plutocracy and Bolshevism," an old Nazi standby. But agitprop is not intent to kill down the line. Its function is to distract, deflecting blame from the regime to an ancient scapegoat.

Later in the book, by 1942-43, Cesarani's causal argument shifts from resources to security. In his blood-curdling Posen speech of 1943, Himmler justified annihilation by targeting the victims as "secret saboteurs" and "ag-

full circle, from sustenance to security to the Jew as cosmic culprit.

Distilling Mr. Hayes and Cesarani down to their essence yields two theories. The Germans did it because they could, argues Mr. Hayes. But means do not explain the end. Nor does practicality reveal purpose, which is the enduring riddle.

Cesarani argues that once the war tilted against the Reich, the Nazis did it because they had to. But recall that when Göring ordered up an "overall solution" in July 1941, the Wehrmacht was still on a roll in Russia. Defeat became real only when the Germans surrendered in Stalingrad in early 1943. Yet the machinery of death at Auschwitz had begun to grind one year earlier, and Hitler believed in the *Endsieg* (final victory) until his last days.

Meantime, Mr. Rees avoids the single-cause trap by remaining resolutely "catholic" and invoking a broad range of factors that don't ultimately add up. "Take your pick," the book seems to whisper.

That said, all three authors have contributed magnificently to the vast corpus of Holocaust literature. Looking at the multiplicity of answers, hard-core social scientists might carp "overdetermination"—too many theories in search of one truth.

But history isn't science, and this is why, after thousands of tomes, the Truth remains elusive. Though we know ever more, the Holocaust is still unfathomable because it defies the human imagination—and may do so until the end of time.

So there will be more books. For now, these three serve as excellent guides for the perplexed.

Mr. Joffe is editor of the German weekly *Die Zeit* and a fellow at Stanford's Hoover Institution. His latest book is "The Myth of America's Decline."

BOOKS

'You can see what man made from the seat of an automobile, but the best way to see what God made is from the back of a horse.' —Charles M. Russell



GETTY IMAGES

The Horse That Started It All

Mr. Darley's Arabian

By Christopher McGrath
Pegasus, 426 pages, \$27.95

BY MARYJEAN WALL

NINETY MILES WEST of Aleppo and some 300 years ago, a tight convoy of merchant ships set sail across the Mediterranean Sea. Warring nations and pirates imperiled the group as it lifted anchor for a four-month voyage to England. In the hold of one of the nine ships lay treasured contraband: a young desert stallion, a purebred Arabian born in 1700 and acquired along the caravan route from Basra. The ship's captain was gambling that the authorities would never learn about the animal, for Ottoman law forbade export of its prized desert horses.

At the time, the Arabian's value might have seemed merely monetary: the equivalent of about 40 English coaching mares, as Christopher McGrath, a racing correspondent for the *Independent* of London, tells us in "Mr. Darley's Arabian." But over time the horse's real value became clear: 95% of all thoroughbreds today trace to this one animal. Mixed with native English stock, the Darley Arabian and two other stallions from the Near East contributed refinement to the genetics of slow and big-boned mares common in England. The Darley Arabian merits a biography, and Mr. McGrath has produced one that is both ambitious and unique. He unrolls a remarkable history of thoroughbred racing in England over 300 years, told through selected descendants of the Darley Arabian, up to undefeated English champion Frankel, born in 2008.

Mr. McGrath's work is anything

but a dry recitation of equine family trees. The book is as much a social history as a horse story, placing the horses firmly in their times. "Mr. Darley's Arabian" takes the reader through a roll call of kings and dukes and industrialists who complemented the democratically diverse ne'er-do-wells of the world of the turf.

The reader will meet many eccentrics who could just as easily populate a novel. One memorable patron of the turf was Jemmy Hirst, introduced on his way to the races in the early 1800s. Hirst drove a homemade wicker carriage that must have been quite a sight, what with his pet fox trotting alongside. He wore a waistcoat made of drake feathers and was topped off (literally) with a lambskin hat extending to a 9-foot circumference. Hirst's habit, we read, was to go shooting "from the back of a bull," employing trained pigs as pointers."

His contemporary Dennis O'Kelly, Mr. McGrath relates, was a social climber who purchased a descendant of the Darley Arabian called Eclipse. An apt description of this horse's career was a popular chant that went down through the ages: "Eclipse first, the rest nowhere." After Eclipse was sent to stud, racehorse men could find enjoyment at O'Kelly's stud farm in Epsom, where more than horse breeding was afoot. O'Kelly hosted owners of the mares at a dinner table where bookmakers, the Duke of Cumberland and the Prince of Wales mingled, greeting one another in a democratic manner while "circulating the same bottle with equal familiarity and merriment." Following dinner, they were free to go upstairs with "the delectable girls shuttled out from London." The keeper of these women was O'Kelly's female companion, who in

the city ran a brothel known as the "nunnery."

Say what you might about O'Kelly, he helped usher in a new era for thoroughbred racing by commercializing the breeding end of the enterprise. Previously the best stallions were reserved for the mares of nobles. While O'Kelly certainly prided his highborn customers, he handed over Eclipse's stud services to anyone who could pay his price.

Some 95% of all today's thoroughbreds trace their lineage to one animal.

Indeed, a key thread in Mr. McGrath's book traces the sport's expanding patronage. A turning point was the mid- to late 19th century, when the "sport of kings" widened its reach to parallel industrial growth. The sport made way for the new class of industrialists, who in many cases could and did buy out nobility, castles and all. James Merry, a self-made coal baron, "sought to decorate his new status in society with a stable of thoroughbreds," Mr. McGrath writes. More important, his racing activities propelled the Darley Arabian line forward. As stud farms and broodmares went on the auction block, "new money" made its entrance and enabled the sport to advance.

Merry's contemporary and rival on the racecourse, Lord Exeter, Mr. McGrath writes, "was notorious for having his horses galloped until their eyeballs popped: not averse, if vexed by their performance at the races, to having them thrashed

across the gallops that same evening." Lord Exeter owned Stockwell, nemesis to Merry's best horses, and not even Stockwell escaped Exeter's cruel training methods. But Mr. McGrath traces how horse training gradually evolved from cruel atrocities to gentle ways of making a racehorse. At the same time, speed became a valued commodity in horse genetics, ending the era of the plodders who raced multiple times in a single day. A milestone was the 1780 inauguration of the Epsom Derby, from which all other derbies, including the Kentucky Derby, take their name. The "Derby" (pronounced "Darby" in England) was so named following a coin toss between Sir Charles Bunbury and the 12th Earl of Derby. You can guess who won.

Mr. McGrath recalls the careers of notable jockeys Fred Archer and Tod Sloan, the latter an American expatriate who showed the English jockeys a thing or two about how to sit a racehorse. Contemporary racing leaders, including the Maktoum brothers of Dubai, are included in the story. So is King Edward VII, known to his intimates as Bertie, who was a hail-fellow-well-met to his acquaintances on the racecourse and never lost his love for the turf. Why would he, having won the 1900 Triple Crown in Great Britain with a horse named Diamond Jubilee when he was still the Prince of Wales?

Racing will always be a mixed bag of ancestry and characters. To think that the Darley Arabian started at all—and continues to stand at its center some 300 years later.

Ms. Wall is the author of "How Kentucky Became Southern: A Tale of Outlaws, Gamblers, Horse Thieves, and Breeders."

MYSTERIES: TOM NOLAN

Lives Shaped By Death

THE RURAL setting of Kanae Minato's suspenseful psychological melodrama "Penance" (Mulholland, 229 pages, \$15.99), claims to be "the town with the cleanest air in Japan." It becomes, more notoriously, the site of the murder of a 10-year-old schoolgirl separated from four of her playmates by a stranger posing as a handyman.

The killer escapes, and in this book's recent-past era there's a 15-year statute of limitations on such crimes. The victim's mother summons the playmates, four years after her daughter's death, to tell them that she holds them all as responsible as the murderer. They should have prevented this death. If they don't find the killer in the next 11 years—or perform acts of individual penance she deems appropriate—she vows to enact vengeance on them.

"Penance" is told through a series of detail-rich monologues through

A mother vows to take revenge on her murdered daughter's friends—unless they can find the killer.

which readers learn how each of the four young women's lives are shaped by the mother's injunction.

One becomes an elementary-school teacher, looking after young children: "I felt that I had to put myself in the kind of place where I had failed, and do my very best there." Another, though, is so traumatized by fear that the killer will target her that she becomes emotionally frozen: "I didn't hope so much that the murderer would be arrested... but more that the statute of limitations would come quickly and I would finally be freed from the past."

The third girl blames her own social presumption for her friend's death; as her penance, she becomes a virtual recluse: "Never reach for anything beyond your station." The fourth survivor does her utmost to find the murderer—but only in order to help her resented sister's policeman fiancé.

Each of the four ends up helping identify the killer, whether they intend to or not, and despite all four suffering through grotesque and violent events that seem like extensions of that childhood "incident." In a final monologue, the repentant mother delivers the most shocking revelations in this unique chronicle filled with strange entwinings of chance and effect, free will and manipulation, the mundane and the bizarre.

Kimchi Confidential

Eating Korea

By Graham Holliday
Ecco, 311 pages, \$26.99

BY GEOFFREY CAIN

BARBECUED INTESTINES, ovaries, cartilage, stomach, blood sausages, octopus tentacles and "sea penises"—a type of worm harvested from muddy holes in shallow waters, eaten raw—are all feasts for rowdy, convivial outings in Korea, accompanied by

The South Korean government promoted the national staple as a possible cure for bird flu.

the same national ritual: They're washed down with a vodka-like spirit called *soju*. To refuse *soju* is rude, even if one is already drunk. With two hands, younger drinkers pour shot glasses for older ones. They clink, and the younger person turns to the side while imbibing.

Soju is the type of drink that induces morning-after amnesia. At less than \$2 a bottle, it is also used as a household cleaner. But it's popular. The largest distiller, Jinro, was the world's biggest-selling alcohol brand in

2014. Yet like a lot of Korean cuisine, it remains obscure in the West.

In "Eating Korea: Reports on a Culinary Renaissance," Graham Holliday takes a colorful journey through South Korea and its tangy, twisty, pungent specialties. South Koreans, he says, are reputed for pride in their cuisine. Yet he finds a dying zeal for the country's traditional foods.

The new Korea, he realizes, is self-deprecating, confused and, like the soju inebriate, prone to forgetting.

Mr. Holliday came to South Korea in 1996 as an English teacher and went on to a career as a Reuters correspondent and food writer. Eager to boost its image, the South Korea of the following decades, with the blessing of a microbiologist, proclaimed that kimchi, the national staple of pickled cabbage, might cure bird flu. The government engineered a variety called "space kimchi" for its first astronaut. A government study claimed that people who eat Korean food can heighten their sperm counts.

Almost 20 years after he first arrived, Mr. Holliday returns to find a nation that is rich but also beset by loneliness, overwork, consumerism

"We look down on our own food."

In chatty chapter-long vignettes, Mr. Holliday seeks out authentic traditional dishes in rustic backwaters and cluttered urban hangouts, largely avoiding the hollow, imitative trends at the center of Seoul. His prose is quick and lively as he moves from

place to place, making

"Eating Korea" an enjoyable collection of fiery stews and sizzling barbecues. In Mokpo on the southern coast, he tries *hongeo*—skate fermented in its own urine—which is a mainstay at Korean weddings: "It was as if a urinal cake were now lodged inside me... seeding evil within." Feasting on baby octopus in a food tent in Seoul, he throws a shot of *soju* into his beer—creating a cocktail called *somaek*—and realizes that he drinks it because

it immerses him in Korea's folksy, communal dining customs. He doubts he would enjoy it anywhere else.

In the South Jeolla Province, he meets aging master craftspeople who ferment soy sauce, *meju* (dried soy beans, the building block for many Korean tastes) and *doenjang* (a bean curd paste used in stews). Consulting 100-year-old recipe books, they watch over

decades-old fermenting urns. One master breaks out in song. Another describes the day of making soy sauce as a "spiritual day." Mr. Holliday finds the slow-food version of *doenjang* to be salty, beany, earthy. "Eating a dab of *doenjang* is like tasting the earth of this country, touching the source, the center of the earth," he writes.

For all Mr. Holliday's vivid descriptions, however, keeping up with his cast of palates gets difficult, overwhelming even this seasoned Korean food nerd. More intimacy with a smaller number of chefs and their dishes would have anchored the driftily narrative.

Mr. Holliday's biggest strength is his skeptical eye. He avoids the mistake of food writers who praise each meal without much understanding of the society that produced it. And he is honest about what he hears, sees and tastes. "Eating Korea" is a forlorn take on a society unsure of whether it should embrace, alter or abandon its culinary roots in the race to modernity. But constant change, Mr. Holliday finds, is a tradition, too (indeed, in the year or two since his visit, young chefs have been reviving legacy dishes with modern and exportable twists). "Korea was Korean, and that meant it would never, it could never, ever stay the same."

Mr. Cain, a Seoul-based writer, is working on a book on South Korea's Samsung empire.



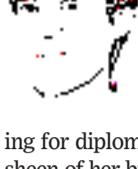
SAVORY The side dishes known as 'banchan' in a Korean market.

fices. The future of Korean cuisine, Mr. Holliday is told, is not pickled or spicy but sugary and syrupy, like the fruitcake pizza he tries. Festive evenings of barbecue and booze are replaced by eating alone and paying to watch others eat alone, an online phenomenon called *mok-bang*. "We're a sick society in many ways," one Korean diner tells Mr. Holliday. As another foodie puts it:

BOOKS

'Life is a system of recurrent pairs, the poison and the antidote being eternally packaged together by some considerate heavenly druggist.' —Mary McCarthy

FICTION CHRONICLE: SAM SACKS

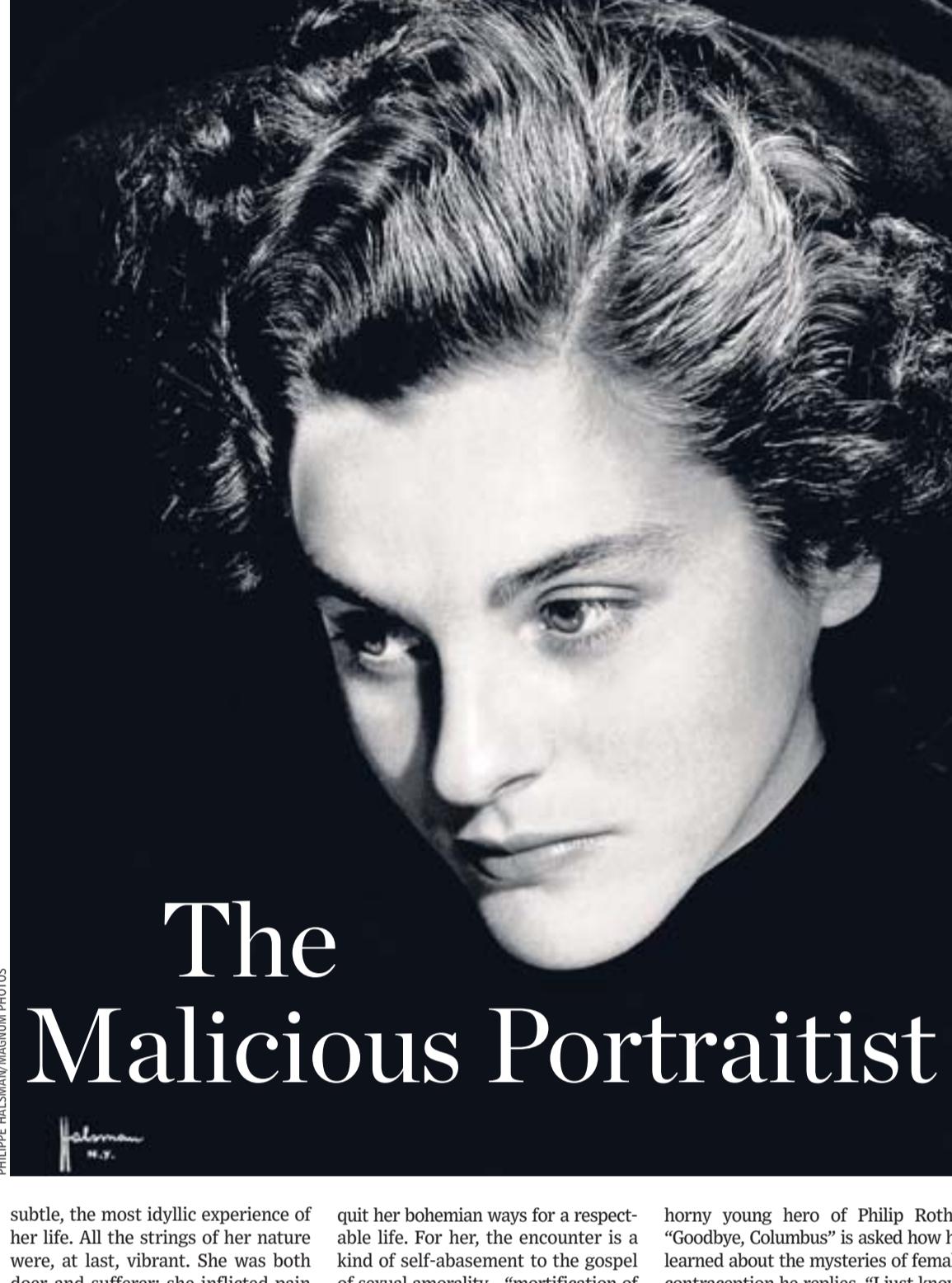
 'ICY' is the word that comes up most often when people talk about Mary McCarthy. The critic Morris Dickstein, trying for diplomacy, referred to "the icy sheen of her brisk intelligence." The biographer David Laskin dubbed her "Bloody Mary of the icy smile and merciless candor."

It's a reputation McCarthy (1912-89) relished. Voltaire was her model and Enlightenment France—that "unsentimental country, where icy reason had its temples," she wrote—her spiritual home. She was never happier than when engaged in the cut and thrust of some public quarrel, and it's for her feuds and controversies that she's remembered. "Every word she writes is a lie, including 'and' and 'the': Her televised jibe at Lillian Hellman is so well known it's virtually both women's epitaph. Hellman sued her for libel, but, to McCarthy's disappointment, died before the case could be decided. Notoriety clings to McCarthy's serial marriages and adulteries; to her scandalizing memoirs; to her pro-Viet Cong reportage; and to her brilliant, hatchet-wielding essays for Partisan Review and the New York Review of Books.

McCarthy's persona has overshadowed her books, especially as her fiction was drawn so plenteously from her life. As the novelist John Casey quipped, her characters all had feet of clef. They were unsparing avatars of her friends and lovers—usually ex-friends and ex-lovers after she wrote about them. These were the leading lights of the leftwing intelligentsia: Edmund Wilson (McCarthy's second husband), Philip Rahv, Dwight Macdonald, John Chamberlain. This literary Who's Who has become a Who's He?, and it might be easy to dismiss her novels as documents of a narrow and forgettable cultural era.

That impression is something the two-volume collection "**The Complete Fiction**" (*Library of America, 2,066 pages, \$90*), edited by the distinguished political novelist Thomas Mallon, should go some way to redressing. Far removed from any public controversy, the best of her novels and stories still seem fearless. It makes no difference if you can identify the model for this or that character, since she drew them with an unerring eye and revealed their foibles with surgical skill.

She was never sharper than in her sensational debut "**The Company She Keeps**" (1942), a novel of loosely tethered stories centered on the autobiographical Margaret Sargent. As Margaret makes her way through bohemian Manhattan, she meets a Hogarthian gallery of frauds and hypocrites. The opening story, "Cruel and Barbarous Treatment," introduced McCarthy's lashing sarcasm by following the operatic stages of an affair that Margaret has begun chiefly because it makes her mundane daily life seem tragic and literary. The acme of her performance comes when she tells her husband: "They walked out of the restaurant together and through the streets, hand in hand, tears streaming 'unchecked,' she whispered to herself, down their faces... This was, she knew, the most profound, the most



The Malicious Portraitist

PHILIPPE HALSMAN/MAGNUM PHOTOS

subtle, the most idyllic experience of her life. All the strings of her nature were, at last, vibrant. She was both doer and sufferer: she inflicted pain and she participated in it."

