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WEEKEND

SATURDAY/SUNDAY, APRIL 21 - 22, 2018

What's News

World-Wide

Kim said North Korea would shut its nuclear-test site and suspend long-range missile launches, but hinted that he didn't intend to give up his nuclear arsenal—at least not immediately. **A1**

◆ **North and South Korea** established a direct phone line between their leaders. **A1**

◆ **Aviation regulators** imposed emergency inspection requirements for the type of jet engine that broke apart in the Southwest accident. **A1**

◆ **At least two memos** that Comey gave to a friend had information now considered classified, prompting a review by the Justice Department's internal watchdog. **A1**

◆ **Sessions has urged** the White House not to fire Rosenstein, adding that he would consider resigning himself over such a move. **A4**

◆ **The DNC sued** Russia, the Trump campaign and WikiLeaks, saying they conspired to interfere in the election in order to defeat Clinton. **A4**

◆ **Palestinian protesters** clashed with the Israeli military at the fence separating Gaza and Israel. **A8**

◆ **Thousands of students** walked out of school to protest gun violence. **A3**

Business & Finance

◆ **Big oil producers** said they would limit output for the rest of 2018 and perhaps longer, continuing a pact aimed at lifting prices. **A1, B11**

◆ **The Justice Department** is investigating whether wireless carriers and a trade group teamed up to make it harder to switch providers. **B1**

◆ **GE posted** a loss on a \$1.5 billion charge related to a subprime mortgage business but said it was making progress at its industrial units. **B1**

◆ **Cosco's deal** for Orient is under review by CFIUS due to concerns about a Chinese firm taking control of a California container terminal. **B1**

◆ **U.S. stocks retreated**, with Apple among the hardest hit. The Dow fell 201.95 points to 24462.94. **B11, B12**

◆ **SunTrust said** an employee may have stolen the information of about 1.5 million customers and provided it to a "criminal third party." **B3**

◆ **Wells Fargo** was fined \$1 billion over claims of misconduct in its auto- and mortgage-lending businesses. **B5**

◆ **Barclays said** its CEO will keep his job after he was fined for his attempts to unmask a whistleblower. **B10**

Inside NOONAN A13 The Secrets Of a Great First Spouse

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The Bushes Prepare for Final Farewell to Former First Lady



LAST RESPECTS: Former President George H.W. Bush and his daughter Dorothy wait to greet mourners who attended Barbara Bush's visitation at St. Martin's Episcopal Church in Houston Friday. Jeb Bush, at Mrs. Bush's request, will deliver a eulogy at her funeral Saturday.

FAA Steps Up Safety Rules

U.S. and European aviation regulators imposed emergency inspection requirements for the type of jet engine that

By Andy Pasztor,
Doug Cameron
and Robert Wall

broke apart in Tuesday's fatal Southwest Airlines Co. accident, calling for more engines to be scrutinized, on a faster timetable, than previously contemplated.

Accident investigators be-

lieve the engine in Tuesday's accident broke up because a fatigue crack on the interior part of a fan blade caused the component to separate, triggering an uncontained engine failure that spewed parts into the exterior of the plane, broke a cabin window and killed passenger Jennifer Riordan.

Unnerved by such an unusual sequence of events, regulators and industry officials have taken another look at safety and maintenance standards for the affected engine,

the CFM56-7B, an industry workhorse that powers many Boeing Co. 737 jetliners.

It is unusual for the Federal Aviation Administration, foreign regulators and aircraft and engine manufacturers all to issue safety directives and stepped-up inspection requirements in such a short period. However, if an issue is considered a top priority, or if regulators see an imminent hazard, the FAA can move within hours or days to impose safety mandates.

The FAA requirements affect nearly 1,000 engines in the U.S. and Europe, roughly 150 of which have already been inspected, according to people familiar with the details.

The FAA said Friday it is requiring ultrasound inspection within 20 days for some older engines, the same day European air-safety regulators and the manufacturer issued their own regulations and guidelines.

The engine failure and Please see ENGINE page A2

Kim to Stop Nuclear Testing

North Korean leader also signals he isn't planning to give up weapons at summit

North Korean leader Kim Jong Un said Saturday his country would shutter its nuclear-test site and suspend long-range missile launches, but hinted that he didn't intend to give up his nuclear arsenal—at least not immediately.

The mixed message, delivered by North Korea's state-run news agency, came as Mr. Kim

By Jonathan Cheng in Seoul and Michael C. Bender in Washington

prepares for a potential meeting with President Donald Trump and amid negotiations about North Korea releasing U.S. detainees.

Striking a conciliatory tone, Mr. Kim said halting nuclear testing "is an important process for the world-wide disarmament" and pledged that North Korea wouldn't share its nuclear know-how with other countries "under any circumstances," though he also added that exceptions could be made in the event of nuclear threats or provocations against the country. He also said North Korea wouldn't use its nuclear weapons unless provoked.

At the same time, Mr. Kim offered hints that he wouldn't be giving up nuclear weapons.

Please see TESTS page A6

◆ Leaders of North and South Korea get direct phone link.. A6

Comey's Handling of Memos Is Investigated

BY BYRON TAU
AND ARUNA VISWANATHA

WASHINGTON—At least two memos that former FBI Director James Comey gave to a friend outside the government contained information that officials now consider classified, according to people familiar with the matter, prompting a review by the Justice Department's internal watchdog.

Of those two memos, Mr. Comey himself redacted elements of one that he knew to be classified to protect secrets before he handed the documents over to his friend. He determined at the time that another memo contained no classified information, but after he left the Federal Bureau of Investigation, bureau officials upgraded it to "confidential," the lowest level of classification.

The Justice Department inspector general is now conducting an investigation into classification issues related to the Comey memos, according to a person familiar with the matter. Mr. Comey has said he considered the memos personal rather than government documents. He has told Congress that he wrote them and authorized their release to the media "as a private citizen."

Mr. Comey gave four memos to his friend Daniel Richman, a former federal prosecutor who is now a professor at Columbia

Please see COMEY page A4

◆ Sessions warns White House not to fire Rosenstein..... A4

◆ Democrats sue Russia, Trump campaign and WikiLeaks.... A4

◆ Jens Jensen, a veteran

McKayla Maroney's Dark Journey: Olympic Champion, Abused Gymnast

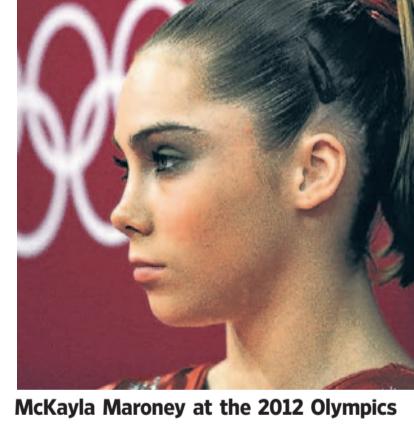
A cherished athlete suffered a heavy toll from sexual abuse by U.S. team doctor Larry Nassar

BY REBECCA DAVIS O'BRIEN
AND LOUISE RADNOFSKY

Aly Raisman and Jordyn Wieber were in their bedroom at the U.S. gymnastics team housing for the 2012 London Olympics when teammate McKayla Maroney texted: Rescue me.

Downstairs, she was alone again with team physician Larry Nassar. That meant his "treatments" would soon begin. Ms. Wieber says she and Ms. Raisman went down to make sure Ms. Maroney "felt more comfortable."

At those Olympics, Ms. Maroney, Ms. Raisman and Ms. Wieber were celebrated as part of the gold-medal-winning "Fierce Five" gymnastics squad. In private, they were struggling with mis-



McKayla Maroney at the 2012 Olympics

givings about Nassar. During treatments, he would touch their genital areas with his ungloved hand.

Ms. Maroney was Nassar's favorite, the national-team gymnasts knew. He always treated her last, sometimes keeping her two or three times longer than others. He photographed her constantly. Even after Ms. Maroney talked to authorities about his actions, Nassar continued treating patients for a year.