The men in Margaret's life are no more authentic. "Portrait of the Intellectual as a Yale Man" is a pitiless account of a champagne socialist. Jim Barnett is one of those privileged young men who had "just taken a big gulp of 'Das Kapital' and was going around telling people about how he felt afterwards." He marries to be at one with the toiling masses: "Jim, in a dim, half-holy way, felt that with his marriage he had taken up the cross of Everyman. He too was undergoing an ordeal." Martyrdom has limits, of course, and he takes Margaret to bed while his wife is in the hospital with a new baby.

"The Man in the Brooks Brothers Shirt," the book's finest story, has moments of harrowing candor. Margaret, on a cross-country train, has a fling with a middle-aged businessman for no particular reason except that she can. The man is a grotesquely two-faced mixture of seducer and father figure, alternating between liquoring Margaret up and encouraging her to

quit her bohemian ways for a respectable life. For her, the encounter is a kind of self-abasement to the gospel of sexual amorality—"mortification of the flesh achieved through the performance of the act of pleasure."

Sex is always yoked to humiliation and emotional dominance in McCarthy's work. "A Charmed Life" (1955), about a woman's confused marital infidelity in a small New England artist's village, has a date-rape scene that is both farcical and terrifying. A year earlier, in a short story that would be integrated into her 1963 best seller "**The Group**," McCarthy wrote about a young woman sent by her lover to get fitted for a diaphragm. But after she goes through the procedure he stands her up, and she abandons the device under a park bench. These were groundbreaking, influential scenes. When the

horny young hero of Philip Roth's "**Goodbye, Columbus**" is asked how he learned about the mysteries of female contraception he replies, "I just know. I read Mary McCarthy."

"**The Company She Keeps**" introduced other signature provocations, lampooning the chauvinistic literary

McCarthy skewered characters who were avatars of her friends and lovers—Philip Rahv, Dwight Macdonald, Edmund Wilson. After she wrote about them, they usually became ex-friends or ex-lovers.

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establishment, the newly booming psychoanalysis industry and, most of all, the emptiness of political identification. Her funniest book, "**The Oasis**" (1949), is about an experimental utopian community populated with radicals and artists. It splits into factions when a retired, Republican-voting businessman joins the project. The crisis deepens when locals are spotted picking wild strawberries on the colony's land, throwing into question the utopians stand against private property. Most,

The Skin We'll Be In

Change Agent

By Daniel Suarez

Dutton, 398 pages, \$27

BY TOM SHIPPEY

THE BASIC question in science fiction is always "What next?" We've had three industrial revolutions so far—first steam, then electricity, then computing—and each one has been bigger than the last. What will be the fourth?

In "Change Agent," Daniel Suarez thinks he knows. Not nanotech, not 3-D printing, not artificial intelligence, but gene engineering.

It has started already: improved crops to feed a hungry world, gene-tweaking to cut out hereditary disorders like hemophilia or cystic fibrosis, all well-intentioned and potentially beneficial. But if you can alter an embryo's DNA to excise defects, why not do the same to splice in improvements? If parents could give their child genes for longevity, improved intelligence, superior physiques, who would deny them the chance to show parental love? Where's the downside?

Ken Durand is an analyst for Interpol's Global Complex for Innovation, and as he explains to his daughter, there are risks even in the procedures

that created her pet "toyger." Quite what genes do is never certain, side effects are bound to happen, and the only way to create safe procedures is by trial and error. Experimentation on human embryos, to see how they develop? You'll get failures, and what do you do with the discards? As one of Durand's associates, a genetic mistake himself, points out, "Mother Nature has a hell of a backhand."

One result of the downside is that the next industrial revolution won't

happen in America, where rules on experimentation are strictly enforced, and where half the population has still not accepted the idea of natural evolution, let alone artificial. Nor in sclerotic, over-managed Europe. The successors to Silicon Valley will be in Singapore, Hong Kong, Mumbai—and in places where cops are corrupt, governments weak, and criminal organizations old and powerful.

In particular the "Huli jing," headed

by a mastermind and ruling cartel who seem to be immortal. Durand is on their trail, but they strike first, in a way that will stun even hardened readers of sci-fi. Long ago Larry Niven imagined what "organleggers" could do in the way of disguising identity, but people who have worked out how

to edit the DNA of adults, not just single fertilized cells—they can take identity theft to a different dimension.

Soon Durand is on the run, no longer a hunter but one of the hunted, in the new underworld of biohacker bars, cryptocurrencies and climate refugees. Some of it looks very old.

Third-Party Revisions" rich men can create harems of perfect look-alikes. Not to mention child-labor "Worker Bees," child soldiers with fear and compassion edited out of their genes, and whole subspecies of sociopaths.

Even worse is "Otto," the Huli jing's enforcer. Guard dogs flee in ter-

ror when they scent him, his slightest touch causes intense pain and as he walks by, birds fall dead out of the sky. He's a leftover from a canceled biodefense project. But has it really been canceled?

Biopunk has been waiting for its William Gibson, to bring a whole new vision of the future as Mr. Gibson did for cyberpunk, and Daniel Suarez has done it. The central story is riveting—when you think of Ken Durand, think also of Alfred Bester's Gully Foyle, the anguished hero of "The Stars My Destination" with his flaring tattoos.

Even more compelling, maybe, is the imagined background, the "agri-towers" or vertical hydroponics farms, the "pharmatowers," the drug printing, car-bodies grown from chitin (the protein in insects' exoskeletons), the "deathless" meat grown from cultures so we can all turn "degan." Much of it looks pretty good, and it's coming.

But so is the Post-Identity world. One day we will all have to copyright and own our own DNA, or it will be stolen. Exhilarating, alarming—Daniel Suarez plays the two great thrills of sci-fi against each other, and not just for fun. He thinks this is coming, and he means it. Read it and wonder.

Mr. Shippey writes regularly about science fiction for the Journal.



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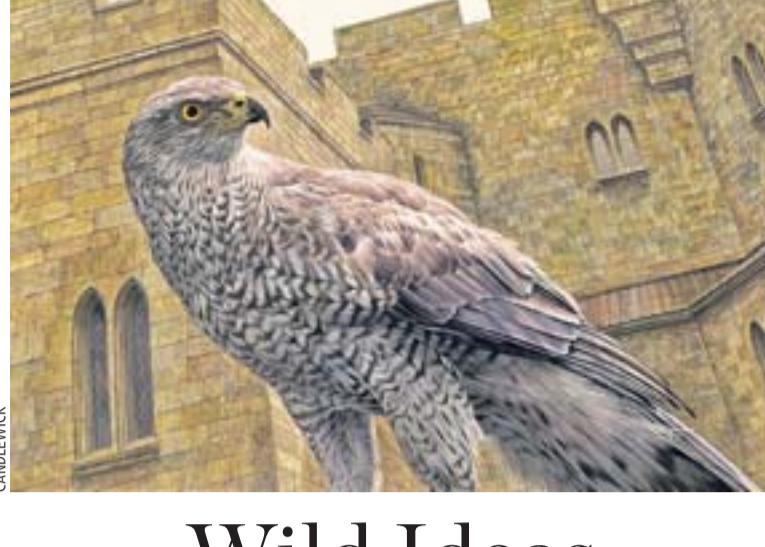
Third-Party Revisions" rich men can create harems of perfect look-alikes. Not to mention child-labor "Worker Bees," child soldiers with fear and compassion edited out of their genes, and whole subspecies of sociopaths.

Even worse is "Otto," the Huli jing's enforcer. Guard dogs flee in ter-

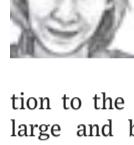
BOOKS

'The richness of life lies in memories we have forgotten.' —Cesare Pavese

CHILDREN'S BOOKS: MEGHAN COX GURDON



Wild Ideas



RAPTORS, talons, gauntlets, mews—children may be familiar with these terms without realizing their connection to the world of falconry. In a large and beautiful picture book, **"The Hawk of the Castle"** (Candlewick, 32 pages, \$16.99), Bagram Ibatoulline and Danna Smith introduce readers ages 4 to 9 to the tradition by situating them in the precincts of a turreted medieval castle. "This is our hawk: a sight to behold, / a master of flight, graceful and bold," the falconer's daughter says. "My father trains this bird of prey / who lives with us at the castle."

Subtle verses, each ending in "the castle," retell the story of a day's hunting, as father and daughter place a tiny feathered hood on the bird and take him outside the great walls. Mr. Ibatoulline's fine, realistic pictures of castle, landscape and soaring predator (see above) have a wonderful feeling of sweep and drama. In small panels, Ms. Smith supplements her poetry with falconry facts and historical context.

Two young brothers come up with cockamamie schemes in the sweet and funny early reader **"Charlie and Mouse"** (Chronicle, 38 pages, \$14.99), by Laurel Snyder. Four brief interconnected stories follow the eponymous boys as they roust their groggy parents from bed, organize a party at a neighborhood park, buy and sell rocks, and procrastinate at lights out with a request for a bedtime banana. "Is that a thing?" their mother asks. Charlie and Mouse nod: "It's a thing."

Emily Hughes's buoyant illustrations capture the unchanging stuff of childhood along with contemporary touches (the boys visit a gay couple during their rock enterprise, and it is Dad, not Mom, who offers to bring cookies to the party). Ample open space around both words and pictures helps make this charmer accessible for tentative readers ages 4-8.

On pages painted the color of ripe mangoes, vibrant illustrations bring zip to the otherwise languid experience of

drifting down a Brazilian waterway in **"Along the River"** (Groundwood, 30 pages, \$17.95), a picture book by Vanina Starkoff. "Everyone travels along the river . . . by ship or boat or canoe," we begin, in Jane Springer's translation from the Portuguese. "You will have to search for . . . your own way and your own rhythm . . . while continuing to steer your course."

Each phrase floats amid pictures of bright-colored vessels that are loaded with fruits, flowers and potted palms and piloted by people who exude joy and contentment. Tiny changes from one page to the next add seek-and-find interest for readers ages 2-7.

Three scruffy forest mice chatter all the way through the entertaining meta-picture book **"Be Quiet!"** (Disney-Hyperion, 38 pages, \$17.99), by Ryan T. Higgins, which would not be a problem, as these things go, except

Three scruffy forest mice chatter all the way through a supposedly wordless picture book.

that the book is supposed to be wordless. That's the conceit of its ostensible creator, a bespectacled mouse named Rupert, but his infuriating friends won't stop talking.

"This book is going to be so fun!" Thistle cries. "Quiet, you! This book will be more than fun. It will be visually stimulating," Rupert insists. "What does 'vishery strigulating' mean?" asks Nibbs. Thistle's speculation: "I think it means we're going to poke our readers in the eyeballs with pictures."

Vigorous illustrations don't poke the eye, but they do amuse it, as Thistle and Nibbs conjure one preposterous addition to the book after another with their words. This would be a fun book to read in parts, with adults and children taking turns, though with words such as "vigilante" and "onomatopoeia," the vocabulary may perplex younger members of the 2- to 5-year-old cohort.

FIVE BEST: A PERSONAL CHOICE

J. Harvie Wilkinson III on memoirs

Losing Mum and Pup

By Christopher Buckley (2009)

1 CHRISTOPHER BUCKLEY provides more than an honest depiction of his deceased parents in this riveting but disquieting memoir. He paints his mother, Patricia Buckley, as a serial prevaricator who recounted how George VI and Elizabeth always stayed at her family home when visiting Vancouver (the actual king and queen were nowhere in sight). And several pages are devoted to William F. Buckley's urination habits—out of moving cars, off the side of sailboats, on the Notre Dame basilica in Montreal. If Christopher's intent was to unveil his parents, the success of the memoir lies in the failure of the attempt. Both elder Buckleys survive: Pat as a devoted wife of infinite charm for whom infinite allowances needed to be made, and Bill not only as the architect of modern conservatism but as someone who "spent so much of his life on his knees in church, so much of his life doing the right thing by so many people." If there was a bit of parental inattention to Christopher along life's way, his memoir at the end is a beautiful Amen.

The Year of Magical Thinking

By Joan Didion (2005)

2 HERE IS JOAN DIDION'S incomparable memoir of grief and mourning in the year after her husband John Gregory Dunne's death. The memoir is almost motionless, all remembrance and observance. Every detail at the



GRIEF Didion in 2005 with a portrait of late husband John Gregory Dunne.

scene of death is dwelt upon; each memory of their time together is mined for all it's worth. Underneath it all, the magic: "I was thinking as small children think," as if "my thoughts or wishes" had the power to bring him back. But "death changes" the one who has died." She tries to keep him: "The voice on my answering machine is still John's." She wants the fleeting seconds: "What would I give to be able to say one small thing that made him happy?" At the end of her year, she resolves to "relinquish the dead. . . Let them become the photograph on the table."

Avid Reader

By Robert Gottlieb (2016)

3 IN ROBERT GOTTLIEB'S and fascinating memoir of his years at Simon & Schuster, Knopf, and the New Yorker, he violates a cardinal rule of memoirists: only one or two vivid, principal characters other than the memoirist himself. Mr. Gottlieb has a cast of hundreds, like a filmmaker with no budget. But his vignettes are invariably spicy or touching: Katharine Hepburn, who stood "outside her door on Forty-ninth Street longer than she needed to, enjoying being recognized"; Nora Ephron, who bravely directed her final movie, "Julie & Julia," while planning her memorial at Lincoln Center, "specifying the drinks to be served (pink champagne), and—most important—choosing the hors d'oeuvres." Mr. Gottlieb scarcely touches the heartache in his world—the rejection slips, the feeble sales, the scathing reviews. The books he edits always seem to do well, either as literary gems or best sellers. So perhaps this master craftsman of words earned his later life immersion in the silent medium of ballet: "Dance liberated me from the bondage of language, and balanced my life."

Yazoo

By Willie Morris (1971)

4 IN 'YAZOO,' Willie Morris, the former editor of Harper's Magazine, dares to hope that the supposedly retrograde state of Mississippi may help light the way to greater racial reconciliation in the U.S. He ventures down from New York in 1970 to his boyhood home of Yazoo City, a town of "many broad old streets and beautiful homes" where "the smell of the spring" wraps the senses. Yazoo City is Goldwater and Wallace country but also more than 50% black,



MR. WILKINSON, a federal judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, is the author of *'All Falling Faiths: Reflections on the Promise and Failure of the 1960s.'*

and Morris wonders what changes federal court decisions have brought to daily life. His verdict on Yazoo City then could be our verdict on America now: Not everything has changed, but not everything is the same. Morris makes one wonderful discovery: the enduring affection of many blacks for the country that mistreated them and "expressions of love and loyalty to Mississippi as a society worth working for." White and black teammates exchanging "soul-slaps after touchdowns" may not seem like much, but in another sense it is everything.

My Grandfather's Son

By Clarence Thomas (2007)

5 JUSTICE Clarence Thomas's memoir may never meet an equal in raw honesty. The title expresses in but three words the anguish of a lost generation and the helping hands of grandparents, "nuns, neighbors, teachers, and friends" that, barely, managed to close the parental gap. The story shows a man who clawed his way from "hunger without the prospect of eating and cold without the prospect of warmth" to become one of the most consequential justices in the history of the Supreme Court. Alcohol, divorce, insecurity and prejudice threaten to derail the journey; perseverance and the power of conviction ultimately prevail. Part of the memoir is about setting matters straight: "The mob I now faced [at my Senate confirmation hearings] carried no ropes or guns." Yet "its purpose—to keep the black man in his place—was unchanged." But alongside any lingering bitterness are an affection for the steadfast Missouri Sen. John Danforth, love for his wife, Virginia, and a capacity for friendship that transcends racial bounds. The book ends, but the final chapters are yet to be told.

Best-Selling Books | Week Ended April 9

With data from NPD BookScan

Hardcover Nonfiction

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Old School: Life in the Sane Lane Bill O'Reilly/Henry Holt & Company	1	1
Hallelujah Anyway Anne Lamott/Riverhead Books	2	New
The Most Beautiful Mayte Garcia/Hachette Books	3	New
Hillbilly Elegy J.D. Vance/Harper	4	4
Head Strong Dave Asprey/Harper Wave	5	New

Nonfiction E-Books

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Emotional Agility Susan David/Penguin Publishing Group	1	-
The Zookeeper's Wife Diane Ackerman/W.W. Norton & Company	2	1
Hillbilly Elegy J.D. Vance/HarperCollins Publishers	3	3
Old School: Life in the Sane Lane Bill O'Reilly/Henry Holt & Company, Inc.	4	2
Becoming Queen Victoria Kate Williams/Random House Publishing Group	5	-
Prince Charles Sally Bedell Smith/Random House Publishing Group	6	New
The Brigade Howard Blum/HarperCollins Publishers	7	-
Head Strong Dave Asprey/Harper Wave	8	New
Hallelujah Anyway Anne Lamott/Riverhead Books	9	-
Herbal Kitchen Kami McBride/Red Wheel/Weiser	10	4
The Reason for God Timothy J. Keller/Penguin Books	10	4

Nonfiction Combined

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Old School: Life in the Sane Lane Bill O'Reilly/Henry Holt & Company	1	1
The Zookeeper's Wife Diane Ackerman/W.W. Norton & Company	2	2
Emotional Agility Susan David/Avery Publishing Group	3	-
Hillbilly Elegy J.D. Vance/Harper	4	4
Milk And Honey Rupi Kaur/Andrews McMeel Publishing	5	5
The Most Beautiful Mayte Garcia/Hachette Books	6	New
Head Strong Dave Asprey/Harper Wave	7	New
Hallelujah Anyway Anne Lamott/Riverhead Books	8	New
Hidden Figures Margot Lee Shetterly/William Morrow & Company	9	8
The Reason for God Timothy J. Keller/Penguin Books	10	4

Hardcover Fiction

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
The Black Book James Patterson&David Ellis/Little, Brown and Company	1	1
All By Myself, Alone Mary Higgins Clark/Simon & Schuster	2	New
Too Many Carrots Katy Hudson/Capstone Young Readers	3	2
The Chosen J.R. Ward/Ballantine Books	4	New
God Gave Us Easter Lisa Tawn Bergren/WaterBrook Press	5	-

Fiction E-Books

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
The Chosen J.R. Ward/Random House Publishing Group	1	New
The Lost Order Steve Berry/St. Martin's Press	2	New
All By Myself, Alone Mary Higgins Clark/Simon & Schuster	3	New
The Black Book James Patterson&David Ellis/Little, Brown and Company	4	-
The Things We Do for Love Kristin Hannah/Random House Publishing Group	5	-
Chesapeake James A. Michener/Random House Publishing Group	6	-
Big Little Lies Liane Moriarty/Penguin Publishing Group	7	9
The Missing Ones Patricia Gibney/Patricia Gibney	8	New
Easy Magic Kristen Proby/Ampersand Publishing, Inc.	9	-
Sweeter Than Ever Bella Andre/Oak Press, LLC	10	New

Fiction Combined

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Thirteen Reasons Why Jay Asher/Razorbill	1	-
The Chosen J.R. Ward/Ballantine Books	2	New
The Black Book James Patterson&David Ellis/Little, Brown and Company	3	1
All By Myself,		

REVIEW



JASON GROW FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WEEKEND CONFIDENTIAL: ALEXANDRA WOLFE

David McCullough

The author on how history can serve as an antidote to self-pity

DESPITE ALL of the turmoil in U.S. politics lately, David McCullough thinks that the country isn't in such bad shape. It's all relative, says the 83-year-old historian and author of such books as the Pulitzer Prize-winning biographies "Truman" (1992) and "John Adams" (2001). He points to the Civil War, for instance, when the country lost 2% of its population—that would be more than six million people today—or the flu pandemic of 1918, when more than 500,000 Americans died.

"Imagine that on the nightly news," he says. History gives us a sense of proportion, he says: "It's an antidote to a lot of unfortunately human trends like self-importance and self-pity."

Mr. McCullough aims to spread that message in his latest book, "The American Spirit," a collection of speeches that he's given over the past few decades. Ranging over various topics, from presidential lives to storied places such as Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia ("one of the most eloquent buildings in all of America"), he calls on his

readers to see history "as an aid to navigation in such troubled, uncertain times," as he puts it in the introduction.

Mr. McCullough was born in Pittsburgh, the son of a businessman and a homemaker. After getting a degree in English at Yale University, he moved to New York, where he worked at magazines including Sports Illustrated. In the 1950s, "it was much easier to find a job than to find an apartment," he says. When President John F. Kennedy "called upon us to do something for our country, I took it to heart." He moved to Washington, D.C., to work for the U.S. Information Agency, which supported U.S. foreign policy abroad and was then under the direction of the great broadcast journalist Edward R. Murrow.