Six years after London, Nassar is an infamous criminal. More than 200 women and girls have accused him of sexually abusing them. He has pleaded guilty to state sexual-abuse charges in Michigan and to federal child-pornography charges, for which he is serving

Please see ABUSE page A10

Novelists Make a Killing From Virtually Homicide-Free Country

* * *

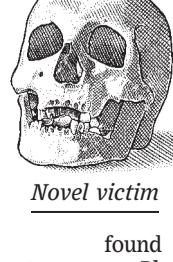
Who is murdering the residents of the blustery Faroe Islands? Crime writers

BY ALISTAIR MACDONALD

TJØRNUVÍK, Faroe Islands—

Detective Hjalti Hentze of the Faroe Islands police force stared at the corpse. Washed up like driftwood in the freezing surf. Peppered with buckshot. He thought of the car he'd discovered not far away, an unconscious man at the wheel. A shotgun on the seat.

But Jens Jensen, a veteran



Novel victim

detective in this isolated North Atlantic nation, was perplexed. Tjørnuvík? "It's a very quiet village," he said. "I don't know of any murder happening there, or any crime happening there."

Detective Hentze, a fictional cop, is the product of English crime novelist Chris Ould, and the Tjørnuvík corpse can be found only on the pages his

Please see CRIME page A8

Oil Pact's Extension Bolsters Crude Rally

BY BOENIT FAUCON
AND SUMMER SAID

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia—A group of some of the world's biggest crude producers said they would keep a tight grip on output for the rest of the year, and perhaps into next, capitalizing on the success so far of a risky bet they made 18 months ago to throttle back and lift oil prices.

Senior officials from OPEC, Russia and other big producers gathered here Friday said they were happy with a deal they put in place to 2016 to limit production and erase what was then a large glut of stored oil

sloshing around the world.

As the meeting ended, President Donald Trump weighed in via Twitter, calling oil prices "artificially Very High" and drawing wider attention to the economic and geopolitical stakes stemming from recently climbing crude prices. On Friday, Brent crude futures, the international benchmark, hit its highest price since November 2014, settling up 0.4% at \$74.06 a barrel.

The pact has largely worked: The members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and big non-OPEC producers, led by Russia, have

Please see OIL page A8

U.S. NEWS

THE NUMBERS | By Jo Craven McGinty

The Prom Is Becoming a Cheaper Date



When Jay Zagorsky outfitted his youngest child for the prom, the father of three noticed the annual rite of passage didn't seem as pricey as it had in the past.

Could it be that the prom was getting cheaper?

"Many people believe that children are expensive and the cost is rising over time," he said, "but not everything associated with children is going up in price."

Because no one tracks prom expenses directly, Dr. Zagorsky, an economist at Ohio State University, used data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics to approximate the cost. He found that over time it had risen—but at a much slower pace than inflation.

The reason? In recent years, the price of some of the trappings has fallen or remained flat.

This spring, as high-schoolers and their parents shell out hundreds of dollars for prom clothes, flowers and other accessories, it might not feel like a bargain. But, according to Dr. Zagorsky's calculations, it's a relative steal.

"If wages keep up with inflation, but the prom is rising at less than the rate of inflation, it takes parents

and teens less time to earn enough money to go," he said. "By that measure, the prom is getting cheaper."

In 2015, attending the prom cost an average of \$919, according to a national survey based on 3,041 telephone interviews conducted for Visa Inc. by the market-research firm GfK Roper.

The range of spending varied by region and income level.

Promoers in the Northeast dropped the most cash on the formal dance, spending an average of \$1,169, while those in the Midwest spent the least, an average of \$733. (Dr. Zagorsky's daughter's prom cost about \$835.)

Surprisingly, the poorest households, those bringing in less than \$25,000, spent more than any other income group, unloading an average of \$1,393, while the wealthiest households, those earning more than \$75,000, spent the least, an average of \$818.

The BLS tracks inflation—the rate at which the cost of goods and services such as food, apparel and transportation rises over time—with the consumer-price index. Since 2000, the CPI has increased 45%, meaning something that cost a dollar 18 years ago, when many high-school seniors were born, now costs \$1.45.

In the same period, prom



Shoppers picking out prom dresses in Pittsburgh in March.

expenses rose only 25%.

To measure the change, Dr. Zagorsky selected 10 items from the CPI that resemble prom expenditures, including women's dresses and shoes, men's suits and shoes, photographer fees, haircuts, indoor plants and flowers, car and truck rentals, full-service meals and, on the assumption that teens will try to sneak a drink, beer.

In his calculation, indoor plants and flowers stand in for corsages and boutonnieres; car and truck rentals represent limousine rentals; and full-service meals are a proxy for prom tickets.

The categories are

weighted based on how much each cost for his daughter's prom. At \$300, the dress accounted for 36% of the total. At \$200, prom tickets accounted for 24%. And at \$100, the tuxedo accounted for 12%. Together, those items, the most expensive on his list, cover nearly three-quarters of the total cost.

Weighting any of the categories differently could alter the result.

"The question is, What percentage do I attach?" he said. "Are haircuts a big percentage or a small percentage of the cost?"

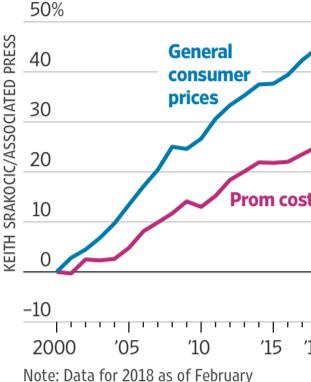
Using his metrics, the pattern of cheaper proms has held year after year.

But what has kept the cost

Ballroom Bargain

The cost of attending the prom is a good deal compared with the inflation in general consumer prices.

Percentage change since 2000



Note: Data for 2018 as of February

Sources: Jay Zagorsky of Ohio State University; Bureau of Labor Statistics

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

special occasions.

Although the figures quickly add up, the prices of women's dresses and shoes have remained relatively flat in recent years, and the cost of men's suits has actually fallen, decreasing by 17% since 2000.

"A lot of these things have been subject to import pressure," Dr. Zagorsky said. "The African flower market is growing tremendously and is pushing down prices around the world. Asia has been producing shoes at cheaper and cheaper prices and at higher and higher quality."

Of the categories Dr. Zagorsky used to estimate prom costs, only two—meals and haircuts—have exceeded the rate of inflation, perhaps because they're produced at home.

"It's very hard to import a haircut," he said.

For those of us still concerned about dropping hundreds of dollars on a high-school dance, he also offered this context:

A middle-income couple will spend about \$234,000 to raise a child from birth through age 17, according to the U.S. Agriculture Department. But as college and other costs hit the stratosphere, at least the prom can be had for a song.

U.S. WATCH

ARIZONA

Teachers Vote for Strike Next Week

Arizona teachers voted Thursday to go on strike next week, making the state the fourth this year to host teacher protests in support of more pay.

The teachers are asking for 20% raises and increases in state education funding, which hasn't returned to pre-recession levels.

Republican Gov. Doug Ducey, in a phone interview, criticized the move. "I don't see how the strike is helping the teachers, I don't know how it's helpful for the kids," he said.

—Michelle Hackman

COSBY TRIAL

Jurors View Travel Records

Jurors got a look Friday at Bill Cosby's travel records as his lawyers made the case that he never visited his suburban Philadelphia mansion in the month he is accused of drugging and molesting a woman there.

Airlines and engine makers said the extra work isn't expected to result in canceled flights or disruption to operations unless new problems are discovered. Under the new inspection mandate, airlines are each getting several months to inspect their entire fleets.

Aircraft engines have a life of over 20 years.

Associated Press



Regulators are calling for more scrutiny of the type of engine in the damaged Southwest plane.

blades of various ages that have experienced different numbers of takeoffs and landings. The latest Southwest accident has sparked discussions about more-effective procedures to highlight which engine-inspection changes should receive expedited regulatory action.

The prospect of additional inspections comes as aircraft repair shops are already dealing with a record amount of work. Such an inspection can take around 10 hours for each engine.

"Capacity these days is very tight at most overhaul shops,"

said Kevin Michaels, managing director of consultant AeroDynamic Advisory LLC.

Southwest contracts maintenance of the engines on its 700-plus fleet of 737s to GE, Southwest Chief Executive Gary Kelly said in a video statement this week. GE in turn outsources some of the work to other firms.

The engine on Tuesday's Flight 1380 broke apart while the plane was at cruising altitude, flying from New York's LaGuardia Airport to Dallas Love Field, with 149 passengers and crew aboard. The plane made an emergency

landing at Philadelphia International Airport.