There Mr. McCullough ran a magazine published for the Arab world, and he used to visit the Library of Congress and the Agriculture Department to search for material. One day, he ran across photographs of the 1889 Johnstown Flood, which occurred when the South Fork Dam broke in Johnstown, Pa., killing more than 2,200 people. "I could not believe

the level of destruction in the photographs," he says. Wanting to learn more, he borrowed a few books about the flood, but he quickly saw that they weren't very good.

He thought back to something that the playwright and novelist Thornton Wilder had said while a fellow at Yale during Mr. McCullough's undergraduate days. When Wilder heard a good story and wished to see it on the stage, he wrote the play himself. When he wanted to read a book about an interesting event, he wrote it himself.

So Mr. McCullough went to work. "Once I started doing it, I knew it was what I wanted to do for the rest of my life," he says. His first book, "The Johnstown Flood," was published in 1968, and "The American Spirit" is his 11th.

He continues to take a similar approach to his subject matter. "I have never undertaken a subject about which I knew very much," he says. "I tell that to my academic friends, and

they just think that's pitiful, but if I knew all about it, I wouldn't want to write the book."

One book can lead to the next. When he was working on "The Path Between the Seas" (1977), about the making of the Panama Canal, he became intrigued by Theodore Roosevelt and "how this frightened little boy turned into the essence of masculine vigor," he says. In 1981, he published "Mornings on

Horseback," about Roosevelt's life.

Beyond writing, Mr. McCullough is also known for his rich, deep voice. His audio career started when filmmaker Ken Burns interviewed him for a 1981 documentary on the Brooklyn Bridge. Mr. Burns was so taken with his voice that he asked Mr. McCullough to narrate the whole film. He has since narrated many documentaries and served as the host of "American Experi-

ence" on PBS from 1988 to 1999.

Even today, Mr. McCullough doesn't use a computer for research or writing. He still goes to libraries and archives to find primary sources and writes on a typewriter. He lives in Hingham, Mass., with his wife, Rosalee, who edits his work and often reads his drafts out loud to him so that he can hear how they will sound to a reader. They have five grown children and 19 grandchildren. For leisure, he enjoys painting and drawing.

Mr. McCullough is currently working on a book about settlers in the Old Northwest Territory, an area formed in the late 1700s including the lands that became the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The settlers fought wildcats and snakes and had difficulty farming the heavily forested land. Native Americans tried to drive them away with tactics such as killing all the wild game around the new towns. They also weathered floods and "virtually any adversity you can imagine," he says. Almost all of them were veterans of the War of Independence who had been given the land in lieu of pay for their service.

Mr. McCullough laments the fact that students today don't seem to be as interested in history as he was in his youth. "I think in some ways I knew more American history when I finished grade school than many college students know today," he says. "And that's not their fault—that's our fault." History, he adds, is "often boiled down to statistics and dates and quotations that make it extremely boring." The key to generating interest, he says, is for professors and teachers to frame history as stories about people.

He takes comfort in the fact that great works of history remain widely available. "I do know this," he says. "There are still more public libraries in this country than there are McDonald's."

**Too often
teachers
make
history
extremely
boring.'**

MOVING TARGETS: JOE QUEENAN

What We Really Need Is Fake Good News

FAKE NEWS is a huge problem, but not for the reason people think.

Fake news isn't harmful because it spreads lies. It's harmful because it's bad news. It depresses us and makes us feel threatened. What's the point of fake news if it makes us feel worse than the real news?

Fake Rolexes and fake fur don't make their owners feel bad. A fake Monet painting, if well done, can cheer a viewer immensely. Turkey burgers, artificial sweeteners and I Can't Believe It's Not Butter rarely ruin anybody's day. Fake medications can be good for you—look it up, it's called the placebo effect. Just because something is fake doesn't mean it can't be useful or life-affirming or fun. Without fake friends, fake resumes and fake emotions, life couldn't go on.

This is why I like the idea of launching fake news sites that will deliberately disseminate falsehoods just to make people happy. That way, we could wake up and—turn-

ing to our TV, radio or phone—get news like this:

"Contrary to earlier reports that pro-Brexit Brits and the European Union folks don't like each other," says altalt.true.com, "sociologists at William & Faux University have unearthed groundbreaking evidence that they do. They go to parties together, and they carpool, and they date. The mainstream press keeps lying about tension in Europe, because the mainstream press is a bunch of mean girls. But in fact, there is no tension in Europe. The Germans love the Turks. The Spanish love the English. So do the Scots. And everybody loves the Russians. Trust us on this: Things in Europe could not be better."

Fake good news sites could revolutionize daily life. Let's say the Dow closes at 45,365. Not good enough? OK, make that 178,647. Worried about cholesterol? Stop! Massive ingestions of

**'Trust us on
this: Things
in Europe could
not be better.'**



ice cream are good for your heart. And, oh yeah, Prince is still alive; that was another Prince that died. Same deal with Chuck Berry, David Bowie, James Brown, Elvis.

People could tailor fake news sites so that every sports result would suit them. Does it really matter who won the World Series last year? If it makes people in Cleveland feel good to read that the Indians beat the Cubs in Game 7, what's the harm in it? While we're at it, why not report that the Minnesota Timberwolves just crushed the Golden State Warriors? Or the Houston Oilers just won the Super Bowl, as did the Miami Dolphins and the San Diego Chargers. The more the merrier.

Lately, Facebook and Google have been trying to flag fake news sites. This is all wrong. Everybody should have a fake Facebook page where they can pretend to have a great job, spouse and car—and great hair. People should

fill their Facebook pages with photos of mountains they have never climbed, reefs never snorkeled, women never dated and degrees never earned. Some Facebook folks already do.

When used for the greater good, well-intentioned fake news could make life more pleasant for all of us, rich and poor, great and small, dumb and smart. News like this: Buffalo, N.Y., is no longer cold. Los Angeles has bid goodbye to traffic jams. Lubbock, Texas, offers some of the world's finest French cuisine. The Pacific Ocean has no sharks. Not one.

You get the idea here. Adele won the Grammy, but so did Beyoncé. Neighbors really like hearing death metal at 3 in the morning; it helps their newborn twins get to sleep. Drinking all the beer in Sheboygan, Wis., in a single afternoon will not make you fat. Finally, ignore what the mainstream media keep telling you: Canada is not boring.

REVIEW

EXHIBIT

► Some real railroad cars transported live fish, but this 1959 aquarium car is more of a novelty item.

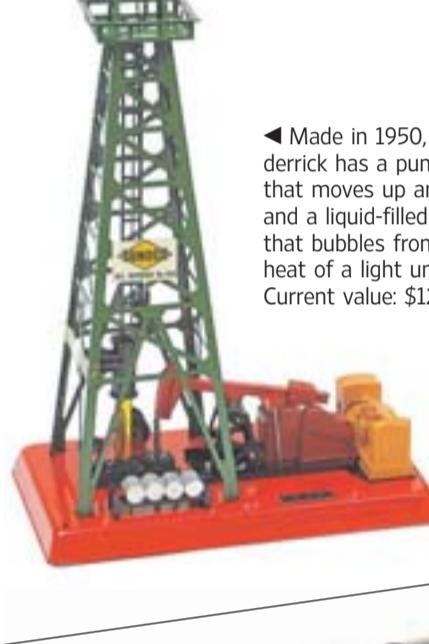


▲ This 16.5-inch engine, made in 1965 and currently valued at \$500, has two motors and working lights at the ends.



ALL ABOARD

► Made in 1950, this oil derrick has a pump arm that moves up and down and a liquid-filled tube that bubbles from the heat of a light underneath. Current value: \$128.



Above left: A steam engine and tender with coal from 1957. Current value: \$980. Left: The roof of this 1962 boxcar (valued at \$120) conceals a remote-control helicopter.



▲ In the early 1950s, Lionel began making bigger, more realistic trains (such as this set from 1953) to try to distinguish its products amid increased competition.

PHOTOS BY WILLIAM ZUBACK

PLAYLIST: BOBBY RYDELL

Power of Tower of Power

An early 1960s star (with a role in 'Bye Bye Birdie') sheds tears over 'This Time It's Real'

Bobby Rydell, 74, is a singer and actor who between 1959 and 1965 had 30 Billboard pop hits. He is the author of "Teen Idol on the Rocks" (Doctor Licks). He spoke with Marc Myers.

I wasn't really aware of Tower of Power when the band was popular in the 1970s. My era was between Elvis's induction into the Army in '58 and the arrival of the Beatles in '64. But in 2012, Tower of Power's **"THIS TIME IT'S REAL"** had a big impact on my life.

After my first wife, Camille, died in 2003, life without her was inconceivable. We had been married 35 years, and I loved her dearly.

To cope with the depression, I began drinking heavily. Though I stopped after I met and married my current wife, Linda, in 2009, because of the damage I needed a liver and kidney transplant three years later. That July in 2012, I received the organs from a 21-year-old girl named Julia who had been hit by a car a short time earlier.

The transplant was successful. But my deep feelings toward Julia—the

A revived song has a big impact.

tragedy that had happened to her and the debt I owed her—took a while for me to sort out.

At home, I was in great pain from the surgery. As I ran through the TV stations with the remote, I came across a rebroadcast of Tower of Power's 40th anniversary concert in 2008. Just as I landed on the station, they started playing "This Time It's Real."

The instrumental intro exploded, led by funky saxophonists Emilio Castillo and Stephen "Doc" Kupka. Then came a hard shuffle rhythm, guitar riffs and keyboards,

with an invigorating vocal by Ellis Hall:

"Saw me a girl today / Who walked with such a gentle sway / And I knew right from the start / She was the one who can cop my heart."

The music was so upbeat, I started crying uncontrollably. It seemed as if it was all somehow connected to my feelings about Julia and how glad I was to be alive.

I have no idea why I had such a strong emotional reaction to the music, but the song and that cry really helped clean out years of grief, depression and anxiety.



MICHAEL OCHS ARCHIVES/GETTY IMAGES

TOWER OF POWER members in the mid-1970s.

ASK ARIELY: DAN ARIELY

When Chores Go Unappreciated

Dear Dan,

I've been living with a roommate for six months, and we divide up the household responsibilities pretty evenly, from paying the bills to grocery shopping. But he says that he feels taken for granted—that I don't acknowledge his hard work. How can I fix this? —C.J.

This is a pretty common problem. If you take married couples, put the spouses in separate rooms, and ask each of them what percentage of the total family work they do, the answers you get almost always add up to more than 100%.

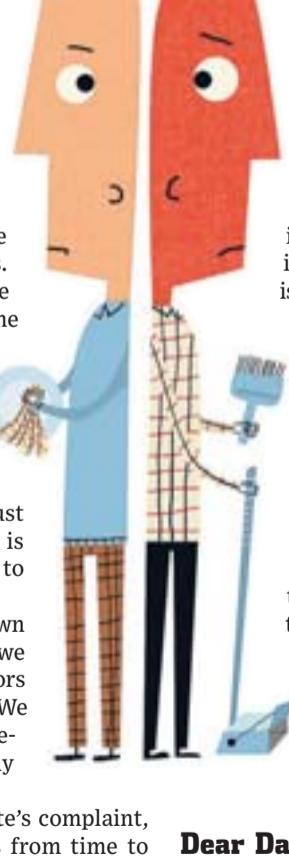
This isn't just because we overestimate our own efforts. It's also because we don't see the details of the work that the other person puts in. We tell ourselves, "I take out the trash, which is a complex task that requires expertise, finesse and an eye for detail. My spouse, on the other hand, just takes care of the bills, which is one relatively simple thing to do."

The particulars of our own chores are clear to us, but we tend to view our partners' labors only in terms of the outcomes. We discount their contributions because we understand them only superficially.

To deal with your roommate's complaint, you could try changing roles from time to time to ensure that you both fully understand how much effort all the different chores entail. You also could try a simpler approach: Ask him to tell you more about everything he does for the household so that you can grasp all the components and better appreciate his work.

Dear Dan,

I've been drinking soda for the past 15 years, and I'm trying to stop. I've tried phasing it out by switching to water some of the time and having a soda here and there, but I usu-



ally cave in to temptation by the end of the day. Is there a better strategy? —Andrew

Getting off soda gradually isn't going to be easy. Every time you resist having one, you expend some of your willpower. If you're asking yourself whether you should have a soda whenever you're thirsty, you'll probably give in a lot and gulp one down.

So how can you break a habit without exposing yourself to so much temptation and depending on constant self-control to save you? Reuven Dar of Tel Aviv University and his colleagues did a clever study on this question in 2005. They compared the craving for cigarettes of Orthodox Jewish smokers on weekdays with their craving on the Sabbath, when religious law forbids them to start fires or smoke.

Intriguingly, their irritability and yearning for a smoke were lower on the Sabbath than during the week—seemingly because the demands of Sabbath observance were so ingrained that forgoing smoking felt meaningful. By contrast, not smoking on, say, Tuesday took much more willpower.

The lesson? Try making a concrete rule against drinking soda, and try to tie it to something you care deeply about—like your health or your family.

Dear Dan,

Is it useful to think about marriage as an investment? —Aya

No, because the two things are profoundly different. You never want to fall in love with an investment because at some point you will want to get out of it. With a marriage, you hope never to get out of it and always to be in love.

Have a dilemma for Dan?

Email AskAriely@wsj.com



PLAY

NEWS QUIZ: Daniel Akst

From this week's
Wall Street Journal

1. The jazz musician and composer Linda May Han Oh is out with a new album. What is her main instrument?

- A. Bass
- B. Saxophone
- C. Trumpet
- D. Oboe



2. In a recent survey, Chris Christie of New Jersey was America's least popular governor. Who was the favorite?

- A. Kansas Gov. Sam Brownback
- B. California Gov. Jerry Brown
- C. Massachusetts Gov. Charlie Baker
- D. Rhode Island Gov. Gina Raimondo

3. The U.S. sent an aircraft carrier toward the Korean Peninsula. Who is it named for?

- A. Carl Vinson
- B. A.J. Muste
- C. Theodore Roosevelt
- D. Ronald Reagan

4. What is the Trump administration doing about federal hiring?

- A. Imposing a freeze
- B. Lifting a freeze
- C. Replacing the civil-service system with an "Apprentice"-like approach
- D. Putting Jared Kushner in charge of it

5. Activist investors are pressuring Whole Foods to change—by doing what?

To see answers, please turn to page C4.

- A. Offering therapy and financing for customers experiencing sticker shock
- B. Selling cigarettes and lottery tickets
- C. Embracing sales, coupons and loyalty cards
- D. Winding down brick-and-mortar operations.

6. What did President Trump threaten to do in order to bring congressional Democrats to the negotiating table on health care?

- A. Order the Postal Service not to deliver mail arising from Obamacare
- B. Refuse to pay insurers under the program
- C. Force members of Congress to buy coverage through Obamacare exchanges
- D. Impose a single-payer plan by fiat

7. What did the CEO of United Airlines ultimately do after a video showing a passenger being dragged off one of its planes went viral?

- A. Installed ejector seats
- B. Agreed to forgo the usual "dragged off the plane" fee
- C. Promised to reimburse all passengers on board and said United won't use police to remove fliers on overfull flights
- D. Resigned

8. What part of baseball seems to be going the way of wool uniforms?

- A. A full windup by pitchers
- B. Ballpark hot dogs
- C. The double steal
- D. Facial hair



FROM TOP: ASSOCIATED PRESS; ISTOCK

VARSITY MATH

This week Coach

Newton, perhaps feeling nostalgic, gives the students two problems inspired by England's great early puzzlemaster, Henry Ernest Dudeney.



Sour Lemons

I made a big cooler full of lemonade, and then filled a two-quart pitcher from it. When my wife tasted it, she told me it was too strong. So I gave that first pitcher to the neighbors we don't get along with so well, and topped the cooler off to its original volume with plain water and mixed it thoroughly. I filled up the pitcher again, and my wife tasted it, but she said it was still too strong. So I drank that pitcher myself, since I thought it was fine, and again topped off the cooler with plain water and mixed it thoroughly. Now my wife thought it was perfect. I wondered how I would adjust the recipe next time, until I suddenly realized that the lemonade was now diluted to exactly half its original strength as given to the neighbors.

What was the volume of the cooler, to the nearest ounce?

Provided by the
**National
Museum of
Mathematics**

One Liner

What is the smallest number of line segments you must use to draw 20 squares? (Note that some of the squares may share portions of their perimeters.)

For previous weeks' puzzles, and to discuss strategies with other solvers, go to WSJ.com/puzzle.

ILLUSTRATION BY LUCI GUTIÉRREZ

+ Learn more about the National Museum of Mathematics (MoMath) at momath.org

SOLUTIONS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

Acrostic

Gary Giddins, "Visions of Jazz (The First Century)"—"When Ella Fitzgerald was singing at her peak...nothing in life was more resplendent. An evangelist of swing, she inspired devotion that bordered on blind-related trust... Ella...taught us something vital about joy... She was...showbiz royalty, the unassailable First Lady of Song."

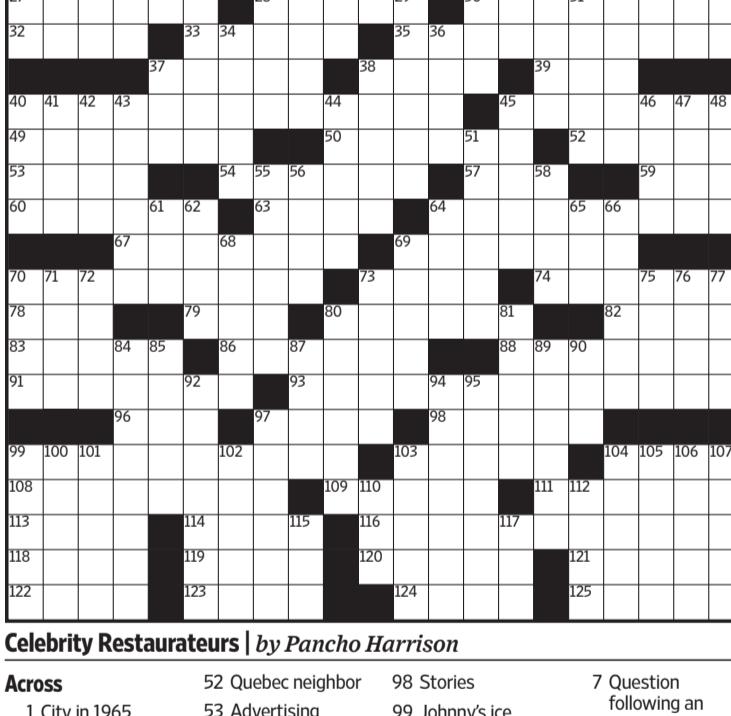
A. Geneva; B. Ash Wednesday; C. Reprise;
D. Yellowtail; E. Gallant; F. In the red; G. Dyed-in-the-wool; H. Denali; I. Inattentive; J. New York Giants;
K. Sell short; L. Vibraphone; M. Isle of Wight;
N. Shotgun; O. "I Fought the Law"; P. Orangutan;
Q. Null set; R. Stress; S. Obbligato; T. "Frasier"; U. Jam session; V. Afloat; W. Zen Buddhism; X. Zapf Dingbats

Best Bets

EPSOM	SEAR	NABS	SPARS
DALAI	CATAMARAN	TORAH	
GRITS	FORTHEMILL	ABABA	
ESP	SULLY	LEES	SNOBBY
RESPONDS	COTS	ANALYSIS	SIS
	BUN	BANA	MOLLES
LATS	RESORT	GUILLTY	HEM
THY	ILLNESS	RCA	JIVE
DORA	AER	ELLI	NATURES
STALLONE	ENOCH	DONORS	
	BEAUTY	AND	THEBEATS
REARMS	EXIST	LANDAH	HOY
AUNT	BEE	EDU	PLY
IRKS	ATL	PLANETS	MIAS
NOS	OBSESS	IVORY	COATS
GREEN	HOPPE	RI	P
PARADE	SELLOTS	ADAMS	SALE
ACUMEN	MATH	OMANI	LAB
TUNER	PEPPERMINT	INTITWITS	
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Varsity Math
The students were in Coach Taylor's office at 10:31 a.m. in last week's **Curious Clock** puzzle, and the solution to the equation in **Quadratic Triple** is that x must equal three.