Mr. Kelly on Friday wrote to passengers, offering a \$5,000 check and a \$1,000 travel voucher, as what he called "a tangible gesture of our heartfelt sincerity."

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Aircraft engines have a life of over 20 years.

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Aircraft engines have a life of over 20 years.

Associated Press

Pennsylvanians Gear Up Early for Earth Day



ON THE WATERFRONT: Westley Stout, left, a firefighter with the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Bureau of Forestry, talked with students on Friday in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Earth Day will be celebrated nationwide this weekend.

CORRECTIONS & AMPLIFICATIONS

Vice President Mike Pence was raised a Roman Catholic and is now an evangelical Christian. In some editions Friday, a World News article about U.S. defense of the religious freedom of Rohingya Muslims from Myanmar incorrectly referred to him as the CEO.

Readers can alert The Wall Street Journal to any errors in news articles by emailing wsjcontact@wsj.com or by calling 888-410-2667.

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U.S. NEWS

Rising Seas Reshape Miami Home Market

By LAURA KUSISTO
AND ARIAN CAMPO-FLORES

MIAMI—Concerns over rising sea levels and floods are beginning to reshape one of the largest U.S. housing markets, with properties closer to sea level trading at discounts to those at higher elevations.

Research published Friday in the journal of Environmental Research Letters shows that single-family homes in Miami-Dade County are rising in value more slowly near sea level than at higher elevations, as buyers weigh the possibilities of more-frequent minor flooding in the short term and the challenge of reselling properties that decades from now could be submerged.

Jesse Keenan, a real-estate professor at the Harvard University Graduate School of Design and author of the paper, said he was initially surprised to see ordinary homeowners already seeming to factor future sea-level rise into their calculations.

Low-elevation properties are becoming Miami's laggards, he said. "To see them really separate is pretty shocking, because you can infer that this is a pricing signal from climate change."

Miami is a testing ground for the vulnerability of housing markets in other coastal cities, such as New York and Boston, because its elevation is as little as 1 foot above sea level

City's Developers Cite Remedial Steps

Many local developers and real-estate agents are skeptical that concerns about sea levels are affecting the market for waterfront property. They point to the mushrooming million-dollar condo buildings the color of beach glass that make the shoreline ever more crowded.

Local builder David Martin said developers are taking precautions. He has built two properties in Coconut Grove, a neighborhood on the shore of Biscayne Bay, where he created a 17-acre park that can absorb water from flooding better than the asphalt that was there before.

and its porous limestone makes it especially vulnerable to rising sea levels.

Another new paper, from researchers at the University of Colorado at Boulder and Pennsylvania State University, shows that the trend in Miami is playing out across the country, with homes vulnerable to rising sea levels now selling at a 7% discount, compared with similar but less-exposed properties. The paper, which is under peer review, shows that the size of the coastal discount has grown over time.

Ryan Lewis, an assistant

The city can't afford to stop developing near the water, because expanding the property-tax base helps the government pay for resilience measures, he said. "Development will look at ways for creating the dollars necessary to solve a lot of these things," he said.

Miami Beach is pursuing a \$500 million program of infrastructure upgrades to reduce flooding. It is elevating roads in areas that get inundated frequently and installing about 80 new pumps over a 10-year period, starting in 2015, to push floodwaters out to sea.

It also raised the minimum height of newly constructed homes to 1 foot above base flood elevation, which ranges between 5 and 8 feet above sea level in Miami Beach.

professor at the University of Colorado's Leeds School of Business, said he and his co-authors noticed the strongest discounting among investors and second-home owners, who have the most choices about where to buy. Increasingly, he said, ordinary home buyers in places such as Miami, where there is strong awareness of the risks, also are starting to discount.

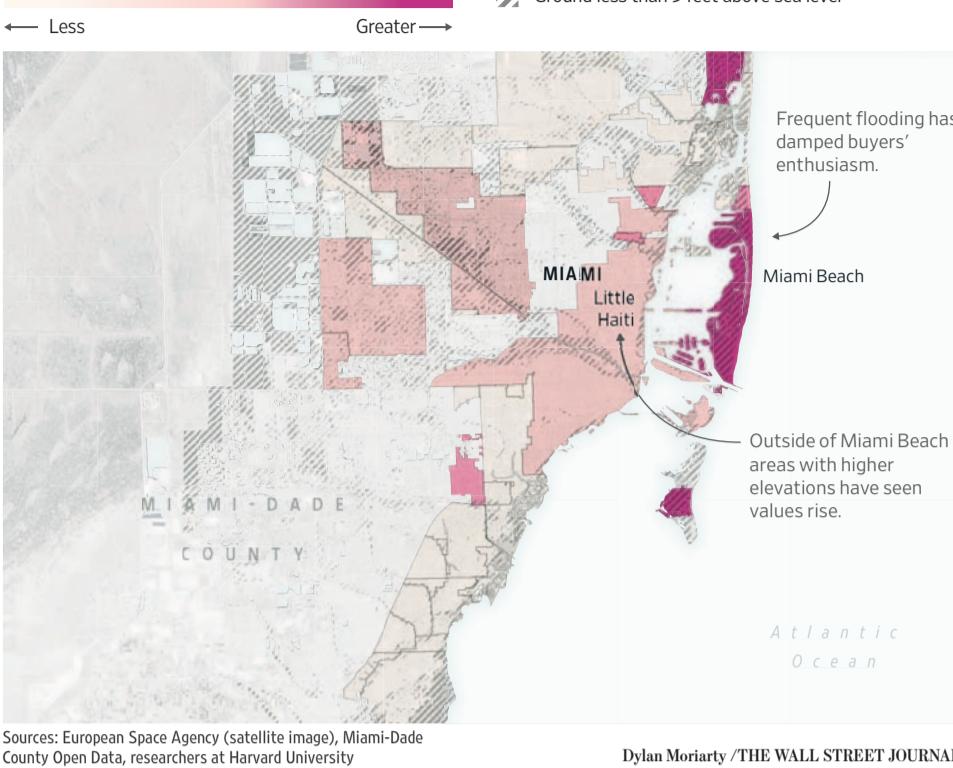
Market forces, he said, could cause migration away from the coasts. "As prices decline, that's a signal to developers and investors that maybe you shouldn't be investing a lot of money in an area that will be flooded in 20 years," he said.

In Miami-Dade County, some areas flood during heavy rainfall and, even on sunny days, high tides known as "king tides" can swell the sea. A 2016 study in the journal Ocean and Coastal Management found that the frequency of flooding increased significantly in Miami Beach between 2006 and 2013, with rain-induced events jumping 33% and tide-induced events soaring more than 400%.

On the Water's Edge

Home values in parts of Miami are being influenced by properties' elevation above sea level.

Effect of elevation on rate of price appreciation



Sources: European Space Agency (satellite image), Miami-Dade County Open Data, researchers at Harvard University

Dylan Moriarty / THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Mr. Keenan said king tide flooding is making people more wary of living in those areas.

When Miami native Joel Fabelo and his wife were looking to buy a new home last year, one factor was critical: its elevation. Their previous waterfront home, on Belle Meade Island in Miami, increasingly flooded in the final five years they lived there. A half-dozen times a year, when tides were especially high, water rose over the seawall, leaving mulets swimming on the lawn.

"It was a shock to me," said

Mr. Fabelo, a 54-year-old retiree. "It would be the ocean in my backyard."

The couple sold the house in 2014, mainly because they wanted to cash in during a strong market, but also because of their growing concern about sea-level rise and increasing flood-insurance costs.

They eventually settled on a home in Fort Pierce, about 130 miles north of Miami. Its elevation: 33 feet above sea level. While the couple still live on the water, they now have to descend a stairway to reach their dock.

Students Again Press Gun Policies

By TAWNELL D. HOBBS
AND LESLIE BRODY

According to Marion County Sheriff Billy Woods. The student's injuries weren't life-threatening, the sheriff said. Minutes after the shooting, authorities took a suspect into custody.

In Frisco, Texas, at least 200 students participated in a walkout at a local park. Several students gave speeches.

Wayne LaPierre, executive vice president and chief executive of the NRA, told a conservative audience in February that current laws, if vigorously enforced, are sufficient to curb mass shootings.

Administrators in Jeffco Public Schools in Colorado—home to Columbine High School, site of the mass shooting on April 20, 1999—asked students not to participate in Friday's walkout, saying they preferred students and staffers "consider service or other proactive actions," spokeswoman Diana Wilson said in an email.

Thousands of students walked out of their high schools on Friday, some for a good part of the day, in a second nationwide protest of gun violence since the February mass shooting at a school in Florida that left 17 people dead.

Friday's event was tied to the 19th anniversary of the Columbine High School massacre in Colorado. Since the shooting two months ago at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Fla., students from that school have kicked off a nationwide movement to advocate tighter gun laws.

In New York City, throngs of teens packed Washington Square Park, with some chanting, "Enough is enough."

Meanwhile, in Ocala, Fla., Friday morning, a shooting at Forest High School left a 17-year-old student injured, ac-



Students packed New York's Washington Square Park to protest gun violence Friday, part of a second nationwide walkout since February.

Cohen Lawyer Seeks Case Delay

By SARA RANDAZZO
AND JOE PALAZZOLO

LOS ANGELES—Lawyers for President Donald Trump's personal attorney Michael Cohen asked a federal judge here Friday to halt a civil case against him in light of the criminal investigation embroiling him in New York.

"We're asking for a brief hit-the-pause button," said Brent Blakely, an attorney for Mr. Cohen, referring to a suit filed in early March by Stephanie Clifford, a former adult film actress. Ms. Clifford, known professionally as Stormy Daniels, sued to invalidate a 2016 agreement which, in exchange for a payment of \$130,000, barred her from discussing an alleged sexual encounter with Mr. Trump in 2006.

Mr. Blakely repeatedly

stressed to Judge Otero that his client doesn't have his files because of the FBI raid and therefore can't defend himself in the Los Angeles case. "They took everything, and still have it," he said.

He urged Judge Otero to grant them a reprieve of 90 days or less to give them time to evaluate the criminal investigation. In light of the criminal case, Mr. Cohen will have to plead his Fifth Amendment rights against self-incrimination in the Los Angeles case, his lawyer said.

Judge Otero said he recognized the serious nature of the criminal case and the confusion that can stem from an FBI raid but found some "gaping holes" in Mr. Blakely's arguments—including whether there is enough overlap between the two cases to justify halting the Los Angeles proceedings.

The judge also questioned why Mr. Cohen hadn't filed a personal declaration with the court about his Fifth Amendment rights being compromised, and ordered his lawyer to file such a statement by Wednesday.

"The breadth and scope of the criminal investigation is a mystery," Judge Otero said,

making it hard to determine how much it would affect the case in his courtroom.

Michael Avenatti, an attorney for Ms. Clifford, said his opponents have filed "completely inadequate" evidence to request the case be suspended.



Michael Cohen leaving federal court in New York on Monday.

CRAIG RUTTLE/ASSOCIATED PRESS

Bolton Names Deputy

By REBECCA BALLHAUS

WASHINGTON—White House National Security Adviser John Bolton on Friday named Undersecretary of Commerce Mira Ricardel as his deputy, his first move adding to the National Security Council's ranks since starting the job last week.

Ms. Ricardel, a former Boeing executive who served in the Pentagon under former President George W. Bush, advised President Donald Trump's transition team on defense issues in late 2016 and early 2017.

Mr. Bolton, the former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and ex-Fox News commentator, said that he chose Ms. Ricardel for the role because of her "broad-based" expertise.

Ms. Ricardel will join a team that has lost a number of officials in recent weeks, as Mr. Bolton has moved to reshape the White House national security team since coming onboard. Former NSC spokesman Michael Anton left his post a day before Mr. Bolton officially started in his role. Nadia Schadlow, who served as deputy national security adviser for strategy, resigned last week.



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U.S. NEWS

Democrats Sue Russia, Trump Team

BY NICOLE HONG
AND JULIE BYKOWICZ

The Democratic National Committee sued the Russian government, the Trump campaign and WikiLeaks on Friday, accusing them of a wide-ranging conspiracy to interfere in the 2016 election to defeat Democrat Hillary Clinton.

In a statement, Mr. Trump's campaign said the suit is "frivolous" and "without merit," calling it "a last-ditch effort to substantiate the baseless Russian collusion allegations." The other defendants didn't respond to requests to comment. Russia has denied meddling in the election.

The lawsuit, filed in federal court in Manhattan, the home base of Mr. Trump's campaign, seeks an unspecified amount of damages and requests a jury trial. The DNC said in the suit it paid more than \$1 million in the fallout of the hack to repair electronic equipment and hire additional staff. One DNC official estimated the organization may have suffered "hundreds of millions of dollars" in overall damages from the breach.

The email disclosures after the hack had a "chilling effect" on donations to the DNC and resulted in "substantial loss of income" to the organization, according to the DNC.

The DNC accused Mr. Trump's campaign of having "repeated secretive communications" with Russian agents and WikiLeaks. Among the lead defendants in the lawsuit are the Russian Federation and Russia's military intelligence agency, as well as WikiLeaks and its founder, Julian Assange.

The lawsuit doesn't name Mr. Trump as a defendant, but it names individuals either currently or previously in his inner circle, including Donald Trump Jr., his son-in-law and White House adviser Jared Kushner, longtime adviser Roger Stone and former campaign chairman Paul Manafort.

"Just heard the Campaign was sued by the Obstructionist Democrats," wrote Mr. Trump in

turn, benefitting Mr. Trump's financial interests, the lawsuit alleged.

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The DNC lawsuit alleges the Trump campaign acted like a "racketeering enterprise," saying Trump associates and employees of WikiLeaks encouraged Russia to hack into the DNC, "with the expectation that WikiLeaks and Assange would disseminate those secrets and increase the Trump Campaign's chance of winning the election."

Memo Says Haspel Didn't Order Tapes Destroyed

BY BYRON TAU
AND NANCY A. YOUSSEF

WASHINGTON—The Central Intelligence Agency released on Friday a six-year-old internal memo saying Gina Haspel wasn't to blame for the destruction of videotaped interrogations of terror suspects, an effort to shore up support on Capitol Hill for her nomination to lead the spy agency.

The CIA declassified and released a 2011 disciplinary review, written by then-Deputy

Director Michael Morell, finding that Ms. Haspel, now the deputy director, didn't order the destruction of tapes of interrogations containing evidence of what critics say is torture.

The review instead said the decision to destroy the tapes was made by Ms. Haspel's boss, Jose Rodriguez, who was then the director of the National Clandestine Service. The CIA issued Mr. Rodriguez a letter of reprimand over his behavior, which involved

drafting an order to CIA field stations to destroy videotapes of interrogations of two suspects.

"I have found no fault with the performance of Ms. Haspel," Mr. Morell's review said, adding: "She drafted the cable on the direct orders of Mr. Rodriguez; she did not release that cable. It was not her decision to destroy the tapes; it was Mr. Rodriguez."

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Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, who were said to have been held at a CIA "black site" in Thailand. During their interrogations, which took place after their captures in 2002, they were waterboarded by the CIA, a technique that simulated drowning and that many critics say amounts to torture.

Ms. Haspel is facing a tough confirmation battle on Capitol Hill, where many lawmakers are concerned about her participation in the CIA's post-9/11 interrogations and

her role in the destruction of the videotaped evidence.

Many members of Congress—particularly Democrats critical of the interrogation program—have said that the CIA is selectively declassifying material that the agency believes is favorable to her.

Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D., Calif.) called the disclosure "unacceptable" while the CIA is "stonewalling our efforts to declassify all documents related to her involvement in the torture program."

CIA Director pick Gina Haspel

COMEY

Continued from Page One
Law School, people familiar with the matter said. Three were considered unclassified at the time and the one was that was classified contained the redactions made by Mr. Comey.

As FBI director, Mr. Comey had the legal authority to determine what bureau information was classified and what wasn't. Once he left government, however, the determination fell to other officials. The FBI deemed the memos classified sometime during 2017, according to one person familiar with the matter.

President Donald Trump has repeatedly accused Mr. Comey of mishandling classified information in a bid to discredit the former FBI director, whom he fired last year. The public feud between the two men has intensified this week, as Mr. Comey has granted several interviews while promoting a memoir that is highly critical of Mr. Trump.