THE JOURNAL WEEKEND PUZZLES Edited by Mike Shenk



Celebrity Restaurateurs | by Pancho Harrison

- Across**
- 1 City in 1965 headlines
 - 6 "How sweet ___!"
 - 10 Fail to attend
 - 14 Turbine part
 - 18 Benefit
 - 19 Small truck maker
 - 21 Pro foe
 - 22 In ___ (really stuck)
 - 23 Naomi's down-home eatery?
 - 25 Scarlett's home
 - 26 Ceviche ingredient
 - 27 People person?
 - 28 Goes downhill
 - 30 Spa worker, at times
 - 32 Reject
 - 33 Egg-shaped
 - 35 Russell's rooftop restaurant?
 - 37 Williams of "Happy Days"
 - 38 Bear in mind
 - 39 Many a bunt, in brief
 - 40 Sean's fast-food franchise?
 - 45 Noted remover of locks
 - 49 Stud, e.g.
 - 50 Soccer stadium chant
 - 52 Quebec neighbor
 - 53 Advertising award
 - 54 Doesn't guzzle
 - 57 Feeling poorly
 - 59 "Case of the Ex" singer
 - 60 Nissan compact
 - 63 Reinhard's refusal
 - 64 Bill's restaurant and cocktail lounge?
 - 67 Unenviable spot
 - 69 Regular patron
 - 70 Tyne's bakery?
 - 73 Cooler compartment
 - 74 Feature of a May-December romance
 - 78 Rap sheet abbr.
 - 79 Remote batteries, often
 - 80 Tidy up
 - 82 Mawashi wearer's sport
 - 83 Christina of "Monster"
 - 86 Vacation destination
 - 88 Self-serving activity
 - 91 Avalon and Sienna
 - 93 Anne's diner?
 - 96 Rural parents
 - 97 Chaotic places
 - 98 Stories
 - 99 Johnny's ice cream parlor?
 - 103 First appearance
 - 104 Great American Ball Park team
 - 108 Djibouti neighbor
 - 109 Dangerous bacteria
 - 111 Overly enthusiastic
 - 113 Economical, as prose
 - 114 Story
 - 116 Julianne's all-you-can-eat buffet?
 - 118 Indisputable
 - 119 Privy to
 - 120 Take in, say
 - 121 Wrapped up
 - 122 Feels poorly
 - 123 Conservative senator of antiquity
 - 124 One-time JFK landers
 - 125 Calls for
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REVIEW

ICONS

Gazing at Saddles

An exhibition traces the evolution of the Western in film and fine art



THE EXHIBITION 'THE WESTERN' pairs Frederic Remington's painting "A Dash for the Timber" (1889), above, with clips from films like Sam Peckinpah's "The Wild Bunch" (1969).

BY SUSAN DELSON

FREDERIC REMINGTON, meet Quentin Tarantino.

Next month, an exhibition in Denver will trace a line in the dust from the mounted desperadoes galloping full-tilt toward the viewer in a painting by the master of Western art to the bounty hunters of Mr. Tarantino's brutal, over-the-edge "Django Unchained" (2012).

At its heart, "The Western: An Epic in Art and Film," opening May 27 at the Denver Art Museum, explores the Western as a movie genre. To that end, the galleries will be studied with film stills, movie clips and immersive, big-screen projections. But the exhibition also places Western movies in a broader lineage of fine art, landscape photography, popular fiction, Wild West shows and more. All told, some 160 artworks, objects and films are included.

While the exhibition pays homage to the giants of the genre, it also explores the Western's capacity for reflecting our collective aspirations and anxieties through the decades. Once a tale in which good reliably triumphed over evil, in the closing decades of the 20th century the Western became, in both movies and fine art, something far more complex—and remains so today. New themes ranged from changing gender roles to radical transformations of the Western's building blocks—cow-

boys and Indians, wagon trains, even the landscape itself.

"This is a different type of exhibition," said Thomas Brent Smith, the director of the museum's Petrie Institute of Western American Art and co-curator of the show. "If anyone thinks it's about the hero in the white hat, that's going to be dispelled really quickly."

The show first pairs the desperadoes of Remington's 7-foot-long painting "A Dash for the Timber" (1889) with similar scenes on film, clipped from movies like the silent "Bucking Broadway" (1917) and Sam Peckinpah's "The Wild Bunch" (1969), famed for its innovative editing as well as its mountainous body count.

Then Mr. Smith and his co-curator, Mary Dailey Desmarais of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts (to which the show travels on Oct. 14 as "Once Upon a Time...The Western"), lay out the exhibition's moviemaking themes. One theme, "the set," introduces the Western landscape as a key element, its wide-open spaces serving as one of the genre's most potent metaphors of both hope and menace. Artworks like Albert Bierstadt's monumental 1867 painting "Emigrants Crossing the Plains" are shown with movie stills and clips that echo the artists' use of strong diagonal lines receding into the distance.

In "the cast" and "the dramas," Western archetypes—bandit, bronco buster, noble savage and more—appear and reappear in films, paintings, sculptures, dime novels and other works.

The exhibition turns to the Western movie master John Ford (1894-1973), whose career began with silent films—including "Bucking Broadway" in the show's opening clip reel. We learn that in films like "Stagecoach" (1939) and "The Searchers" (1956), Ford's eye for elegant, near-painterly composition reflected his close study of Remington and his contemporaries, such as "the cowboy artist" Charles M. Russell and Charles Schreyvogel, a Hoboken, N.J., native whose action-packed scenes could double as stills from Ford's movies.

Elsewhere in the exhibition, a small movie theater screens memorable moments from classic post-war Westerns like "High Noon" (1952), a dark, Red Scare-era fable of cowardice and duty. In the section on the "spaghetti Western" director Sergio Leone, visitors en-

counter a world where it's often hard to tell the bad guys from the good guys—if there are any. The climactic three-way duel from "The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly" (1966), arguably Clint Eastwood's finest hour as a Western antihero, will plunge viewers into the action by running simultaneously on three huge screens.

Spurred by the global youth counterculture, the urge to deconstruct the Western gathered momentum in the late 1960s. In a reverse of the classic Western plotline, cowboy-like char-

acters—a pair of drug dealers in "Easy Rider" and a would-be gigolo in "Midnight Cowboy," both from 1969—head east, not west, with disastrous results. More than three decades later, the gay cowboys of "Brokeback Mountain" (2005) find fulfillment with each other, but at great cost.

Artists, too, have taken to reinterpreting the Western, and the show reflects their disparate approaches. Through his glamorous alter ego, Miss Chief, Canadian Cree artist Kent Monkman, 51, throws a gender- and genre-bending wrench into the usual cowboys-and-Indians story line. His "Boudoir de Berdashe" (2007) is a tepee furnished with the usual buffalo-hide rug and Hudson Bay blanket—as well as a Victorian sofa, an ornate chandelier, Miss Chief's high-heeled beaded moccasins and her birch-bark luggage à la Louis Vuitton.

In "West (Sunset in My Motel Room, Monument Valley, January 26, 2007, 5:36-6:06 PM)," also from 2007, Spencer Finch, 54, pays homage to the West and John Ford in an indirect but lyrical fashion.

Distilling the Western down to a single element—light—Mr. Finch's "West" is a 21st-century take on an enduring genre, and one that Ford himself might have appreciated.

AMON CARTER MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ART, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

MASTERPIECE: 'THE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST' (1902),

BY JOHN LA FARGE

GLASS'S ETHEREAL SPIRIT

BY BARRYMORE LAURENCE SCHERER

ALTHOUGH STAINED GLASS is a familiar feature of many churches, few people are aware that Americans were as inventive in this sphere as in other fields of art. The artist primarily responsible was John La Farge (1835-1910), and his masterly innovations can best be seen in the five windows he created between 1883 and 1902 for Trinity Church, Boston's landmark in Copley Square.

The expressive beauty of stained glass depends on translucence—light passing through the composition instead of reflecting off its surface. Since the Middle Ages, it had been made by adding powdered metal oxides to the clear molten pot metal—as the glass is called—and by painting surface details with enamels. American stained glass in the late 19th century departed from these venerable painting techniques with new forms of glass that provided both color and texture within the pot metal itself. Though Louis Comfort Tiffany (1848-1933) is widely identified with these developments, it was his rival, La Farge, who sparked the revolution by rolling, folding, faceting and molding the glass when soft to produce myriad drapery and other naturalistic textures and by inventing the plating technique—layering multiple sheets of glass to achieve unprecedented tonal variety, color saturation and diffusion, and often three-dimensional depth.

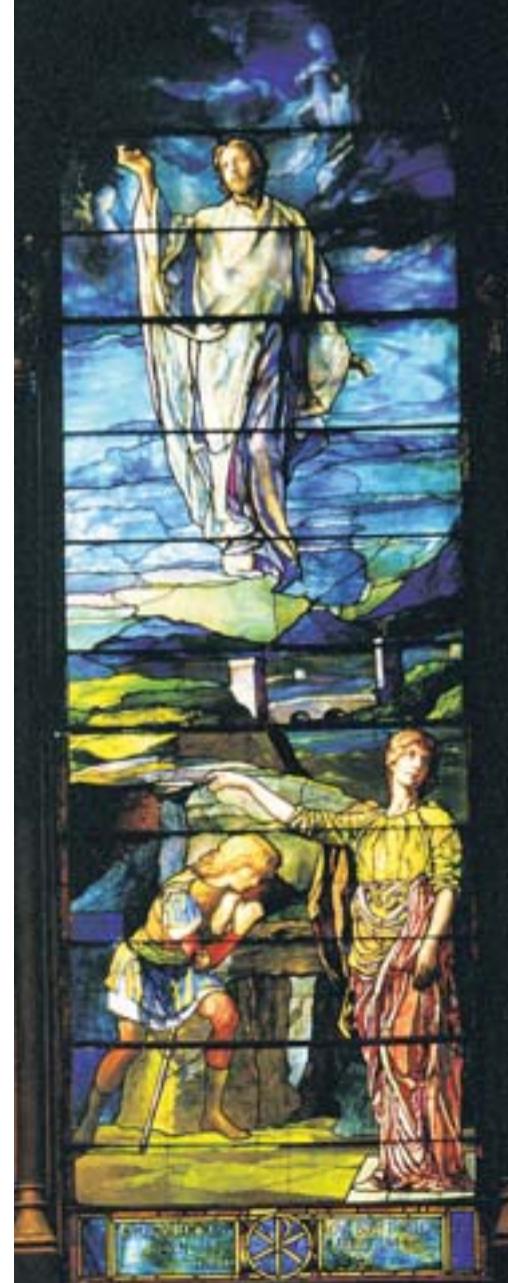
Having begun as an easel painter, La Farge became interested in stained glass in 1856-57 while studying art in Europe. His interest was rekindled on an 1873 visit to England, but on returning home he found American-made pot metal too weak in color to satisfy his new conceptions of window design. He began searching for ways to enrich it. On one occasion, noticing how a streaky white milk-glass tooth powder jar opalesced as it filtered the

sunlight of his bedroom window, La Farge was inspired to adapt opalescent glass to stained-glass windows.

With his innovative repertoire of opalescent and textured glass, La Farge effectively painted with the glass itself. In his figural windows, only the heads and limbs are painted and shaded with enamels. Costume and background are composed of innumerable pieces of textured and opalescent glass, certain passages plated with multiple layers to achieve richer colors and effects.

The full force of La Farge's technical and expressive mastery is visible in Trinity Church's "The Resurrection of Christ" (1902), the least complex of his five Trinity windows in design and the most ethereal in spirit. (Because Trinity's windows are set fairly high above the sanctuary floor, you should bring a pair of binoculars to study the work in detail; sunny days are always best for viewing stained glass.) In the north transept, it depicts Christ gracefully floating heavenward above the open sepulcher where a Roman guard reverently bows beside a commanding but enigmatic figure who proclaims the miracle to the viewer. This figure has been variously identified as a messenger, as Mary Magdalene and as an apostle. In recent correspondence, Trinity associate rector Rev. Patrick C. Ward persuasively suggested, per John: 20, that this is the disciple John "whom Jesus loved," gesturing to Simon Peter just arriving on the scene.

La Farge was determined to depict Christ's ascent as a graceful, natural action. Years earlier, when designing his mural for the Church of the Ascension in New York (1886-88), he even attended circus performances to study the levitation of trapeze artists. While some sources cite Titian's 1542-44



ONE of five windows he created between 1883 and 1902 for Boston's Trinity Church.

figure here, accentuated by the gentle diagonal axis from Christ's left hand to raised right hand, more closely recalls the figure in his own Ascension mural than Titian's startlingly flat-footed Christ.

La Farge's "plating" technique is particularly evident in the soft, translucent richness and tonal saturation of the sky and the nebulous blue aureole surrounding Christ's head as he rises into the darker reaches of the empyrean. In the lower sky, the grain of each piece of mottled opalescent blue and blue-green glass runs fairly horizontally across the window. But the grain of each piece of opalescent glass in Christ's robes runs vertically, emphasizing upward motion. The robes' nacreous highlights and diffused blue shadows seem to glow from within, especially in direct sunlight.

Beneath these expansive blues, the subdued greens and grays of the somber landscape provide a muted backdrop for the bright primary colors of the worshipful guard and the disciple. The supple play of undulating light and shadow in their costumes is delineated entirely in colored glass. This mosaic-like setting of polychrome shards is particularly effective in the disciple's dazzling reds, yellows and ochers. Equally glorious is the splash of amethyst tones in the guard's sash, a regal swath linking this earthly witness of the miracle to the celestial purple at the top of the window.

Having confined traditional painted glass to the heads and hands, La Farge scored a painterly triumph in the transfigured serenity of Christ's face. This beautiful visage, the focal point of his composition, bespeaks La Farge's artistic spirituality, proclaiming the window's fundamental message of hope and consolation.

Mr. Scherer writes about music and the fine arts for the Journal.

5 ways
to deliver
your children's
chocolate
Easter bunnies
in style **D4**



OFF DUTY



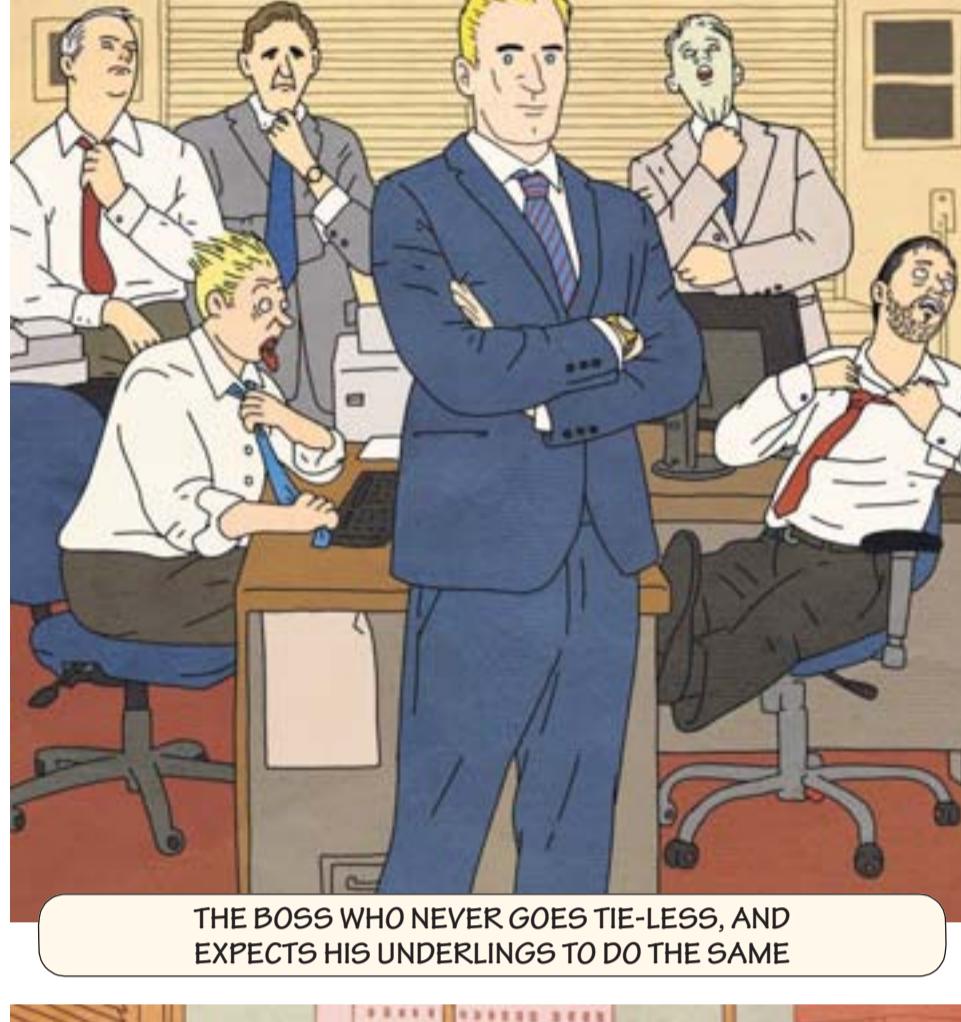
Dan Neil on
SUVs versus the
exotic but
practical Volvo
V90 station
wagon **D10**

EATING | DRINKING | STYLE | FASHION | DESIGN | DECORATING | ADVENTURE | TRAVEL | GEAR | GADGETS

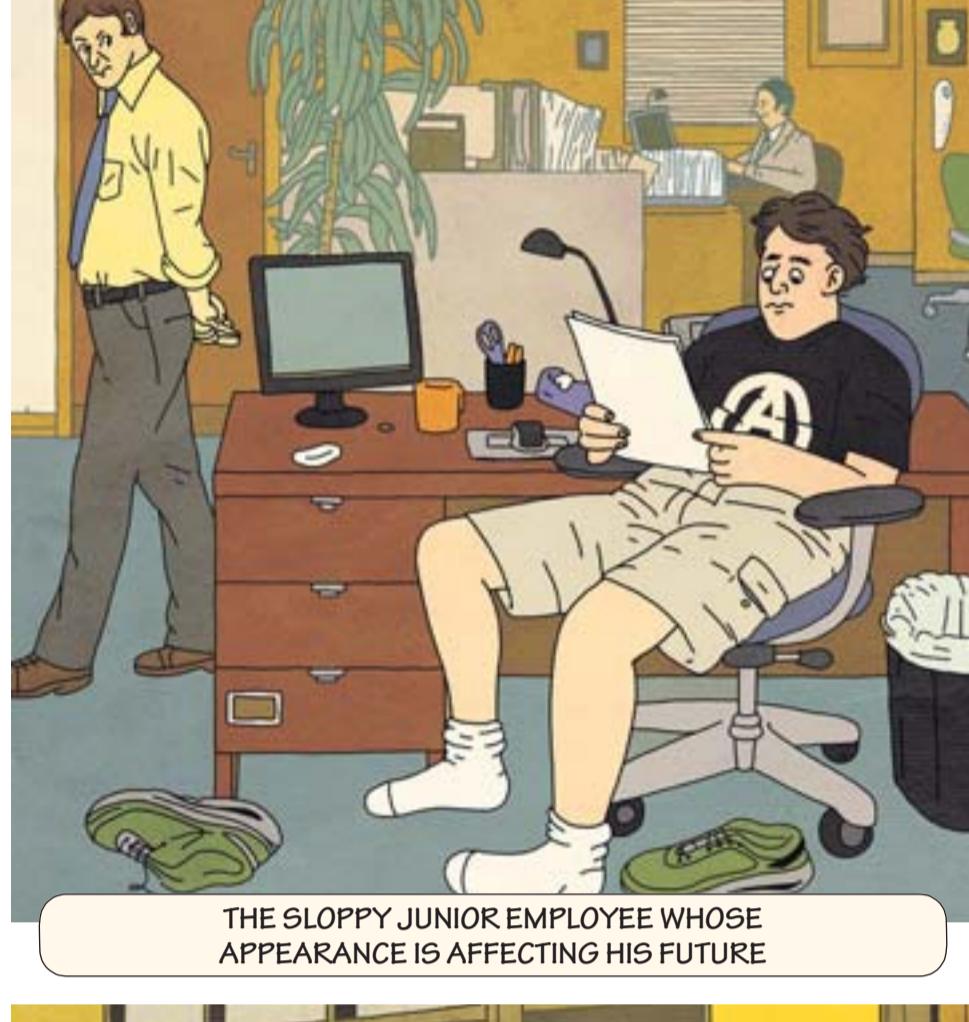
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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Saturday/Sunday, April 15 - 16, 2017 | **D1**



THE BOSS WHO NEVER GOES TIE-LESS, AND EXPECTS HIS UNDERLINGS TO DO THE SAME



THE SLOPPY JUNIOR EMPLOYEE WHOSE APPEARANCE IS AFFECTING HIS FUTURE



THE BOTOX'D CEO WHOM YOU CAN NO LONGER LOOK IN THE EYE



THE CO-WORKER WHO SHAMELESSLY COPIES YOUR STYLE

RUTU MODAN

The Office Politics of Men's Style

BY NANDINI D'SOUZA WOLFE

"ARE YOU GOING FARMING?" Not a question you want to find yourself fielding at the water cooler, but when Glenn Yarris wore light-wash denim jeans and a thick belt to work, he received exactly this reaction—from his boss. Mr. Yarris, 32, had unwittingly strayed from the uniform of dark jeans and sport-coat to which the men at Humanscale, an ergonomic furniture company in Manhattan, hewed.