"James Comey Memos just out and show clearly that there was NO COLLUSION and NO OBSTRUCTION. Also, he leaked classified information. WOW! Will the Witch Hunt continue?" Mr. Trump tweeted Thursday.

In interviews, Mr. Comey has called Mr. Trump "morally unfit" to serve in the White House. He and Mr. Richman didn't re-

spond to requests for comment. The focus on Mr. Comey's handling of memos is analogous to the investigation the Federal Bureau of Investigation under his leadership conducted of Democratic presidential nominee Hillary Clinton in 2016. As secretary of state, Mrs. Clinton used a personal email server rather than a government account. After leaving government, thousands of her emails were determined to have contained classified information. Mrs. Clinton's defense was that they weren't classified at the time she circulated them and were only upgraded to classified later.

A small number of her emails were determined to have been classified at the time they were sent. Mr. Comey's handling of the Clinton investigation drew criticism from both Republicans and Democrats.

Republicans said Mrs. Clinton should have been charged, while Democrats said the investigation was without legal basis and was mishandled—citing in particular Mr. Comey's decision to announce shortly before Election Day that he was reopening the probe. Mrs. Clinton lost the election to Mr. Trump.

No charges were ever filed against Mrs. Clinton or her aides, and Mr. Comey said his investigation found no evidence of intent to violate the laws governing the handling of classified information.

Mr. Comey has said he intended to get the information to the public through the media

by giving the memos to Mr. Richman—in part to prompt the appointment of a special prosecutor designed to continue the FBI's investigation without political inference.

Those memos formed the basis for Mr. Comey's testimony in front of the Senate Intelligence Committee last year, in which he accused the president of trying to shut down an investigation into purported Russian interference in the 2016 election. The president has denied trying to thwart the probe.

Mr. Comey's tactics were successful. Special counsel Robert Mueller was appointed shortly after Mr. Comey was fired. The memos are now part of the wide-ranging probe being conducted by Mr. Mueller into Russian interference in the 2016

McCabe's Lawyer Launches Offensive

WASHINGTON—Andrew McCabe's attorney on Friday stepped up his public defense of the FBI's former No. 2 official, attacking the process that led to his firing and threatening legal action against President Donald Trump and others.

The lawyer, Michael Bromwich, told reporters he had evidence contradicting the events outlined in a report from the Justice Department's inspector general last week, but he hadn't received permission from the Federal Bureau of Investigation to share it.

That report found that Mr. McCabe, formerly the agency's deputy director, had lacked "candor" in conversations about information provided in October 2016 to a Wall Street Journal reporter.

That finding paved the way for Attorney General Jeff Sessions to fire Mr. McCabe on March 16, two days before he was due to retire with full benefits. Mr. Bromwich's media briefing Friday came on the heels of the disclosure that federal prosecutors were examining whether Mr. McCabe's actions also merited criminal charges.

"This is now a multifront battle," Mr. Bromwich said.

Before his March firing, Mr. McCabe was a frequent target of Mr. Trump's as part of the president's campaign against top U.S. law-enforcement officials investigating Russian interference in the 2016 election and any links to the Trump campaign. Mr. Trump has denied any collusion.

A representative for the White House couldn't immediately be reached to comment on Mr. Bromwich.

—Aruna Viswanatha

election, as well into whether Mr. Trump obstructed justice when he fired Mr. Comey last year, allegations that Mr. Trump denies. Russia has denied interfering in the election.

"I was honestly concerned he might lie about the nature of our meeting so I thought it important to document. That combination of things I had never experienced before, but

had led me to believe I got to write it down and write it down in a very detailed way," Mr. Comey told the committee.

The memos were given to Congress this week. They were reviewed by The Wall Street Journal and other media outlets. Much of the material in the memos has been previously disclosed in congressional testimony and Mr. Comey's book.

Eyes on the Economy



WORLD OUTLOOK: Group of 20 finance ministers and central bank governors met at the spring meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Group in Washington on Friday. Some said they see rising trade tensions between the U.S. and China as a major threat.

Sessions Resists Deputy's Removal

BY LOUISE RADNOFSKY
AND REBECCA BALLHAUS

WASHINGTON—Attorney General Jeff Sessions has urged the White House not to fire his deputy, Rod Rosenstein, adding that he would consider resigning if President Donald Trump moved to do so.

The warning was conveyed to White House counsel Don McGahn in recent days, said a person familiar with the message to Mr. McGahn.

Mr. Sessions' warning was reported earlier by The Washington Post. The White House didn't respond to a request for comment. The Justice Department declined to comment.

Mr. Rosenstein faced criticism last week from the president and his allies after Federal Bureau of Investigation agents raided properties tied to Michael Cohen, Mr. Trump's longtime lawyer, as part of a referral from special counsel Robert



Attorney General Jeff Sessions

tempting to impede an investigation he has dubbed an unmerited "witch hunt." Mr. Sessions recused himself from overseeing the investigation into Russia's alleged election meddling.

Democrats raised those concerns publicly, while behind the scenes, some supporters of the administration urged Mr. Trump not to dismiss Mr. Rosenstein or any other senior Justice Department officials.

Russia denies interference in the 2016 election. Mr. Trump has at times concurred with assessments that there was meddling and at other times disputed them, but he has consistently said his campaign didn't collude with Russia in any electoral interference. On Wednesday, Mr. Trump, in response to a reporter's question, addressed speculation about whether he might fire Messrs. Rosenstein or Mueller.

"As far as the two gentlemen you told me about, they've

been saying I'm going to get rid of them for the last three months, four months, five months. And they're still here.

"So we want to get the investigation over with, done with, put it behind us." He made the comments at a press conference in Florida.

Mr. Sessions' call to the White House counsel came amid tensions between the president and his Justice Department. The week before the attorney general's call, the FBI conducted its raids on Mr. Cohen's properties, prompting the president to attack the investigation.

That reaction raised concerns among people close to the president that he might move to dismiss Messrs. Mueller or Rosenstein, the top two officials overseeing the Russia investigation. The raids were carried out by the Manhattan U.S. attorney's office, which has been working in coordination with Mr. Mueller's office.

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drafting an order to CIA field stations to destroy videotapes of interrogations of two suspects.

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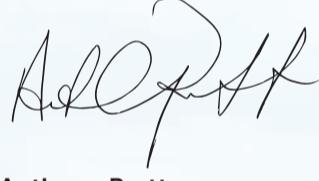
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Sincerely,



Anthony Pratt
Executive Chairman, Pratt Industries

Last year we made a pledge to President Trump to invest \$2 billion to create 5,000 high-paying American manufacturing jobs, mainly in the Midwest. And today, we are breaking ground on **a billion-dollar investment in a new paper mill and box factory** in Wapakoneta, Ohio, and box factories in Lewisburg, Ohio; Valparaiso, Indiana; and Allentown, Pennsylvania.



Pratt Industries is one of the largest corrugated box manufacturers in the United States.
Our boxes save money and save the environment.

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WORLD NEWS

Korean Leaders Get Direct Phone Link

New communications channel comes as the two men prepare for a summit next week

By JONATHAN CHENG

SEOUL—North and South Korea established for the first time a direct telephone line between their leaders, a move aimed at building trust and momentum one week before the two men are slated to meet at the inter-Korean demilitarized zone.

The presidential office in Seoul said Friday that it had successfully tested a phone connection with the personal office of North Korean leader Kim Jong Un.

The phone link comes as Mr. Kim prepares for a summit meeting next week with South Korean President Moon Jae-in, ahead of a planned summit with U.S. President Donald Trump in June or earlier.

The test call "went smoothly" and lasted four minutes and 19 seconds, said Youn Kun-young, director for South Korea's government situation room.

"It was like I was calling from next door," Mr. Youn said.



SOUTH KOREA PRESIDENTIAL BLUE HOUSE/YONHAP/ASSOCIATED PRESS

South Korean officials tested a phone line Friday that will allow President Moon Jae-in to talk directly to his counterpart in North Korea.

The two Koreas have established and cut channels of communication as tensions have risen and fallen, serving as a kind of barometer of ties on the peninsula. The two Koreas last severed their military

hotline in early 2016, during an uptick in tensions. They reactivated it early this year.