When the company shifted its dress code a couple of years ago from white-collar garb to business casual, the new rules left much open to interpretation. "They told us we could wear jeans, but they didn't really specify how dark the wash had to be," said Mr. Yarris. He eventually found the sweet spot by trial and error.

A suit and tie was a cinch. But relaxed dress codes have left men tense about workwear. Here, some angsty issues and solid advice

As attire strictures have loosened in the past decade, corporate-fashion faux pas and the ensuing political fallout can be tougher to steer clear of than when tailored fare was the only thing on the menu. "As recently as five years ago, the blanket advice was you're never going to be out of place wearing a suit and tie to an interview," said Marc Cenedella, founder and CEO of Ladders, Inc., an online job-search service. "That has changed. You can be overdressed in a way that sends

the wrong message, that indicates that you are not part of the group."

With the arrival of business casual, men like Brandon Masters, senior public relations manager at Atlanta-based videogame company KontrolFreek, are forced to consider their wardrobe and grooming choices as carefully as their résumés. "I have friends who are on the finance side, but they're also in the gaming industry," said Mr. Masters. "How do you square that? Should I wear a tie? What kind of blazer? I never thought we'd talk about those things."

Though they might seem frivolous, "those things"—from facial hair to stripy socks to the darkness of your denim—can have consequences. Eccentric sartorial choices will always be noticed, observed Justin Wass, a financial executive in New York, though he finds that

Please turn to page D2

[INSIDE]

WHIMSICAL DESIGN....
lacquer and three other trends from Mi-
lan's annual furniture fair **D4**



BACK ON THE RANCH
The creamy dressing makes for a luscious
spring salad **D7**



BREAK AWAY FROM THE PACK
Guided bike tours in offbeat locales like
Myanmar and the Galápagos Islands **D9**



OPEN SEASON
These backless, petite-heeled shoes are
the surprise fashion hit of spring **D3**



STYLE & FASHION

MANAGING MEN'S DRESS-CODE ANXIETY

Continued from page D1

colleagues instinctively register what's passable and what's not: "An especially egregious faux pas will likely lead to enough ridicule that the offending item will never again see the light of day."

And though that polka dot bow tie you defiantly wear likely won't get you sent to HR, it could weigh against you if your job is in the balance. "There's a tribal element," said Mr. Cenedella. "It says, We're all going to wear the same thing, and it's going to be similar to whatever the leader wears."

Here, some real dress-code dust-ups and how to manage them.

The fresh-faced hires at work call me gramps. Do I need to dye my gray hair?

Fifty-three-year old web designer Michael Picón's thick pewter hair stands out in the youth-worshipping tech world in which he works. "When my hair was salt-and-pepper, it was distinguished, but now it's catching up with me," said Mr. Picón, who noted that his going gray coincided with realizing he was older than his bosses. But his choice to remain on the creative, versus management, side leaves him vulnerable to a stigma: "If you're not an executive at this age, you're perceived as someone from a different generation who can't keep up with tech and trends," he said.

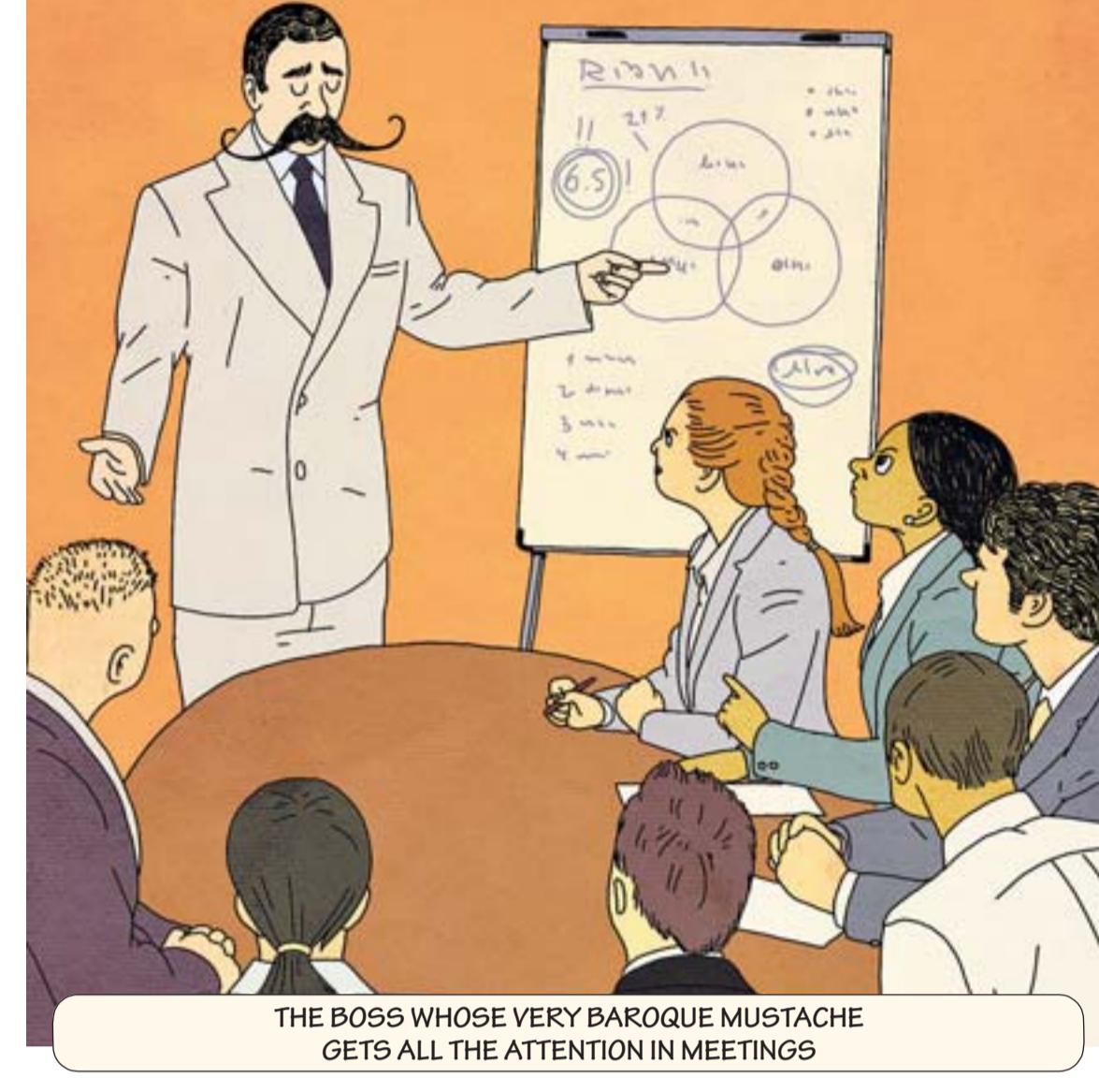
Image and wardrobe consultant José Ramón Reyes advised, "Ignore the comments and the grays. To do anything more is to look less confident." Mr. Reyes added, however: Keep the haircut modern.

Meanwhile, Mr. Picón makes sure not to conform to the stereotype. He impresses clients and colleagues with his digital agility, steering the focus away from his grays and whatever they may or may not symbolize.

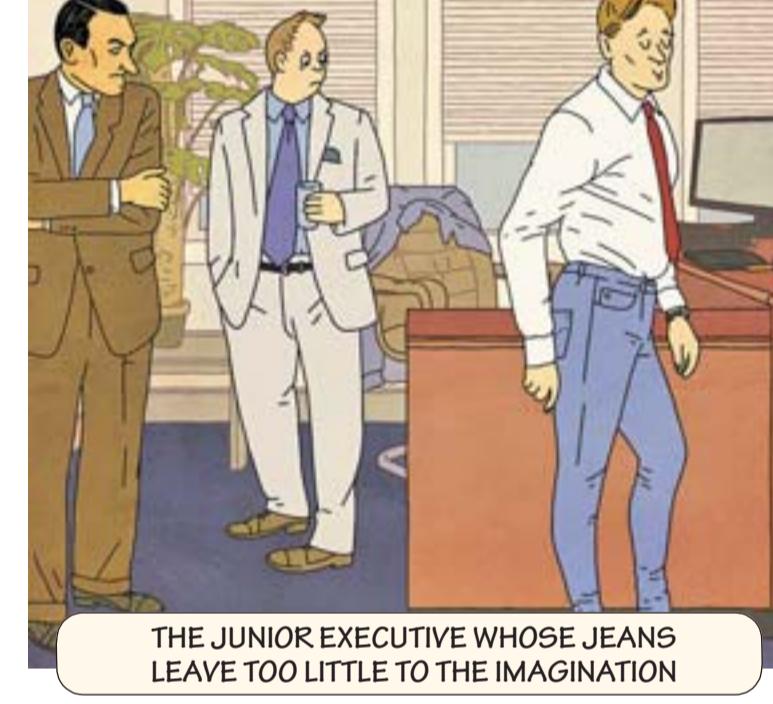
My boss dresses in impeccable clothes, but he makes three times the salary I do.

Particularly in small companies, higher-ups set the tone. "Every office I've ever worked in has followed a top-down approach," said financial executive Mr. Wass. Once the target of style-hazing himself, Humanscale's Mr. Yarris guides new staff to conform. "One entry-level guy used to wear bright combos—teal shirts with the matching tie, like a box set—and we were like, 'Absolutely not.'" At the same time, he and his fellow salesmen coached the man on dressing to represent the brand. "We don't expect someone who is entry level to buy an entire new wardrobe, but we have certain expectations."

Dan Rust, author of "Workplace Poker" and CEO of management training company Frontline Learning, refers to the old career chestnut of dressing for the job you want. If you feel any frustration at the pressure from a boss or buddy, let it go, he said. "He is doing you a favor." The career adviser suggests educating your eye at high-end shops and trying to replicate the look at less expensive stores like



THE BOSS WHOSE VERY BAROQUE MUSTACHE GETS ALL THE ATTENTION IN MEETINGS



THE JUNIOR EXECUTIVE WHOSE JEANS LEAVE TOO LITTLE TO THE IMAGINATION

Nordstrom Rack and H&M. "You should be able to dress well with only a modest hit to your budget."

Can I get away with cowboy boots?

Western footwear comes up often during business-dress seminars held by Diane Gottsman, author of "Modern Etiquette for a Better Life," who noted that cowboy boots with a suit are more acceptable in regions where such footwear is prevalent. "We don't have to change our personality, but we do have to think about our audience," she said,

whether the defiant article is a boot, a sneaker or suspenders.

Dr. Luke Luetkemeyer deals with two audiences. An orthopedic surgeon at the Midwest Orthopaedic Center in Peoria, Ill., he's famous for wearing a pair of antique tan leather boots during surgery. When colleagues jokingly ask if he's commuting on a horse, he parries that it makes it easier to find a good parking space. He also defends the solid, supportive shoes for their comfort during long surgeries as well as for the trust and relatability

they engender with his patients, some of whom are boot-wearing farmers. The lesson: If the client is happy, colleagues be damned.

I think a co-worker's appearance is damaging his chances for advancement. Should I tell him?

If delivered correctly, advice about appearance doesn't have to be unsettling or hurtful. Don't: Make the suggestion part of a PowerPoint presentation. Do: Take the offending man aside. While web designer Mr. Picón was an art director at a magazine, human resources asked him to talk to a freelancer whose body odor had garnered complaints. "He used to ingest echinacea, osha root and garlic pills," said Mr. Picón. "It was a lethal combination." The conversation, tough for both sides, yielded positive results. "He took it well because I came to him personally," said Mr. Picón. "He felt like I had his back."

It doesn't always work. Thomas Isen, 24, director of communications and development for luggage company Raden, recalls telling a friend that his jeans were too tight for the office. "If you can see the outline of your quads, that's embarrassing." The friend didn't listen, which Mr. Isen believes may have hurt him. "If you're in any industry aside from fashion and media and you dress a certain way, you'll be taken less seriously," he said.

I'm at a white-shoe firm and interviewing at a start-up. How do I balance business and casual?

THE MUSTY SMELL OF 'SUCCESS'

A formerly essential manual of how to dress for the office hasn't aged well at all

IN 1975, John T. Molloy published "Dress for Success," a manual for office attire. The book proved to be a best-seller, and at all rungs of the corporate ladder, men abided by the step-by-step guide to picking out an inoffensive suit, shirt and tie.

Yet, much like a leisure suit, some of the advice dispensed by Mr. Molloy is utterly—though rather amusingly—out of touch. A budding CEO heeding this handbook today will be greeted by snickers, not the key to the executive bathroom. Here now, a blast from boardrooms past, courtesy this once-essential manual.—Jacob Gallagher



WIDE STYLE A salesman, in 1975, wearing a polyester suit with ample lapels may have exemplified success. Not so now.

◆ Sooner or later, most of my clients ask if it is ever appropriate to wear sports jackets to the office. Some indicate that other men in their firm do. The answer is no.

◆ I would suggest that the average man pay no less than \$10.00 and no more than \$20.00 for a mass-produced shirt.

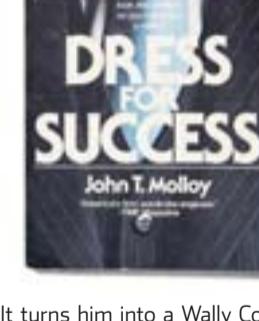
◆ If your principal business associates are over 45 years old, if you must deal frequently with people from the lower-middle class (say you are a banker or a lawyer), never wear pink or pale lavender shirts.

◆ In general, I have found that people believe that a man in a bow tie will steal.

◆ People do not trust or believe men in goatees; perhaps it's the devil image.

◆ Small men should wear attention-getting devices, including even those that I do not recommend for anyone else. A handkerchief showing from the breast pocket of the suit jacket, a diamond stickpin in this age when no one else wears them.

◆ Do not carry an umbrella! It's a death knell for the small man.



It turns him into a Wally Cox pipsqueak figure, ineffective but nice.

◆ If you are not a Southerner but you're selling in the South, never wear a polka-dot tie.

◆ The only time a pinstripe will give you trouble is when it is orange, rust or purple.

◆ With the exceptions of bankers' conferences and Wall Street offices, solid beige is probably the best single suit in any part of the country.

◆ Never wear green.

◆ The only item a man should wear around his neck is a tie—no beads, chains or medallions, regardless of their connotation or meaning.

◆ You will never, ever, as long as you live, wear a short sleeve shirt for any business purpose, no matter whether you're the office boy or the president of the company.

◆ In the most ultra-sophisticated cities, shoes with tassels, or shoes with Mr. Gucci's rather chic initials are perhaps—just possibly—acceptable for some men. Elsewhere they should be studiously avoided.

◆ Of the Iron Curtain countries, Yugoslavia is the only one that makes and exports fashionable items to any extent.

◆ Under no circumstances should a man use a cheap pen or pencil in the presence of other men, although a lot do.

◆ You can, if you are already very rich and very successful (in which case why are you reading this book), or if you desire to have an affair with an Italian contessa, wear silk shirts.

◆ The response to facial hair is almost always negative in corporate situations, and the only men who should wear it are those men who must compensate for some other weakness in their appearance or personality.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RITU MODAN; F. MARTIN RAMIN/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL (BOOK); GETTY IMAGES (SALESMAN)

STYLE & FASHION

COPYCAT

Lauren Hutton's Indigo Mood

Let the gap-toothed model's easy style inspire you to begin a love affair with the new jean skirt

BY REBECCA MALINSKY

A REFERENCE TO THE 1970s is nothing novel in fashion. About five years ago, designers began to mine the bohemian and rock'n'roll elements of the decade, and even now, floaty maxi-dresses, cotton eyelet blouses and brown suede jackets continue to line store racks.

As far as denim goes, the era's jeans (flares, high-waist straight legs) have gotten the lion's share of attention, but now the spotlight is shifting to the denim skirt. As in this 1974 image of Lauren Hutton, shot in New York for the Daily News's Sunday Magazine, the fabric, with its workwear roots, takes on feminine allure when draped around a woman's waist.

This spring, denim and ready-to-wear brands alike are showing variations on Ms. Hutton's cornflower-hued skirt. From Madewell's button-fly pencil and Levi's patch-pocket A-line to Chloé's light wash, all share a hint of the denim-obsessed decade.

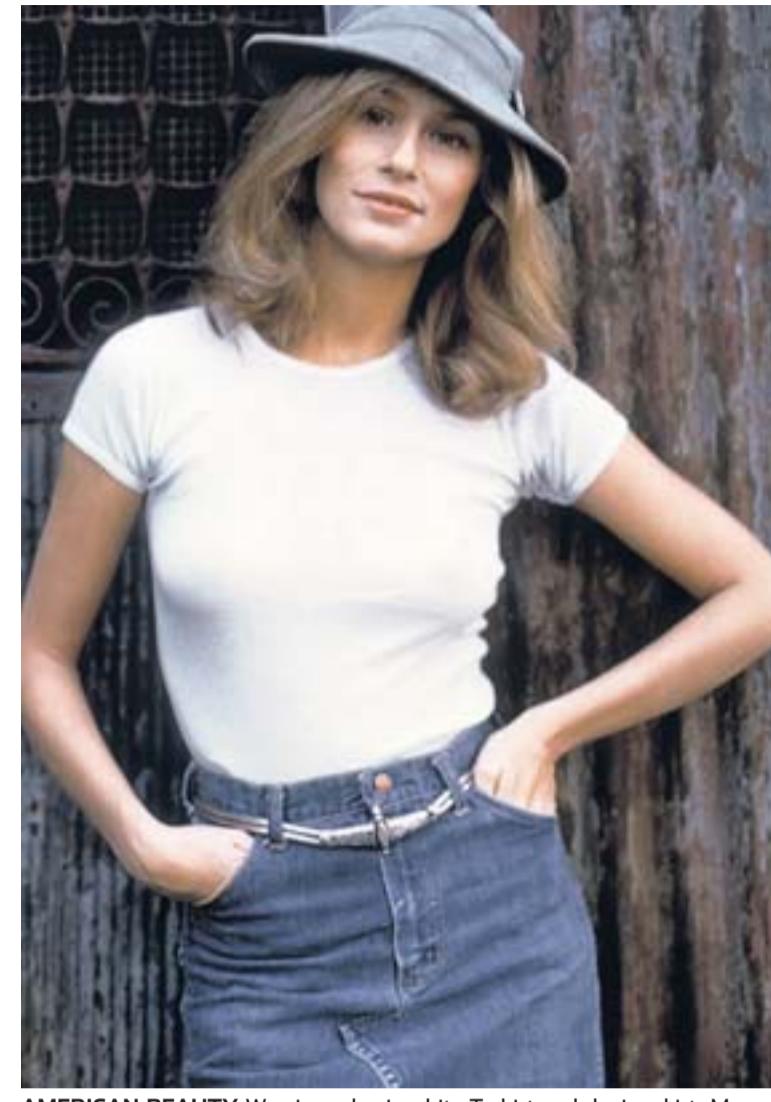
The lingering influence of the era is understandable. "The '70s were one of the first times women wore T-shirts and trainers and

denim and casual clothes," said Jessica Lawrence, head of design and brand for M.i.h Jeans, a London-based denim brand. "Dressing was so formal up until the late '60s." Fittingly, the decade's icons like Jane Birkin, Mariel Hemingway, Ali MacGraw and Lauren Hutton had the sort of breezily bewitching beauty that could make jeans and other casual kit as elegant as haute couture.

As for how to wear the skirt, Ms. Hutton as pictured here is an excellent starting point. "Who doesn't want to look like Lauren Hutton," said New York fashion consultant Gretchen Gunlocke Fenton. "That photo has a timeless look that's cool and has a bit of sex appeal without being obvious."

Ms. Gunlocke Fenton loves denim skirts for their combination dressy and casual sensibility. She wears them with a pressed men's shirt and flat leather sandals from K. Jacques. "I like that look when it's a little cleaned up but still has a thrown-on vibe."

Simplicity rules, both when designing and wearing a jean skirt. "If you think of Lauren Hutton or Jane Birkin, you think of a denim skirt that sits at the waist with a simple A-line," said M.i.h's Ms.



AMERICAN BEAUTY Wearing a basic white T-shirt and denim skirt, Ms. Hutton, here in 1974, epitomized the best of simple stateside style.

Jessica Lawrence, who always offers at least one denim skirt per season. This spring, however, M.i.h has three. None is overwrought.

Caroline Maguire, fashion director of e-commerce site Shopbop, advocates the denim skirt's ability to multitask for both work and weekend wardrobes. At the office,

said Ms. Maguire, "you wear it with something a bit more understated. You switch it up on the weekend." Come Saturday, Ms. Maguire wears her denim skirt with a hoodie and Golden Goose sneakers. "I still feel pulled-together because I'm not wearing a sweatshirt," she said. "I'm wearing a denim skirt."



Chloé Skirt, \$695,
net-a-porter.com



Stella McCartney Skirt, \$465,
shopbop.com

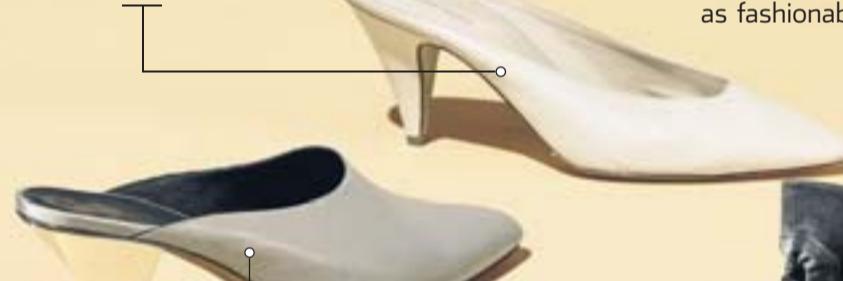


M.i.h Jeans Skirt, \$265, net-a-porter.com

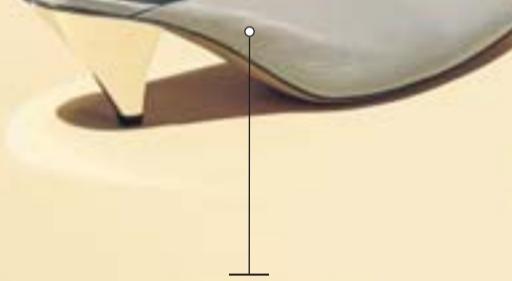
FAST FIVE

GET SHORTY

\$495, Mansur Gavriel,
212-477-4093



\$870, Céline,
212-535-3703



Once thought of as fusty, old-fashioned and low on style, kitten-heel mules now cast a long shadow as fashionable women's favorite shoe

\$2,090, The Row,
212-755-2017



\$625, Sportmax,
212-674-1817



\$506, Rachel Comey,
212-334-0455



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DESIGN & DECORATING

5 Best-in-Show Trends at the Milan Fair

The annual Salone del Mobile furniture show arguably ranks as design's most important. Here, the currents that emerged this year

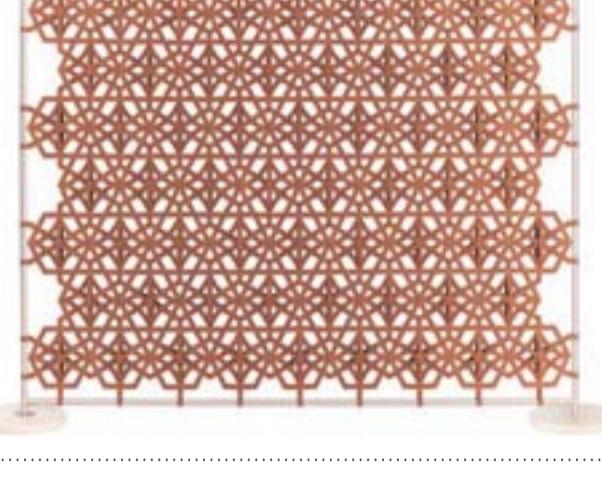
BY SARAH MEDFORD

The Milan furniture fair, the Italian city's 56-year-old rite of spring, is a jam that keeps getting bigger and noisier by the year. Is Salone the new Burning Man? If so, is that a good thing? Milan was chaotic but vivacious last week, wooing visitors with sunshine, wisteria and boatloads of Easter candy. The new products on view, many of them prototypes that will go into production for 2018, had a warmth and spirited intelligence that the public, including critics and seasoned buyers, fell for hard. Trend-

spotting between more than 2,000 exhibitors at the Salone del Mobile trade show and installations throughout Milan proper felt like riding two skateboards at once, but certain tendencies emerged. Some, such as kaleidoscopic color, rocking chairs and shiny stone, were superficial but fun. Others were more meaningful. Designers took sustainability new places (Max Lamb's benches for Kvadrat, made of Solid Textile Board, a recycled fabric product from Really, and the Bonotto company's tapestries woven from castoff polyester) and rebooted bygone handcrafts like caning, lacquerwork and embroidery. These five trends might make it into your own living room next year.

◀ Fashionable Furniture

Clothing fixings like straps, buckles, buttons and embroidery showed up on furnishings of all sorts. Charlie Ferrer, an interior designer in New York, took one look at Marcel Wanders's screen of artfully criss-crossed leather for Louis Vuitton's Objets Nomades Collection (left) and thought of dressmaking. "It had the richness of Islamic architecture but also the simplicity and delicacy of contemporary fashion," he said. "It would be easy to use in a thoughtfully layered room." Elsewhere around town, Johan Lindstén turned out a chair for Cappellini with a pouncing lion stitched, Gucci bomber-jacket style, on its back; and Nilufar gallery showed Sartorial Tables by Gupica Design that were edged in marquetry mimicking alpine needlework. Diamond Screen, about \$30,500, Louis Vuitton, 212-872-2000



▲ Fun Home

Just when we need it, whimsy is popping up all over the design world. Not the lighthearted poetry of Lalanne sheep or the jokey radicalism of Gufram's lip-shaped sofa but a genuine sense of childlike playfulness. Dimore Studio outlined its outdoor metal chairs in fanciful scalloped edging and gold balls. Boris Klimek's Lollipop pendant lights for Lasvit (above) captured the treacly shine and candy-colored appeal of their edible counterparts with an added dollop of technical wizardry: The light source seems suspended inside a pool of melty glass but can be accessed through the sticklike base. For industrial designer Jaime Hayón, whimsy is a constant. His carpets for Nanimarquina mixed doodles with tribal themes in plush, hand-tufted wool. "Serious people like bankers buy my things," Mr. Hayón said. "They're looking for opposition to the serious world they live in."

Lollipop Pendant Lights, from \$2,650 each, Lasvit, 212-219-3043



▲ Sexy Sofas

Couches with fetching, often asymmetrical shapes intrigued international buyers at this year's fair—big news in Milan, the home of the cookie-cutter sectional. Patricia Urquiola and her new sofa for Cassina, Floe Insel (above), led the way. The modular seating, shaped like an ice formation, can be configured in any number of ways. Its design suits how we live now, wrote design critic Felix Burrichter in the Cassina literature: "Rooms with no hurdles in a space without bounds." In other words, open living areas can accommodate such soft sculpture. Tacchini introduced Roma by Jonas Wagell, a lion of a sofa with an extended paw, and Ischia by PearsonLloyd, a triad of stone-shaped poufs on sleek marble feet. Konstantin Grcic's Brut sofa for Magis had a horizontal cylinder back in electric blue that made it look like a cozy take on gym equipment. Floe Insel Sofa, from \$5,030, preorder starting May 20 at Cassina, 800-770-3568

▼ Lacquered Up

The ubiquitous finish in Milan this year had to be lacquer, or a look-alike rendered in synthetic materials (real lacquer comes of natural tree sap applied in multiple coats—very time consuming, very costly). Hermès introduced small octagonal boxes made of the real deal in luminous shades of blue (left), green and saffron, accessorized with leather bridle straps. Living Divani offered up metal occasional tables with red or blue synthetic lacquered tops; Giorgetti's 10-foot-long Blade dining table in a shiny blackberry finish was a standout. Said interior and product designer India Mahdavi, who showed new work with Louis Vuitton, "Lacquer makes a great contrast with matte surfaces—dark woods like walnut, or velvet fabrics." Octagonal Boxes (available early 2018), price upon request, Hermès, 800-441-4488



▲ Rust in the Wind

New York's Apparatus Studio filled its Milan showroom with dusky shades of red last week to match its new collection of lacquer-topped resin tables (above). "Rust, ox-blood and cinnabar are the colors of music in a minor key, enveloping and seductive," said firm co-founder Gabriel Hendifar. The look referenced "Yves Saint Laurent's Opium perfume bottle, Chinese Deco, Eileen Gray lacquer screens," Mr. Hendifar noted—style cues firmly lodged in

the 1930s and '70s. At Hermès, display cases painted a lively paprika held tabletop objects in deep greens and mustards; that color trio cropped up relentlessly throughout the week, with rust delivering the same blend of earthiness and sophistication that tanned leather provides. In the Molteni showroom, umber velvet covered a reissued, circa-1950 Gio Ponti armchair with brass-tipped feet. Even on a beige carpet, it was a killer. Tables, from \$6,100 each, Apparatus Studio, 646-527-9732

FAST FIVE

Ferm Living
Mini Mint Dot
Basket, \$34,
burkedecor.com

PUT ALL YOUR EGGS IN...

...these charmingly designed, bunny-friendly baskets

Swing Bolga Basket, \$30, bellalunatoys.com

Mint Wire Basket Kit, \$10, worldmarket.com

Raffia Oval Basket, \$8, jamaligarden.com

Bunny, \$38, malegusa.com; Easter Sweets, from \$14, all available at deananddeluca.com

Yellow Chick Easter Basket, \$29, landofnod.com

DESIGN & DECORATING

Designing Children

13 architects and interiors pros recall the décor stunts of their youth

"As a teenager in the late 1980s, I was super into psychedelic stuff. In our house in San Diego I drew giant magic mushrooms and caterpillars and song lyrics like 'I see a red door and I want to paint it black' all over my walls, which were wallpapered from my childhood. I was shipped off to reform school shortly after."

—Shanan Campanaro,
designer, Brooklyn, N.Y.

"Without discussion or permission, I dismantled hundreds of pairs of costume earrings (old inventory from my dad's retail business), removing all the colored 'jewels.' Then, one by one I affixed them to our big living-room picture window. It was not what one would expect to see in a 1920s Brooklyn ranch house. My parents freaked out a bit at first but after a while started showing it off to friends and family."

—Joe Nahern, designer, New York

"In high school, in 2003, I went through my mom's huge selection of CDs and taped them backward to the walls of my bedroom in Bethesda, Md., so the room looked like the inside of a disco ball. I managed to do three quarters of the room before she caught me and had a complete meltdown. About half of the CDs were ruined when I peeled off the tape."

—Julia Haney Montanez,
designer, New York

"We lived in a rural area of Maryland, surrounded by cow pastures

and cornfields. When I was about 10, I was obsessed with sand terrariums and plants. I stuccoed and painted the walls of my room a sandy beige, then painted brown and burnt-orange horizontal stripes all the way around. I turned an old ladder and some boards into shelves, where I displayed my ferns and sand terrariums. I moved all the furniture out of the room and had my mattress, turntable, records and a few lamps on the floor, which I'd covered with a woven straw rug. I referred to it as my apartment."

—Todd Nickey, designer,
Los Angeles

"At 10, I staged mock weddings and funerals in my grandmother's back garden, in Pennsylvania. I'd drape a tablecloth over a box and make casket sprays for it. At real funerals I attended, I never liked that the flowers were put in a pile. Afterward, I would return to the cemetery and make them organized and pretty."

—David Monn, event designer,
New York

"When I was 12 or 13, my parents nixed the idea of painting my bedroom, in Long Island, the brown, orange and avocado of my braided rug. After school one day, while they were on a four-day trip, I headed to Sears for the paint. The following evening I eagerly applied asymmetrical, overlapping patches of the aforementioned colors. The next morning I awoke to one of the ugliest sights imaginable, made a beeline to Sears when classes let out and spent all night re-



JOHN S. DYKES

painting. Years later my parents told me they'd clocked me when they returned, bit their lips and laughed themselves to sleep."

—Alan Tanksley, designer,
New York

"Because I was the only boy in a family of sisters in a two-bedroom home, my father partitioned off a corner of the living room of our West Virginia house for me. One Sunday when I was 7, I feigned illness and stayed home to reproduce a Parisian room I'd seen in a magazine. I stapled sheets of the local newspaper in a floor-to-ceiling grid on 'my' walls, then covered them with wallpaper glue so the back sides bled through. I was grounded for two weeks, but the paper was there for a few years."

—Tim Campbell, designer,
Los Angeles

"My bedroom, in Milwaukee, overflowed with lovely trinkets

from family travels. So in sixth grade, when my parents were away for a long weekend, I and an exchange student staying with us dismantled and carried upstairs a 7-foot-tall-by-8-foot-wide bookshelf from our living room. When I asked my returning parents how they liked it, they were speechless. But they realized quite quickly the living room looked better without it."

—Ginger White, designer, Chicago

"At about 13, I decided—and convinced my sister to collaborate—to connect our two rooms by a passageway through the closets. That involved drilling and using various tools appropriated from my father's workbench. I concealed the progress with Wizard of Oz posters on both sides. The 'work' wasn't discovered until the house, in Newport Beach, was on the market about 10 years later."

—Raun Thorp, architect,
Los Angeles

"My mom and I bought a hideous used desk and dresser when I was 11, in suburban San Francisco, but I painted the whole thing black and applied cow-print contact paper to all the drawers. It was rather 'Memphis Milano' and coordinated well with my white lacquered bunk bed and turquoise and purple knickknacks. My mom was cool with it, although it was definitely not her style."

—Keren Richter, designer,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

"I demanded a round bed at age 13. I wanted it centered in the room under a batik tent. This was 1975, so understandable, of course. The bed lasted in the middle of the room for about a week. I hadn't thought through the whole no-headboard thing. But the bed, even against the wall, was a big hit among my girl friends."

—Adam Rolston, architect,
New York

"I figured out at the age of 7 that if I placed washcloths under the legs of my bedroom furniture I could move it without a sound. At age 10, I started on two friends' bedrooms, then expanded into their living rooms and dining rooms, without consent or permission. I was banned from both of their homes without parental supervision."

—Tom Stringer, designer, Chicago

"I was fascinated by a closet under the stairs of my parents' weekend home. It had beautiful pine cladding on three walls and exposed brick on the last. I absconded with old porcelains and books of my parents' and added seashells and driftwood I collected from the seashore. I could spend hours in there styling the shelves I had installed. I was 4."

—Phillip Thomas, designer,
New York

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EATING & DRINKING

MEGA MEAL

Dream-Come-True Veal Stew

When chef Daniel Rose reopened the beloved Paris bistro Chez la Vieille a few months ago, he realized a longtime goal. And he knew from the start that this creamy, comforting braise had to be on the menu

BY ALEXANDER LOBRANO

The conversation turned to *blanquette de veau* almost immediately as Daniel Rose explained how he'd written the menu at Chez la Vieille, the legendary Paris bistro he reopened last October. "It reminds me of those soft flannel blankets you use to wrap up a newborn baby," said the Chicago-born chef. "It's just the most comforting, consoling, gentle, happy dish I know. So it was always going to be on my menu, and not just because it was a long-running favorite on the bistro's original menu."

The appeal of this stew of tender veal, baby onions, button mushrooms and carrots braised in a velvety cream sauce will, for me, always be personal. As I stepped inside Chez la Vieille on a cold morning recently, the mingling scents of simmering beef stock and shallots sautéing in butter shot me back 30 years to another icy day, when I'd visited this same restaurant for the first time. Then it was still owned and run by its famously ornery founder, Adrienne Biasin, one of the best bistro cooks in France. From the moment I sat down, Ms. Biasin teased me mercilessly about my bad French, my clothing, everything. The final dart: when she asked if I was still a virgin.

"Oh, well, I think I'm probably just as much a virgin as you are," I shot back at her—and then blushed at my own rudeness. But she loved it, cackling and patting me on the back. (From that day forth, she always called me "mon garçon virgène.") Then she returned with a cast-iron casserole and thumped it on the table. As she lifted the lid, through a cloud of fragrant steam I peered at the ivory-colored sauce dotted with orange flecks of carrot, pale cubes of veal. "This is my way of saying I'm sorry," she said. "Now can we be friends?"

Mr. Rose tracked down a copy of his predecessor's out-of-print cookbook, "La Table d'Adrienne," for reference when he began his project to bring back Chez la Vieille. (The name translates as At the Old Lady's Place.) After Ms. Biasin retired, the business had cycled through a series of different chefs and owners and then closed for three years. Sitting at the bar in the ground-floor dining room of the duplex bistro, Mr. Rose said, "You know, all I've ever really wanted was a bistro. So this is just a dream."

Mr. Rose, 39, now has three restaurants in Paris, and one, his superb French restaurant Le Coucou, in New York. "I'm in love with la cuisine bourgeoise," he said, referring to the traditional dressed-up French cooking espoused by the famous 19th-century chef Auguste Escoffier. "This lush, wonderful cooking had sort of been pushed aside in Paris, and I wanted to bring it back."

Mastering French cooking isn't



Chez la Vieille Blanquette de Veau

ACTIVE TIME: 1 hour TOTAL TIME: 2½ hours SERVES: 4-6

For the veal:

- 3 sprigs flat-leaf parsley
- 3 sprigs thyme
- 2 fresh bay leaves
- 2½ pounds veal shoulder cut in 1½ inch cubes
- 2 white onions stuck with

5 whole cloves each

- 2 carrots, peeled and chopped into 1-inch pieces
- 1 stalk of celery, chopped into 1-inch pieces
- 1 leek, cut into ½-inch

rounds

- Coarse sea salt

For the garnish:

- 6 tablespoons butter
- ½ pound pearl onions, peeled

Salt

- Sugar
- ⅔ pound small button mushrooms, trimmed

Juice of a half lemon

For the velouté:

2 egg yolks

- 1½ cups heavy cream
- 6 tablespoons butter
- 2½ ounces rice flour
- Salt and white pepper
- Granulated sugar
- Freshly grated nutmeg

1. Make bouquet garni: Bundle parsley, thyme and bay leaves, and secure with kitchen twine. Set aside.
2. Prepare veal: In a stock pot, cover meat with water and bring to a simmer over medium heat. Blanch 2 minutes, drain and discard water. Return meat to pot and cover completely with water, bring to a simmer, add vegetables and bouquet garni, and simmer over medium-low heat until veal is tender, 1½ hours. Use a slotted spoon to remove veal and carrots, and set aside. Discard remaining vegetables.

Continue simmering cooking liquid until reduced to a rich stock, 10 minutes. Season with salt to taste.

3. Make garnish: In a saucepan, melt 3 tablespoons butter. Add pearl onions and a pinch each of salt and sugar. Add water until onions are just covered. Cook over medium heat until onions are tender but still firm, 30 minutes. In a bowl, toss mushrooms with lemon juice. In a sauté pan, melt remaining butter. Add mushrooms and cook over medium heat until tender, 10 minutes.

4. Make velouté: Whisk together yolks and cream. In a casserole over medium heat, melt butter. Whisk in flour. Cook, whisking, to make a light roux, 1 minute. Whisk in 4 cups reserved stock and a pinch each of salt, white pepper, sugar and nutmeg, and cook over medium-low heat 5 minutes. Add veal, mushrooms, pearl onions and reserved carrots. Stir in cream-yolk mixture. Simmer 1 minute, taking care not to break sauce. Serve with white rice, if you like.