In November, the dramatic defection of a North Korean soldier across the inter-Korean border not far from where

Messrs. Moon and Kim will sit down raised alarms in Seoul about the lack of communication channels. The defection, which was followed by another in December, sparked concerns about the possibility

of conflict erupting between the two Koreas in the event of an unforeseen incident.

South Korea's unification minister, Cho Myoung-gyon, said in an interview in November that the neighbors had

once maintained roughly 30 lines of contact and urged Pyongyang to re-establish communication channels to avoid potential misunderstandings.

Weeks later, in a New Year address, Mr. Kim offered an olive branch, saying his country might be open to participating in the Winter Olympics in South Korea. In response, the South proposed the reactivating the military hotline. It was restored two days later.

The phone line established Friday, however, is the first between the two Korean leaders, according to the presidential office in Seoul.

South Korean envoys agreed to opening the phone link during a visit to Pyongyang last month. Mr. Kim was said to have told members of the delegation that he could use a new phone line to speak with Mr. Moon whenever ties got rocky.

The phone line will directly connect the desk of Mr. Moon's office with North Korea's State Affairs Commission, according to a spokesman for the presidential office in Seoul. The line will be used for communication between Messrs. Moon and Kim in the run-up to the inter-Korean summit, the spokesman said.

U.S. Human-Rights Report Decries 'Forces of Instability'

BY FELICIA SCHWARTZ

WASHINGTON—The Trump administration singled out Russia, China, Iran and North Korea in an annual State Department assessment of global human rights, calling these nations "forces of instability" because of their frequent rights abuses.

Acting Secretary of State John Sullivan also criticized Syria, Turkey, Myanmar and Venezuela in presenting the report Friday. In a preface, Mr. Sullivan said "corrupt and weak

governance threatens global stability and U.S. interests."

In his remarks, Mr. Sullivan took aim at Russia for quashing dissent and civil society "even while it invades its neighbors and undermines the sovereignty of Western nations."

Despite warm ties between President Xi Jinping and President Donald Trump, Mr. Sullivan accused China of spreading the worst practices of its authoritarian system, "including restrictions on activists, civil society, freedom of expression and the

use of arbitrary surveillance."

He faulted Turkey for the detention of journalists and academics, and said mass jailings after a failed 2016 coup attempt "undermine the rule of law."

Some faulted the State Department report itself. Human-rights groups criticized a reduction in the emphasis on assessing the state of women's sexual and reproductive rights.

The report "guts the analysis of sexual and reproductive rights, reflecting the Trump administration's hostility toward these issues," said Andrea Prasow, deputy Washington director for Human Rights Watch, an advocacy group.

U.S. Ambassador Michael Kozak, a senior adviser in the

State Department's bureau of democracy, human rights and labor, said officials discontinued the use of the phrase "reproductive rights" because it had been misinterpreted as being synonymous with abortion rights. He said officials removed the language to avoid misperceptions.

"It's not a diminishment of women's rights or a desire to get away from it. It was to stop using a term that has several different meanings that are not all the ones we intend," Mr. Kozak said.

The 2017 report also changed the way it referred to Israel and the Palestinian territories. Previous assessments had sections devoted to "Israel and the Occupied territories," whereas this year's report uses the heading of "Israel, Golan Heights, West Bank and Gaza."

Officials said the shift reflects a change in the Trump administration's views on Middle East policy. Mr. Trump has struck a markedly more pro-Israel stance and has ordered cuts in U.S. funding for Palestinian aid.

MESMERIZING MACABRE
ZADORA LAPIS LAZULI SKULL

Outstanding artistry. Uncanny detail. Life and death. Andreas von Zadora-Gerlof, the premier gemstone artist of the late 20th century, hand carved this amazing skull from a single, solid specimen of lapis lazuli. Symbolizing both life and death, this sculpture is a testament to the artist's consummate skill. From the well-formed teeth to the fissures in the cranium that follow the natural grains of the stone, this rare *memento mori*, or a reminder that death comes to all living things, is a captivating objet d'art.

5 1/4" w x 8 1/2" d x 6" h. #30-7495

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TESTS

Continued from Page One
In his address, Mr. Kim celebrated the completion of its nuclear-missile program, calling it a "miraculous victory" that had been "perfectly accomplished...in a short span of less than five years."

"No nuclear test and intermediate-range and inter-continental ballistic rocket test-fire are necessary...given that the work for mounting nuclear warheads on ballistic rockets was finished," Mr. Kim was quoted as saying.

While Mr. Kim also pledged not to carry out further long-range missile tests, he made no mention of shorter-range missiles that would be capable of striking U.S. allies in South Korea and Japan.

In a tweet, Mr. Trump wrote that North Korea's decision to suspend all nuclear tests and close a major test site was "very good news for North Korea and the World - big progress! Look forward to our Summit."

While Mr. Trump applauded the announcement, a senior administration official urged caution. "It may be less than meets the eye," the official said.

The official said the White House was pleased Mr. Kim made the announcement in state media. But the official said there was no indication in Mr. Kim's public statement that the country would stop production of missiles or nuclear weapons, or halt plans for a satellite launch. It also gave no indication that Mr. Kim was moving toward denuclearization.

Mr. Kim's remarks come after the U.S. made public a visit

to Pyongyang by Central Intelligence Agency Director Mike Pompeo, who was given assurances by Mr. Kim that a summit with Mr. Trump could be paired with the release of three detained U.S. citizens, according to people briefed on the meeting.

Plans for a summit between Messrs. Trump and Kim are moving toward a mid-June rendezvous somewhere outside northeast Asia, these people said.

The release of detained U.S. citizens would add to a rapid diplomatic advance that began before the Winter Olympics in South Korea, with a thaw between Seoul and Pyongyang. Af-

ter the Games and assurances from Mr. Kim that he was open to talks on "denuclearization," Mr. Trump agreed in March to the North Korean leader's proposal for a summit.

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"Kim Jong Un is playing the international media game incredibly well," said Joseph S. Bermudez Jr., a senior analyst for 38 North, a website dedicated to the study of North Korean affairs. "What the North Koreans are attempting to do is position themselves as the progressive, positive party so that if summit is not a tremendous success the blame will fall on the United States."

But others hailed the moves as important steps toward denuclearization. Daryl G. Kimball, the executive director of the Arms Control Association, said the North Korean decision to shut down the test site was a "very significant pledge" and urged the U.S. and other nations to solidify the gesture by asking Pyongyang to sign and ratify the international treaty banning nuclear tests.

Talks over a potential meeting between Messrs. Trump and Kim have continued since Mr. Pompeo, Mr. Trump's nominee to become the next secretary of state, made his brief, secret trip to Pyongyang for a meeting with Mr. Kim. The more recent talks were described as positive and largely focused on logistics.

A high priority for the U.S. in any talks involving North Korea has been the release of three detained U.S. citizens, and that was met with reassurances from the North, one of the people familiar with the talks said.

Mr. Trump alluded to the detainees when asked at a news conference Wednesday if he would agree to sit down with Mr. Kim if the prisoners remained held by North Korea.

"We have been talking about them. We are negotiating now," Mr. Trump said, adding that his team was "fighting very diligently to get the three Americans back."

Discussions about potential venues for the meeting between Messrs. Trump and Kim have moved away from a site on the Korean Peninsula and toward a more neutral locale, according to one of the people briefed on the talks.

—Jessica Donati,
Nancy A. Youssef
and Michael R. Gordon
contributed to this article.

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WORLD NEWS

Basque Separatists Apologize For Deaths

BY JEANNETTE NEUMANN

MADRID—Basque separatist group ETA apologized Friday for the hundreds of deaths and harm it caused during a decadeslong, violent campaign for an independent state, a step that paves the way for the group's potential dissolution.

The group is expected to announce its end as soon as early May, according to Basque activist associations and media, which would close a chapter on one of modern Europe's longest conflicts—50 years of car bombs, kidnappings and shootings, which claimed more than 800 victims.

The group, which seeks an independent Basque state stretching from northern Spain to southern France, hasn't been a deadly threat to Spaniards for nearly a decade. ETA killed its last victim in 2010, declared a cease-fire in 2011 and handed over its arms a year ago. But deep scars remain that a potential declaration of dissolution won't heal.