—Adapted from Daniel Rose of Chez la Vieille, Paris

just about learning how to bard a roast or fillet a fish, however. A steely command of Gallic technique is essential, but it's also about learning to decrypt the emotional intentions in every great French dish.

Ever since my first meal at Spring—Mr. Rose's small temple to good ingredients that opened, in its original location, just five minutes up the road from my own front door on the

Right Bank in 2006—I've admired this chef's historical and psychic fluency in these terms and also watched it grow and deepen.

Now the waiter arrived with a small cast-iron casserole. "I think we need a glass of wine here, don't we?" Mr. Rose said—clearly loving the mischief of flouting the puritanical codes of appropriate drinking we'd both grown up with as much

as he did a glass of good Morgan at 11 a.m. He lifted the lid from the casserole and spooned some blanquette de veau onto white rice flecked with roasted almond slivers in two small china bowls.

Mr. Rose's blanquette de veau was more refined than what Adrienne Biasin had once served; he had, of course, learned to make it from the outside looking in, as a for-

eigner. But the exquisitely subtle flavor was the same. It elicited from me an adjective I would never have used to describe Madame Biasin's cooking: poignant. Mr. Rose's blanquette showed a shy but eager desire to please. This, along with a certain elegance of technique, made it profoundly satisfying on a blustery spring morning at the blessedly reborn Chez la Vieille.



F. MARTIN RAMIREZ/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

THE NAME MAY not roll right off the tongue, but don't let that stand between you and sorghum. The South's version of maple syrup, sorghum syrup comes from drought-resistant sorghum grass, which arrived from Africa in the 1850s and also produces an edible grain. Thick and sweet like molasses, the syrup has a toasty, nutty flavor but with a bright, slightly sour edge—you might even call it a twang—that cuts through the sweetness for a remarkably complex flavor. For you health nuts, it also contains iron, calcium and plenty of potassium. Before the invention of vitamin supplements, according to the National Sweet Sorghum Pro-

ducers and Processors Association, doctors often prescribed patients a daily dose of sorghum syrup.

In many communities in the South and Appalachia, sorghum-making is an annual fall event. Families haul out a big cauldron and simmer the juice extracted from the grass over an open fire until it cooks down to a sticky, amber liquid. It's an all-day project well worth the trouble, said chef Travis Milton, who plans to open Shovel & Pick, an Appalachian restaurant, in Bristol, Tenn., this fall. "It appeals to the Appalachian palate. We love sour and nuttiness," he said. "But also, we're stubborn."

At trendy restaurants

across the South, chefs are cooking with sorghum to telegraph their embrace of local, traditional ingredients. By far my favorite example is Asheville, N.C., chef Katie Button's chicken butter. The luscious spread is nothing more than chicken fat whipped with a touch of sorghum—proof this syrup pairs deliciously with just about anything. —Jane Black

Where to Buy Southern favorite Muddy Pond is made by a Mennonite family in Tennessee (\$9 for 16-ounce jug, muddypondsorghum.com). Kentucky's Bourbon Barrel Foods offers a barrel-aged version (\$12 for 8-ounce tin, bourbonbarrelfoods.com).

GAME CHANGER

DRIZZLE WITH A DRAWL

A Southern staple, sorghum syrup brings nutty, complex sweetness to everything from biscuits to vinaigrettes

EATING & DRINKING

ON WINE LETTIE TEAGUE



Push Past Pinot Grigio: Italy's Unsung Whites

Italian red wines and Italian white wines seem to exist in two separate worlds. The reds are sought-after, prestigious and often high-priced. The whites are mostly an after-thought. Ask most wine drinkers to name an Italian white (save for Pinot Grigio) and you'll be met with blank stares. Even those passionate about reds like Brunello and Barolo rarely show the same affection for Arneis and Pigato; often, they don't even know what they are.

One reason may be the relative lack of celebrated names; most Italian white wines are priced and styled for easy drinking. In the seminal 1982 guide "Italian Wine," Victor Hazan noted, "What's absent from the spectrum of dry Italian whites are examples that match the power, fullness and intensity of a few expensive [white] Burgundies and their counterparts, the California Chardonnays." For a long time, the Italian whites available in the U.S. were primarily mass-produced brands like Corvo Bianco, Bolla Soave and Fontana Candida—bland wines that created an image of mediocrity that's been hard to erase.

Much has changed. The big-brand wines improved. Bolla, for example, began altering winemaking and vineyard techniques in 2009 to produce a more interesting Soave. Around the same time—and earlier in some regions—talented small producers began turning out wines full of character, from little-known native grapes they rediscovered or revived. Yet a rise in profile for Italian whites has yet to occur.

In retail stores, Italian reds are granted multiple sections, with shelves subdivided into regions such as Piedmont and Tuscany, while Italian whites are lumped together in a single section. Even at Eataly Vino, an all-Italian wine store in New York, the selection skews 80% red—a ratio determined by shoppers' preferences, according to general manager Leonard Rankin. He added that some of their wine-club members even request that their monthly allotments be limited to red.

Mr. Rankin has introduced Eataly Vino customers to many lesser-



from the Grosjean Frères winery. I found the 2014 Grosjean Petite Arvine Rovettaz (\$25) a lush, textured white with more than a passing resemblance to Pinot Gris.

South of Valle d'Aosta, along Italy's northwestern coast in Liguria, the Pigato grape and its genetic cousin Vermentino are the stars. Pigato expresses itself nowhere better than in the Riviera Ligure di Ponente region. Wines made with this grape range from medium to full bodied, and from floral with a citrus note, like the 2015 Bruna Pigato Le Russeghe, to a leaner example such as the 2015 Terre Bianche Pigato, reminiscent of a vibrant village Chablis. (Both were good buys at \$17 and \$20 respectively.)

On the opposite coast in the Marche and Abruzzo regions, the white grape of note is Pecorino—and yes, it's a grape as well as a cheese—though even wine producers in other parts of Italy may not know it. A few years ago a famous Super Tuscan producer corrected me when I called Pecorino a grape, to the general merriment of the table. (Thanks to a quick Google search the last laugh was mine.) A pleasantly tangy note animates this citrusy white—especially the 2015 Tiberio Pecorino (\$18), from a family in Abruzzo whose first Pecorino vintage was just 13 years ago.

In the south, in addition to the aforementioned Falanghina in Campania, Grillo is the grape of Sicily and the fortified wine Marsala.

Grillo almost disappeared a few decades ago when producers ripped out vines in favor of grapes easier to grow. Thanks largely to Marsala producer Marco de Bartoli, a dry style of Grillo debuted in the 1990s. His 2015 Marco de Bartoli Vignaverde Grillo (\$22) stood out among the examples I tried: full-bodied and rich with excellent acidity and a pleasing bitter note.

These are just a handful of the hundreds of Italian white grapes worth a search. And who knows? If enough wine drinkers go looking for them, perhaps wine retailers will add a few more sections to their Italian-white shelves.

► Email Lettie at wine@wsj.com.

known whites, including Pigato from the Liguria region—at its best, a lively and aromatic white. In fact, he noted with seeming pride, "We have more Pigatos than Pinot Grigios. We're that kind of store." He hand-sells the wines to shoppers. "I'm talking with them just like I'm talking to you," he said as we surveyed the store's multiple shelves of white wine. (Even at 20%, Eataly Vino carries more Italian whites than any other store I know.)

As Filippo Rondelli of Terre Bianche, a top Pigato producer in Liguria, noted in an email, the grape requires a "professional taster" to describe it—and they aren't always on hand when you need them. I recently observed a well-meaning, clueless waiter at an Italian restaurant in Carmel, Calif., trying to explain Falanghina, a similarly unsung white from the Campania region, to two women. "It's kind of oaky," he

said about the decidedly mineral, floral white grape. When the women pressed him for a further description, he suggested they try a Sauvignon Blanc from California instead.

I included the northern Pigato and southern Falanghina grapes in my recent tasting of whites across Italy, as well as other key varieties from other parts of the boot.

In the north, I focused partly on Arneis, one of the most important white grapes in Piedmont, sometimes called the "white Nebbiolo." According to Luca Currado Vietti of Vietti winery, only a few Arneis vines remained in Piedmont by the late 1960s. But his father, Alfredo Currado, so loved the fragrant white grape whose name means "little rascal" that he planted more and produced a wine that won the praise of Italian critics. Today Arneis is one of the most popular

white wines in Italy, said Mr. Currado Vietti. His family's 2015 Vietti Roero Arneis (\$20) tasted soft and fruity but still lively.

Another northerly Italian wine region, Valle d'Aosta, turns out sev-

Small producers began turning out wines full of character, from little-known native grapes they rediscovered or revived.

eral notable white grapes, including my favorite among those I sampled for this story, Petite Arvine. Technically Swiss, the grape grows in Italy, too, and produces wines of uncommon richness and concentration, particularly those

OENOFILE // WHITE WINES FROM ITALY, READY FOR THEIR CLOSE-UP



2015 Tiberio Pecorino \$18

In this 2015 bottling, the Abruzzo-based Tiberio family turned out a terrific example of the native grape Pecorino (from pecora, or "sheep"). It's a medium-bodied white with a bright acidity and a decidedly saline note.



2014 Grosjean Frères Petite Arvine Vigne Rovettaz \$25

The Grosjean family of the Valle d'Aosta region produces a wide range of notable wines from native varieties, including this lush, textured, lees-fermented white from the native Petite Arvine grape.



2015 Vietti Roero Arneis \$20

The Vietti family almost single-handedly saved Arneis from extinction in the 1960s; today the soft, fragrant Piedmontese variety is one of Italy's most popular. This round, elegant white is marked by peach, citrus and floral notes.



2015 Terre Bianche Pigato Riviera Ligure di Ponente \$24

The Pigato ("freckled") grape finds its greatest expression in Liguria's Riviera di Ponente subregion and at the Terre Bianche estate. This mineral white has a racy acidity and a wonderfully savory note.



2015 Marco de Bartoli Vignaverde Grillo \$20

Sicily's native Grillo grape is traditionally used in fortified wines such as Marsala. De Bartoli pioneered the dry style of Grillo in the 1990s. This bright, lively white has pronounced aromas of citrus and almond.

SLOW FOOD FAST SATISFYING AND SEASONAL FOOD IN ABOUT 30 MINUTES

Cabbage Salad With Shaved Carrots, Anchovies and Fiore Sardo



The Chef

Edouardo Jordan

His Restaurant

Salare, in Seattle,

Wash.

What He's Known For

Big-hearted Italian

cooking, classical

French rigor

and Southern

hospitality

IN A FEW weeks Edouardo Jordan will open his second Seattle restaurant, JuneBaby, a loving tribute to the South and the classic dishes the Florida native grew up on. Think fried chicken Sundays, smoked brisket Fridays, stewed okra, black-eyed peas, collards and, of course, coleslaw.

Believe it or not, that last dish was the inspiration for this recipe, the chef's third Slow Food Fast contribution. You'd hardly

mistake the refreshing salad for the mayonnaise melange scooped onto plates at cafeterias across the South; it's more in line with the refined, Italian-inflected fare on offer at Mr. Jordan's flagship restaurant, Salare. Yet the familiar elements of slaw—cabbage and carrots—anchor this

recipe, too, albeit with the invigorating addition of tangy fiore sardo cheese. The crowning glory, a cool and creamy ranch dressing, gets a big flavor boost from

minced anchovies and tarragon. "Hidden Valley [dressing] was my favorite as a kid," Mr. Jordan said, though here he opts for homemade. "This is my fancified way to look at American coleslaw."

Perfected at Salare, this ranch will also dress the old-school slaw at JuneBaby. "A while back, I realized there are certain ingredients I didn't have access to growing up that make a ranch taste so good," he said. "Adding the anchovy for umami flavor helped separate my dressing from the rest. Then there's the buttermilk for tang, and the herbs, which you need to cut through the richness."

The salad's a delicious example of the way Mr. Jordan's Southern sensibility informs everything he does, even after years of training in another idiom. Or, as he more plainly put it, "I always go back to the nostalgic." —Kitty Greenwald

TOTAL TIME: 15 minutes SERVES: 4

4 tablespoons mayonnaise
4 tablespoons buttermilk
15 chives, finely chopped
8 olive oil-packed anchovies, drained, half minced and half chopped
Kosher salt and freshly

ground black pepper
1 tablespoon tarragon leaves, finely chopped
1 teaspoon muscatel or Sherry vinegar
½ lemon
½ head green cabbage, cut

into bite-size pieces
½ head red cabbage, cut into bite-size pieces
4 medium carrots, shaved lengthwise
½ cup shaved fiore sardo or Manchego cheese

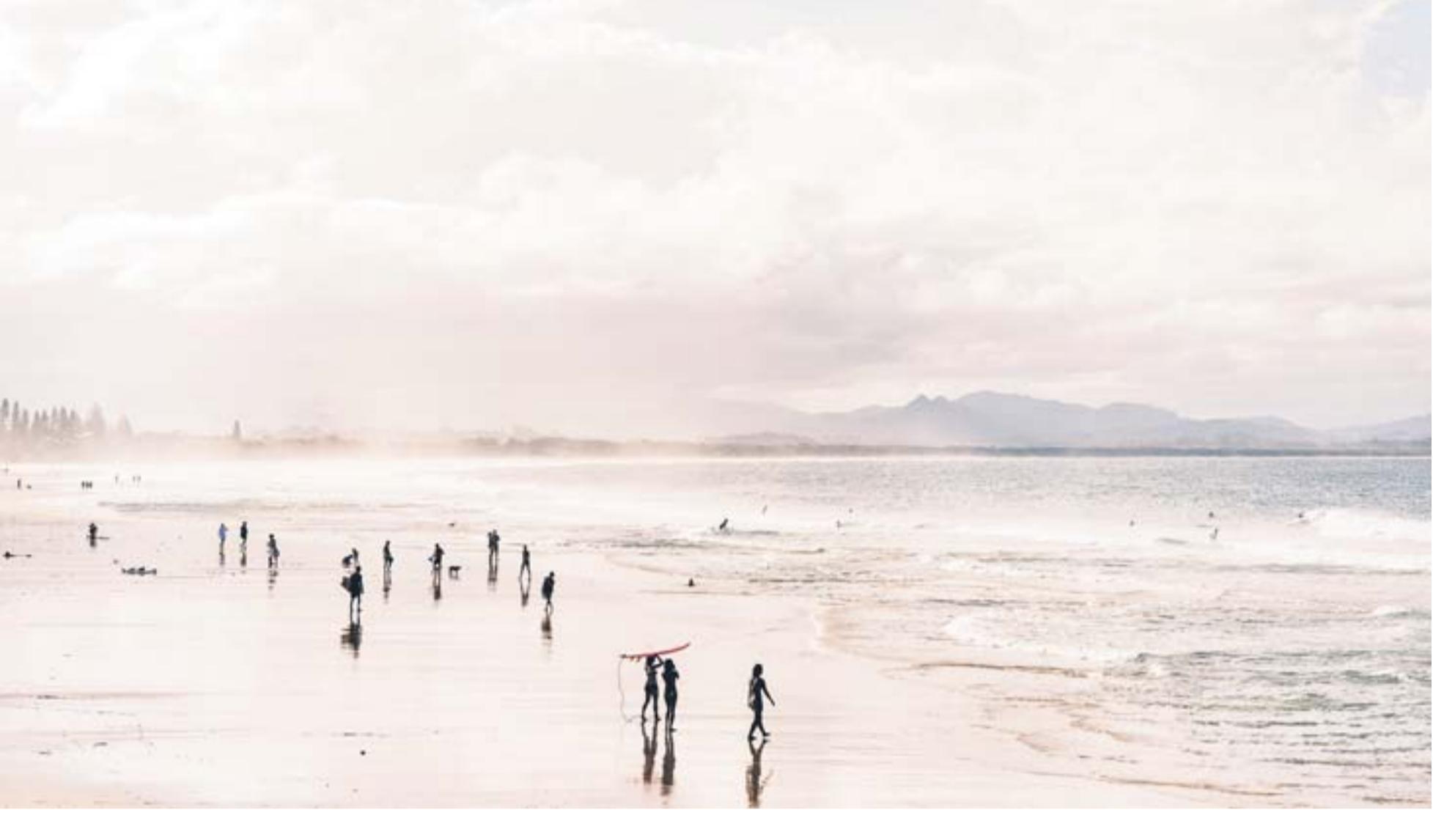
1. Make dressing: In a medium bowl, whisk together mayonnaise, buttermilk, chives, minced anchovies, a pinch each of salt and pepper, tarragon and vinegar. Adjust seasoning with lemon juice and more salt to taste. Set dressing aside.

2. In a large salad bowl, toss cabbages together with carrots and chopped anchovies. Season with a pinch of salt and toss again to combine. Gently toss in cheese. Just before serving, generously drizzle dressing over everything and serve.



YES, YOU MAYO The deep umami flavor and bracing tang of this salad will give you a whole new respect for ranch dressing.

ADVENTURE & TRAVEL



LAUREN BAMFORD FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

From Hippie to Haute

In Byron Bay, a free-spirited beach town on Australia's east coast, visitors are lapping up the new high-end offerings

BY GEORGE EPAMINONDAS

AN AVIAN SYMPHONY jolted me awake on my first morning in Australia's Byron Bay. The initial squalls emanated from several aptly named noisy miners. The startling screeches of rainbow lorikeets and black cockatoos followed, like an alarm with the snooze button madly out of reach. The final allegro came from a flock of cackling kookaburras outside my villa. I was slipping on a bathing suit by then, so they may well have been sniggering at my ghostly form.

Located a little more than an hour's flying time from Sydney, Byron Bay is a seductive confluence of surf culture, artisanal food, untrammeled natural beauty and abundant wildlife. In a nation of scenic coastal towns, Byron Bay, nestled in the fertile surrounds of northern New South Wales, cultivates an alternative allure. It's evident in the resistance to hotel chains, fast-food purveyors and high-rise buildings. In this haven of hippiedom, nut milk, organic cotton and healing crystals reign supreme.

More recently, the town added a fillip of luxury to its mystical mix. Elements of Byron, a beachfront resort that opened last year, cost \$75 million and features 103 smart villas set among a lush 55 acres. "Your hotel looks a lot nicer than mine," observed a woman who thoughtfully shared her cab with me from nearby Ballina Byron airport on the previous afternoon. My first morning, tempting as the pool was—especially a trio of cantilevered daybeds suspended over shallow water—I clambered over a sandy ridge to explore over a mile of uninhabited beach frontage. After a swim in the bracing, bottle-green ocean, I ambled back to my villa, breezily decorated with modern furnishings and a free-standing tub. Later this year, the hotel plans to unveil another 100 rooms,



an eco-education center crafted from repurposed buildings and a self-propelled diesel train depositing guests in the town center.

In any case, picking up a rental car is advisable, since you'll want to scoot to neighboring hamlets. After a 10-minute drive from the resort, I reached the town center—with stores offering tie-dye bikinis, soy candles, evil eye amulets and indigenous art—and stopped to admire a wiry busker strumming his electric guitar atop a boulder. With his long dreads and circular sunglasses, he could have time-traveled from 1960s Haight-Ashbury. Tanned revelers filled the many cafes, but I had arranged to meet a friend at Three Blue Ducks, a short drive away. Set on a farm, the al fresco eatery serves fare such as breakfast bowls with grilled haloumi, poached eggs and baba ghanoush.

Long a sanctuary for surfers, spiritualists, artists and adventurers, Byron Bay now draws gastronomes too. Like Three Blue Ducks, many of the leading eateries are situated outside of town. On another afternoon, I joined the patrons at Harvest, in adjacent Newrybar, on its shaded veranda to tuck into dishes made from local produce and foraged ingredients. Byron Creek farm chicken was prepared with buttermilk and strawberry gum, a native spice, while dessert consisted of a roasted peach and sorbet infused with Stinking Roger, an aromatic herb with an unfortunate name. Across the road from the restaurant sits Newrybar Merchants, a fastidiously curated design store, with a focus on the output of home-grown artisans.

Paper Daisy in Cabarita Beach, a 30-minute drive north, proved an



LONELY SHORE NO MORE
Clockwise from top: Byron Bay's Main Beach; the pool at Elements resort; Paper Daisy restaurant at Halcyon House; Newrybar Merchants design shop.

nual MardiGrass festival each May, a protest march with dancing "ganja faeries."

On previous visits to Byron Bay, I kayaked out to sea on a guided tour, glimpsing dolphin pods and migrating whales, and snorkeled at Julian Rocks, a volcanic island rich in marine life including rays, turtles and wobbegongs. I devoted this stay to terra firma. One afternoon, I hiked up to Cape Byron Lighthouse—a picturesque tower constructed in 1901—hewing to an easy 45-minute trail from Main Beach. At the summit, I soaked up views of the coast, then made my way to the Arts & Industry Estate, a warehouse precinct just back from the town center, with workshops housing leather craftsmen, jewelry makers and organic cafes.

For all the artists and dreamcatcher purveyors who still reside in the greater Byron region, gentrification has taken a toll: Prodded by deep-pocketed Sydney-siders and Melburnians nabbing vacation aeries, this free-spirited town is becoming a wealthy enclave. Its once-legendary tranquility is under threat, at least in the height of summer (November through January), with the incursion of "schoolies," marauding high-school graduates.

On the upside, Byron Bay, with its subtropical climate and exceptional food, has firmly transitioned from being a summer beach town to a year-round destination. Show up in autumn or spring, as I did, and you'll find it a romantic bolt-hole—not all that surprising for a place named for British admiral John Byron, grandfather of the poet Lord Byron. At Elements on my final night, I watched a few couples imbibe sundowners by the poolside firepits, the empty beach just beyond. I recalled Lord Byron's line about "pleasure in the pathless woods...rapture in the lonely shore"—and ordered another passion-fruit mojito.

THE LOWDOWN // DROPPING IN ON AUSTRALIA'S BYRON BAY

GETTING THERE From Sydney, it's an 80-minute flight to Ballina Byron Gateway Airport on domestic carriers, including Jetstar and Virgin Australia.

STAYING THERE Elements, a beachfront resort in a verdant setting, includes a stylish restaurant, Graze, and luxurious spa with treatments such as a lemon myrtle body scrub (from \$340 a night, elementsbyron.com.au). Halcyon House, located north of Byron Bay in Cabarita Beach, is a former surfer motel that's been granted a new lease on life.

It has 21 individually decorated rooms and Paper Daisy restaurant helmed by talented chef Ben Devlin (from \$378 a night, halcyonhouse.com.au).

EATING THERE Three Blue Ducks comprises a restaurant, produce store, children's playground and working farm with hearty seasonal dishes (71 Ewingsdale Rd, Ewing-



sdale, threeblueducks.com). Set on Clares Beach, Beach Byron Bay serves impeccable seafood (Lawson St, Byron Bay, beachbyronbay.com.au). Diners flock to Harvest for its picturesque setting, artisanal bakery and excellent native fare. (18-22 Old Pacific Hwy, Newrybar, harvestnewrybar.com.au). Fleet, the region's most avant-garde restaurant, offers ever-changing tasting menus, sustainable wines and a convivial atmosphere (2/16 The Terrace, Brunswick Heads, fleet-restaurant.com.au).

TOURING THERE The waters of Byron Bay abound in marine life, including bottlenose dolphins and humpback whales, best appreciated on a guided kayak tour (capebyronkayaks.com). Located 45-minutes north of Byron Bay, Tweed Regional Gallery devotes a wing to still-life painter Margaret Olley (2 Mistral Rd, South Murwillumbah, artgallery.tweed.nsw.gov.au).

ADVENTURE & TRAVEL

Weathering Mount Washington

Hoping for a blizzard, a meteorology nerd spends a winter night at the top of New England's highest, most tempestuous peak

BY MATTHEW KRONBERG

THE SUMMIT of Mount Washington in New Hampshire endures some of the most brutal weather on Earth. On April 12, 1934, in a small building lashed to the mountain by chains, a crew of weather observers recorded a gust of 231 miles an hour, the strongest wind ever registered on the surface of the planet—a record that stood until a weather station on Barrow Island, Australia, measured a 253 mph gust in 1996. During warmer months, tourists make their way up the mountain's Auto Road to enjoy cool weather at the peak (it's never topped 72 degrees there) and to hike and visit the weather-observatory complex. In winter, the Auto Road closes to the public. The only ways to the top are by foot and by snowcat, a tank-treaded snowplow with seats in the back—a necessary precaution since hurricane-force winds blast the 6,288-foot-high summit on average every three days, and temperatures often struggle to rise above the single digits. What's not to love?

So, when on a stiflingly hot day last July I saw that the Mount Washington Observatory released to the public slots for seven mid-winter overnight excursions, I signed up. Organized by themes such as mountaineering, winter photography and climate change, the trips offer visitors the chance to experience extreme weather conditions and sleep in the observatory's living quarters. The overnights sell out quickly, even at \$999 for non-members. I grabbed the final opening on the first trip of the season, in January, titled Weather Basics. I felt cooler already.

In the weeks before my trip, I checked the summit conditions frequently. Occasional warm spells in the 40s alternated with intensely frigid days. One morning clocked a wind chill of minus 85 degrees. Under those conditions, exposed skin can become frostbitten in less than two minutes. I triple-checked their gear list to make sure I had everything.

The morning of the trip, at 8:30 a.m., I and eight other travelers—all New Englanders, ranging from a high-school student with meteorological ambitions to an eminent ecologist—convened in a snowcat garage at the base of the Auto Road. There, we met Will Brousseau, the education coordinator for the observatory; Marsha Rich, an expert in meteorology education who would be our instructor; and the snowcat operators. They gave us a safety talk and an update on summit conditions—an air temperature just below zero, clear skies, calm winds and visibility spanning



FREEZE FRAME
A photo op near the weather-instrument tower on New Hampshire's Mount Washington

the Presidential mountain range. I was disappointed. I came to "the Home of the World's Worst Weather" for a subarctic blizzard and I was getting a picture postcard instead.

The eight mile, two-hour journey to the summit—snowcats aren't the speediest conveyances—took us up through boreal forest, thick with conifer trees, which eventually thinned and gave way to the *krummholz* (German for "bent wood") zone—the point at which trees become stunted and gnarled by constant wind. Dramatic as the plant life was, the sky between Mount Jefferson and Mount Adams to the north captivated me. Blue dissolved into hyper-vivid greens and yellows—a sky I'd seen the day before in Maxfield Parrish's painting "Freeman Farm: Winter," at the Currier Museum of Art in Manchester. I had always assumed that Parrish's saturated palate was a product of artistic license, but it turns out to have been an understated representation of the real thing.

At the top, the snowcat disgorged us at the Sherman Adams Visitor Center. We were greeted inside with a poster headlined "Casualties of Mount Washington" listing most of the more than 150 people who have died on or around the mountain. A nearby sign listed the symptoms of hypothermia. The snack bar and gift shop hibernated in darkness. Quite the welcome.

A red spiral staircase, the spine

of the observatory, connected the main level, which houses the weather center, to the instrument tower, where a Pitot tube measures wind velocity (planes use them to gauge air speed). We'd be sharing the subterranean living quarters with the staff, including some of the half dozen observers who rotate through the weekly shifts at the summit. Though the entire building

Dressing to go out in those conditions felt like suiting up for a space walk.

is designed to withstand winds of 300 miles an hour, Marsha told us, "The goal is to spend as much time outside as we can comfortably," before ushering us upstairs to bundle up for the first of our excursions.

Outside, our boots crunching on the crusty snow, we explored the complex of frost-covered structures and radio towers. Marsha and Will led us downhill to examine signposts sprouting enormous snowy tail fins made of feathery rime ice. Rime, Will explained, forms when supercooled water vapor comes in contact with a surface and crystallizes into feather-like formations. "It's like a fossil record of the wind, sometimes growing 9 or 10 inches per hour," he said.

Later that evening, over glasses of warm (nonalcoholic) wassail, we asked two of the observers about life and science in such an extreme environment. While an increasing number of weather stations around the world are unmanned, a few, like Mount Washington, are staffed by meteorologists and weather observers who regularly venture out in 100 mph winds to knock ice from instruments with crow bars. "I think of it like manned space missions," said Tom Padham, one of the observers. Ryan Knapp, another observer who was just getting ready for the overnight shift added, "It's one thing to sit at a desk and look at something on a computer, it's another to actually be out experiencing it." I couldn't help but admire the dedication of these people, who brave such arduous conditions to make sure the dots on a graph go in the right place.

The next morning, shortly before 7 a.m., we geared up to watch the daybreak. The temperature had dropped overnight. The windchill neared minus 50 degrees. Dressing to go out in those conditions, making sure that not an inch of skin was exposed, did indeed feel like suiting up for a space walk. Outside, the snow-covered towers and buildings glowed pink in the sunrise. Marsha pointed to a mountain on the western horizon and asked if anyone could identify it. When nobody could, she explained that it was actually us—the shadow of

Mount Washington cast by the sun behind us. The rest of the day included another classroom session (ask me sometime about barometric pressure), a tour of the weather center and a trip to the top of the instrument tower.

Over lunch, Marsha asked who wanted to walk down the mountain for a while before it was time to leave. My hand shot up. It was the only one. Once again we bundled up and set off. We chatted—or rather, shouted above the roaring wind, stopping occasionally to watch channels of blowing snow course across the mountainside. After about a mile, I stopped to wipe the frost from the inside of my goggles. The air felt like a sharp smack to my exposed face and seemed to crystallize the moisture in my lungs. Still, I could only marvel at the otherworldliness of the landscape. As the snowcat rumbled up behind us, Marsha said, "Aren't we lucky to be here? What an incredible planet."

THE LOWDOWN // CHILLING ON MOUNT WASHINGTON

Staying There: New Hampshire's Mount Washington is about a three-hour drive from Boston. Slots for the 2018 Mount Washington Observatory Summit Overnights will be released in late summer, first to observatory members, then to the general public. \$999, mountwashington.org

OFF THE BEATEN BIKE PATH

Cycling trips in unlikely places offer a new spin on two-wheel touring

IT'S EASY TO SEE the appeal of pedaling through rustic Vermont, golden Tuscany or the wine regions of France. But for seriously intrepid travelers, cycling-trip specialists are rolling out itineraries in less predictable destinations—places where you're more likely to pass ancient temples than weathered barns and bound to see more blue-footed boobies than cows. They all offer travelers a chance to see the world in a very intimate way: more efficiently than on foot but at a speed that lets you take in all the sights, smells and sounds. You don't need to be a hard-core rider to join most of these trips, though a few (see Ecuador and Myanmar) are cushier than the others.

Ecuador and the Galápagos

Most travelers explore by boat the islands that Darwin made famous, but on DuVine Cycling + Adventure Co.'s multisport tour, you can see some of them from a bicycle. The 10-day journey, designed for fewer than 14 riders, starts on the mainland, with hiking and cycling around villages and volcanoes. Then riders fly to San Cristóbal Island, home to the capital of the Galápagos province, where they can hike along lava-rock trails in search of frigate birds and blue-footed boobies. On Isabela Island, it's all about pedaling the coastline, from white-sand beaches to mangrove tangles. You reach the top of Volcano Chico on foot, but you're welcome to coast back down. Kayaking excursions balance out the trip, and at night, you'll be resting your weary muscles in some of the area's nicest accommodations. From \$6,595 a person, duvine.com



Cuba

Active-travel mainstay Backroads, one of the first U.S. companies to offer sporty itineraries in Cuba, started with walking/hiking tours in 2013. This January, they're launching a weeklong biking-focused package for up to 26 riders that combines cultural excursions with abundant pedaling time. You bike for five out of the seven days, weaving through the dome-shaped hills in Viñales National Park to the ocean, and cycling from the Sierra del Rosario Biosphere Reserve, on the far west coast, to Havana—riding part of the route with members of the Cuban Masters Cycling Club. Between rides you'll stroll through small villages, take salsa lessons and engage with local artists. This type of trip requires flexibility—the itinerary can change suddenly, and high-end hotels are limited. From \$5,998 a person, backroads.com



Myanmar

With its 2,200 Buddhist temples spread over 26 square miles of tree-studded plains, the ancient city of Bagan lends itself nicely to two-wheeled touring. The weeklong private tour run by upscale operator Butterfield & Robinson includes two days in Bagan, as well as adventurous rides near the Shan Mountains, a part of the world few foreigners see. For the last two days, you explore Inle Lake by boat, floating past hydroponic gardens and stilted houses—no pedaling required. From \$6,995 a person, butterfield.com —Sara Clemence

ROBERT F. BUKATY/ASSOCIATED PRESS

Mount Washington cast by the sun behind us. The rest of the day included another classroom session (ask me sometime about barometric pressure), a tour of the weather center and a trip to the top of the instrument tower.

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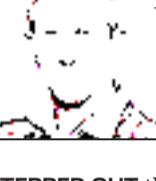
GEAR & GADGETS

CROUCHING TIGER The 2017 Volvo V90 wagon sports a low stance, its wheels set high into the body.



VOLVO (2)

RUMBLE SEAT DAN NEIL



Volvo V90: The Most Practical of Exotic Cars

I STEPPED OUT the revolving door of my hotel in Lausanne, Switzerland, tipped the man with my bag and opened the car door, only to find the steering wheel had been moved. The Volvo V90 wagon the Swedish car maker had delivered was a right-hand-drive (RHD) model, made for the U.K. market, with the steering wheel on the right.

I looked out at Lake Geneva, where an approaching squall was drawing a veil across the water. I knew my drive to London would involve the rather low comedy of my leaping out at toll plazas like a game-show contestant, sprinting to the other side of the Volvo, fiddling with cards and finicky *billet-erie* under the appraising eye of French motorists. And now *il pleut*. I grabbed my coat to ward off the chill.

It had taken until early March for me to lay hands on Volvo's big wagon (what Europeans call an estate), one of four full-size vehicles built on the SPA platform and the most rarefied. Actually, U.S. customers will have to special-order the estate, whereas I feel sure dealer lots will have acres of 90-series sedans, SUVs and crossovers to choose from. Sales of the wagon will likely number only a few thousand annually, depending on the available parking at Bennington College.

As your selfless advocate, dear reader, I admit there was no pressing need to review the estate version, except...

Except that Volvos are never more charismatic than when they have four doors, long roofs and hatches: the P220 Amazon Estate, the 145, the 245, the V70, the 850 GLT. This is the part where you see yourself in slow motion, raising the hatchback of your classic Volvo, Afghan hounds jumping out as you light a cigarette with your driving gloves on. Man, the '70s were cool.

Except that the few Americans who do order the wagon—wherever

they are and whatever they are smoking—are as deserving of my best efforts as any reader shopping for a made-by-the-million crossover. I think you'll agree the antiquing public has been underserved.

Except for the chance to ride a unicorn: My test vehicle—a V90 Inscription (\$63,000, est.) with all-wheel drive, painted the most virtue-signaling shade of brown—would be the star of any Volvo Owners Club back home. And it was a D5 model, powered by a sturdy 2.0-liter turbo-diesel engine not even remotely available in the States. Now that's rare.

Volvo will offer U.S. customers a turbocharged 2.0-liter (250 hp) with front-wheel drive in T5 models; and in the T6, a supercharged/turbocharged version of the same engine (316 hp) with standard all-wheel drive. Also note that Volvo has a pretty nice European delivery pro-

not so simple. The XC90's ready luggage space—the storage space available without resorting to folding seat backs—is 15.8 cubic feet. The wagon's measures a whopping 22 cubic feet. Fold down the wagon's rear seat backs and the capacity jumps to 56 cubic feet, almost 15 cubic feet more than you get from folding a row in the XC90.

Meanwhile, the cargo-floor width between the wheel arches—a critical dimension for transporting gilt-edged mirrors with Colonial provenance from auction—is the same for both vehicles: 3.6 feet.

High center-of-gravity is also a visual phenomenon. Unlike the pachydermic XC90, the V90 hovers, not raised but slung low, its wheels pushed deep into the body, a fast slab, wide and fully planted. The wagon roof curves like a katana to a spoiler, a fly line that connects thought and deed, road and air. None of this gets better with more altitude.

Americans with long moto-cultural memories will recall that Volvo's diesel wagons were once the slowest cars in Christendom. Compared with them, our V90 D5 was an oil-burning space ship. The quietly snickering four-cylinder produces satisfying torque in the lower registers (480 Nm at 1,750 to 2,250 rpm), enough to kick the can down the road in less than 8 seconds, 0-60 mph. But after this quick succession of upshifts, the acceleration gets decidedly more deliberate as the turbodiesel tops out (235 hp at 4,000 rpm). The D5 is nice, but Americans shouldn't covet it. The company's gas engines are stronger and more drivable.

But as for efficiency: I left Geneva with 15 gallons (60 liters) of diesel onboard and didn't fill up until I got to Dover, with about 558 miles on the clock. That's an observed average of 37.2 mpg. Considering the way I beat on this oil drum, that's pretty great.

Even where you would expect an SUV to have an easy advantage over a wagon—like cargo-carrying—it's

While Europe has not been im-

mune to the crossover craze, the 5-meter estate is still an aspirational presence on the road, even glamorous, rich in nuance and coding. That much was clear from my first 100 kilometers on the AutoRoute, where on three occasions drivers in hatchbacks swooped up from behind to give the car a look. The magic is concealed in plain sight, in the word "estate," denoting a large car designed to carry all and sundry to the weekend house—thus the associations with old money, quiet wealth and equestrianism.

No surprise, the wagon drives very much like the sedan, with composed over-the-road manners and easy athleticism on long highway sweepers, and a cool cabin ambience well tempered against wind and tire noise. The electric-assist steering has a fairly pronounced joystick feel, and wants to wander on center, lacking in-lane discipline.

Also, on this longer trip, I wished for a bit more padding in the sporty, bolstered driver's seat.

But by far the greater pain in the ass was the car's central touch-screen controller, the Sensus system, commanding entertainment, navigation, connectivity, services and vehicle controls. What a bear. The interface relies on infrared sensing to read the operator's pinches, presses and swipes. But the error rate of the system in my car was huge, the lag epic, with many functional impasses caused by too-close icons. Even after I mastered the page layouts, it took too much time with eyes off the road to make simple adjustments. The Sensus interface needs a firm kick in the software, or soft kick in the firmware, and fast. It can't go on like this.

The V90's long-roof pulchritude notwithstanding, my Afghans were not amused.



2017 VOLVO V90 D5 INSCRIPTION

Base price: \$50,000 (U.S. estimate)

Price, as tested: \$63,000

Powertrain: Twin-turbocharged 2.0-liter direct-injection diesel engine;

eight-speed automatic transmission;

front-biased all-wheel drive.

Power/torque: 235 hp at 4,000

rpm/480 Nm at 1,750-2,250 rpm

Length/weight: 194.3 inches/4,253 pounds

Wheelbase: 115.8 inches

0-60 mph: <8 seconds (est.)

Cargo capacity: 22/56 cubic feet,

second-row seat backs up/folded

MY TECH ESSENTIALS

STEVE BALLMER

The Los Angeles Clippers owner and former Microsoft CEO on binge watching Netflix on an elliptical and going paperless

There are people who still come to meetings and bring paper. I say, "Please, please either email them to me or bring them on a [thumb drive]." I don't have a laptop, just my Surface Pro 4 tablet. I take [Word files] people give me and write directly on them with the Surface Pro and the OneNote app. I am paperless. I have one piece of paper in my briefcase, along with a letter somebody sent me at home that I had to bring in to work.

My PXG 0311 irons are a high-tech addition to my life. They are the coolest damn golf clubs. They've got a bigger sweet spot, and I like the way they're weighted in the back. You know, with golf clubs, if you think they work, they work. You hit well the first time, it could have nothing to do with the club.



I drive a 2016 Lincoln MKX. I only look at Fords [of which Lincoln is a division]. My dad worked at Ford, and I have deep loyalty to the Ford Motor Company. I look for a car that's a little nicer and has got enough room for my golf clubs but isn't sloppy big. The MKX is sort of a mini-SUV, though it's not an SUV.



I get NBA news and political news off Twitter. Adrian Wojnarowski [sports columnist, @WojVerticalNBA] is one of my favorites. He's got good scoops. I'm primarily a reader on Twitter. I used to tweet about the Clippers a lot, but I wasn't saying enough interesting things, so I stopped tweeting as regularly.



We're kind of in love with the Amazon Echo in our kitchen. It's far more valuable than I ever thought it would be. I like the fact that you can ask it trivia. That's something you usually look up on your phone, but it turns out Alexa can handle a lot of that. —Edited from an interview by Chris Kornelis