The Spanish government, which has called for ETA to disband, said the group's apology and pledge to abandon violence showed the success of the state and its security forces in their bid to dismantle what Madrid considers a terrorist group.

"ETA should have sincerely and unconditionally asked for forgiveness for the damage caused a long time ago," the government of Spanish Prime Minister Mariano Rajoy said in a statement.

Hundreds of killings remain unresolved and victims' families want ETA to collaborate with state prosecutors to solve the crimes, said Alfonso Sánchez, head of Spain's Association of Terrorism Victims.

Macron Walks a Line on Globalism

By STACY MEICHTRY
AND WILLIAM HOROBIN

PARIS—Speaking at the annual gathering of the business and political elite in Davos this year, French President Emmanuel Macron invoked the spirit of one of his favorite early-20th-century thinkers, Joseph Schumpeter.

The economist is the father of "creative destruction," the theory that innovation sustains growth by destroying old business models. The embrace of such thinking has made Mr. Macron, an investment banker turned head of state, a darling of the globalist set. But this time, Mr. Macron warned that disruption was descending into a battle for the survival of the fittest.

"Schumpeter is very soon going to look like Darwin. And living in a completely Darwinian world is not good," said Mr. Macron, who is on a mission to save globalism from itself.

Lately, that has become a lonely road.

There is no shortage of leaders—from China's Xi Jinping to Germany's Angela Merkel—preaching the virtues of an international system of trade. But few have offered a full-throated rebuttal to President Donald Trump's "America First" agenda and its critique of globalism as a system that lavishes the spoils of free trade on the globe-trotting urban elite at the expense of the rural working class.

Mr. Macron faces a packed agenda when he visits Washington next week for the first state visit of Mr. Trump's presidency, juggling a host of issues including Iran, Syria, North Korea and Russia.

Once the talks turn to international trade, Mr. Macron could find himself curiously aligned with Mr. Trump in challenging one of globalism's central tenets: that the forces of global economic convergence are so strong that national and local politics should not, and cannot, stand in the way. This belief assumes countries are



French President Emmanuel Macron, seen Friday at a police commemoration, will discuss trade and other issues on a visit to Washington.

destined to align their politics and settle their differences, because the economic benefits of banding together outweigh the costs of protectionism and war.

Mr. Macron, like Mr. Trump, disagrees. In his view, the political establishment has grown complacent in claiming that

Mr. Trump. Instead of a return to higher tariffs and bilateral trade deals, Mr. Macron wants globalists to get their shop in order.

Part of the reason economic nationalism is on the march world-wide, he believes, is that globalism's institutions, from the United Nations to the

tectionism," said a French official close to Mr. Macron.

To be sure, the French leader is driven in part by national interest of his own. The law of the jungle doesn't bode well for countries like France. Sluggish enforcement of WTO rules, for example, has left it and other

France and other members to punch far above their weight on the world stage, he argues.

What the people of France and its neighbors need, Mr. Macron says, is a "Europe that protects."

Mr. Macron wants Europe to speak with a unified voice on trade with the U.S., China, Russia and—in the wake of the Brexit vote—the U.K. He is demanding the EU create an agency empowered to block investment in strategic industries by China and other countries. And he says the EU should sign trade pacts only with countries that respect the 2015 Paris climate accord, from which Mr. Trump has vowed to withdraw.

"European sovereignty requires constructing," Mr. Macron said. "It is our responsibility to defend it and build it within the context of globalization."

'Schumpeter is very soon going to look like Darwin. And living in a completely Darwinian world is not good.'

French President Emmanuel Macron

the tide of globalism would lift all boats. Instead, as he sees it, a privileged class of elite "insiders" have learned to surf the waves of global markets while local communities depending on manufacturing jobs sink.

The French leader, however, seeks a different solution than

World Trade Organization, have been frozen in time, making them the perfect foil for populists. Mr. Macron wants these institutions overhauled so they are seen as protecting the interests of local constituencies rather than undermining them.

"It's protection versus pro-

smaller compliant countries without timely recourse against bigger nations that move fast and break things.

That is why Mr. Macron is obsessed with rebuilding the European Union, one of globalism's most ambitious projects. The EU's single market allows

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WORLD NEWS

Sanctions Risk Looms Over Myanmar

The Rohingya crisis has already damped hopes of an influx of Western investment

BY NIHARIKA MANDHANA

YANGON, Myanmar—The prospect of new international sanctions against Myanmar's military—accused by the U.S. and the United Nations of ethnic cleansing of Rohingya Muslims—is looming just 18 months after Washington lifted most longstanding economic restrictions against the country.

Myanmar officials and Western diplomats say the Rohingya crisis has already damped hopes for an influx of Western investment to spur economic development, bolster the country's tentative transition to democracy and diminish China's dominance.

A senior adviser to civilian leader Aung San Suu Kyi has made three trips to the U.S. and one to London since November in an effort to dissuade lawmakers and officials from imposing fresh sanctions on the military.

In discussions with U.S. lawmakers on Capitol Hill, the adviser acknowledged soldiers had committed atrocities, ac-



The Rohingya crisis has presented tough questions for Western companies. Myanmar's Commander in Chief Min Aung Hlaing arriving at the presidential palace last month.



SAI ZAW/REUTERS; JOE FREEMAN/AFP/GTET IMAGES (LEFT)

cording to a person familiar with the discussions, but warned the military could destabilize Ms. Suu Kyi's administration or even seize control if curbs are placed on it. The military didn't respond to requests to comment.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee in February approved a bill that seeks to target military officials, including Commander in Chief Min Aung Hlaing, with travel bans and financial restrictions.

That step "demonstrates to the world, and in particular to the Burmese military, that the U.S. will not ignore these atrocities," said Sens. John McCain (R., Ariz.) and Ben Cardin (D., Md.), the bill's authors. Myanmar was formerly known as Burma. A similar bill was introduced in the House last year.

Western diplomats and experts said it was unclear what precise shape U.S. sanctions would take if the proposed U.S.

law passes. The Trump administration could designate a few military leaders or also try to target military-controlled companies with interests and connections throughout the economy, said Peter Kucik, a lawyer at sanctions-focused law firm Ferrari & Associates PC in Washington.

The European Union said in February it had tasked a senior official with compiling a list of military officers to earmark for "restrictive measures."

Western companies held discussions with advisory firms and a Washington-based think tank last month on whether sanctions are imminent and what costs and risks they might bring.

"The goal [of sanctions] is to hold the military accountable and not hurt economic development, but of course it affects investor sentiment," said a participant in one of the events, Erin Murphy, the founder of Inle Advisory

Group, which guides companies interested in Myanmar.

Human-rights groups have criticized the international community for not taking punitive steps despite the exodus from Myanmar of 700,000 Rohingya Muslims since August, when the military began a crackdown that has spurred allegations of murder, rape and arson. The military has denied soldiers committed atrocities and says its operations targeted terrorists.

WORLD WATCH

PHILIPPINES

Manila Objects To EU Trade Threat

The Philippines braced for potential trade penalties from the European Union, one of the country's top trade partners, as criticism intensifies about President Rodrigo Duterte's bloody war on drugs.

The European Parliament has threatened to have trading privileges withdrawn unless Manila curbs killings linked to the drug war. That could further stall talks on an EU-Philippines free-

trade agreement.

In a resolution late Thursday, the European Parliament listed alleged offenses that it says the Philippines has committed or condoned in Mr. Duterte's war on drugs. If Manila fails to make "substantive improvements," the Parliament would urge other EU bodies to temporarily withdraw trade preferences.

Philippine Foreign Affairs Secretary Alan Peter Cayetano said that the Parliament had "crossed a red line" and that it called "for unwarranted actions against the Philippines."

—Jake Maxwell Watts

GERMANY

World War II Bomb Dismantled in Berlin

Berlin's government district, including its central station and the economics ministry, turned into a ghost town on Friday as ammunition experts moved to defuse an unexploded World War II bomb found this week by construction workers.

German authorities ordered the evacuation of some 10,000 residents in an area in the heart of the government district as experts prepared to defuse the

1,100-pound British bomb.

The Allied powers' bombing campaign on German cities during World War II left a large number of unexploded ammunition buried underground. Their regular discovery and disposal remain a fact of municipal life.

Often, the disposals are merely minor annoyances affecting only a few blocks. This week's find was unusual because of the size of the bomb and its prominent location.

Authorities on Friday said the bomb was stable and the disposal proceeded as planned.

—Andrea Thomas



Bomb-disposal technicians in Berlin on Friday handled an unexploded World War II-era bomb after it was deactivated.

ADAM BERRY/GTET IMAGES

OBITUARIES

DAVE EDGERTON
1927 – 2018

Founder's Angry Outburst Saved Burger King

BY JAMES R. HAGERTY

In the mid-1950s, Burger King had only a few struggling outlets in Florida, plagued with hamburger-broiling contraptions that frequently broke down.

Dave Edgerton, one of the founders, was running out of patience. Finally, incensed with yet another machine meltdown, he pulled a hatchet from his toolbox and smashed one of the stainless-steel cookers, according to a memoir by his partner, James McLamore. Mr. Edgerton then bellowed: "I can build a better machine than this pile of junk."

His tantrum was the start of a turnaround that put Burger King on track to become a serious rival to McDonald's Corp. Mr. Edgerton found a mechanic and made good on his vow to design a more reliable broiler. The partners also came up with a bigger, sloppier and tastier sandwich: the Whopper.

Mr. Edgerton died April 3 in Miami of complications from surgery after a recent fall. He was 90.

He and Mr. McLamore understood the role of children in deciding where families eat. In 1958, they sponsored a local children's TV program featuring a chimpanzee called Mr. Moke who devoured Whoppers whenever given the chance.

David Russell Edgerton Jr. was born May 26, 1927, in Lebanon, Pa. His father was an expert in heat treatment of metals; his mother was a concert violinist. The younger Mr. Edgerton served in the U.S. Army, attended Cornell University's hotel management school and studied business at Northwestern University.

After a spell managing Howard Johnson's restaurants, he was interested in opening a Dairy Queen franchise. Then he met Keith Cramer and Matthew Burns, who were



setting up a chain called Insta Burger in Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. Edgerton dropped the Dairy Queen idea and decided to cooperate with the two men. He persuaded them to change the name to Insta Burger King.

Mr. Edgerton invested about \$20,000 (the equivalent of about \$186,000 today) in a company to set up Burger King restaurants in Miami in 1954. Mr. McLamore, a Miami restaurant owner, soon joined as a partner.

Mr. Edgerton was creative and "extraordinarily bright" but had little interest in financial details, Mr. McLamore wrote in "The Burger King," a memoir published after he died in 1996. Mr. McLamore recalled that his partner's idea of keeping the books was to stash receipts in a peach crate. Mr. Edgerton was under the impression that the first outlet was profitable; an accountant engaged by Mr. McLamore found it was deeply in the red.

Burger King needed something to differentiate itself from other burger joints. During a visit to Gainesville, Fla., Mr. McLamore

spotted a dingy-looking drive-in with a line of customers out front. He and Mr. Edgerton tried the stand's quarter-pound hamburgers with tomatoes, mayonnaise, pickles, onions and ketchup. They quickly decided to make their own big and lavishly garnished hamburger. The 39-cent Whopper was an instant hit.

Messrs. Edgerton and McLamore eventually gained nationwide control of the chain from their early partners. Mr. McLamore served as president. Mr. Edgerton was executive vice president and wrote a manual for franchisees.

In 1967, they agreed to sell Burger King to Pillsbury Co. for Pillsbury shares valued at about \$19 million. At that time, there were about 225 Burger King restaurants, nearly all in the U.S. At the end of 2017, the total was 16,767 worldwide.

The chain is now part of Restaurant Brands International Inc., owned by 3G Capital Partners, a Brazilian private-equity firm that acquired Burger King in 2010 for \$3.3 billion.

Mr. Edgerton later told friends he could have made a much bigger fortune if he hadn't sold Burger King so soon.

After leaving Burger King, he built a small chain of steakhouse restaurants. He also invested in restaurants in Florida and California and was a minority partner in Fuddruckers franchises in Florida.

His marriage to Kerstin Birgitta Andersson, a former Pan American flight attendant from Sweden, ended in divorce, but they remained friends. He had no children.

Until the end of his life, he loved going out for dinner and could be relied on to spot any lapses in quality and service, friends said.

◆ Read a collection of in-depth profiles at WSJ.com/Obituaries

DAPHNE SHELDICK
1934 – 2018

Nurturer of Wildlife Sheltered Elephants

Daphne Sheldick rarely met an animal she didn't want to nuzzle. Her menagerie over the years included a warthog named Grunter and a civet fond of being sprinkled with Old Spice shaving lotion. Her deepest love, however, was for elephants.

She created and ran the David Sheldick Wildlife Trust, named after her late husband, who developed and managed parklands and animal refuges in Kenya. The trust, founded in 1977, operates a nursery at Nairobi National Park, where orphaned baby elephants are raised and prepared to return to the wild. It also educates young people about wildlife and fights poaching by bandits seeking elephant tusks and rhino

horns for export to Asia. Baby elephants often are orphaned when their mothers are killed by poachers, fall into wells or succumb to drought. By trial and error, Ms. Sheldick found that a baby formula containing coconut oil was the best way to nurture her wrinkly orphans.

"You have to mix gallons, not pints," she wrote in a memoir.

She described herself as a "surrogate mother" and trained African keepers to help her raise the orphans, feeding them once every three hours and staying near them around the clock.

Ms. Sheldick died of breast cancer April 12 in Nairobi. She was 83.

—James R. Hagerty

SCOTT FRIESTAD
1962 – 2018

Bedridden SEC Lawyer Worked Till Final Days

For the last several months of his life, as he was dying of cancer, Scott Friestad was mostly confined to bed and unable to go into his office in Washington at the Securities and Exchange Commission. So Mr. Friestad worked from bed, advising his colleagues on matters he was overseeing as an associate director of the agency's enforcement division. Having only recently retired his BlackBerry, he relied on an iPhone.

The SEC is often a temporary stop for lawyers who then go into private practice, frequently to defend corporations from the agency. Mr. Friestad, an Iowa native, stayed for 23 years. Colleagues said that he relished the

work and was a widely admired mentor.

"He didn't pound the table and try to get the highest penalty; he tried to get to the right outcome," said Daniel Hawke, a former SEC colleague who is now a partner at the law firm of Arnold & Porter in Washington.

Stephanie Avakian, a co-director of the SEC enforcement division, described him as low-key and a good listener. "He seemed to always have good ideas about the way out of a problem," she said.

Mr. Friestad died April 4 at his home in Fairfax, Va. He was 55 and had been suffering for years from urothelial cancer.

—James R. Hagerty

IN DEPTH

ABUSE

Continued from Page One
an effective life sentence. His medical license has been revoked.

Ms. Maroney stopped competing in gymnastics, descending into depression, listlessness and unexplained medical problems, says her father, Michael Maroney. "It was almost like watching somebody get crushed," he says. The abuse, he says, "ruined something that you thought you'd be proud of for the rest of your life."

This is the story of those dark years through the eyes of one of America's most famous gymnasts, and of how Nassar's acts—and the failure of powerful institutions—took a devastating toll on Ms. Maroney and left her parents racked with guilt.

Ms. Maroney this week spoke in public for the first time since coming forward with her Nassar allegations in an October tweet. "My team won gold medals in spite of USA Gymnastics, MSU and the USOC," she said, speaking at the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and referring to the sport's national governing body, Michigan State University and the U.S. Olympic Committee. "They don't build champions. They break them."

Keeping quiet

The account of what Ms. Maroney endured emerges from Wall Street Journal interviews with people who worked with Nassar and USA Gymnastics, with national-team gymnasts and their families and lawyers, and from court filings, police records and internal correspondence reviewed by or recounted to the Journal.

Nassar apologized to his victims in court but hasn't publicly addressed Ms. Maroney's allegations. He is appealing his federal sentence. His lawyer couldn't be reached, and a former lawyer declined to comment.

As with nearly all of the athletes who accused Nassar of abusing them, Ms. Maroney long kept her concerns to herself, her father and others close to her say. She focused at all costs on succeeding as an elite gymnast.

In 2015, Ms. Maroney spoke to an investigator hired by USA Gymnastics and described for the first time what Nassar did to her.

Inquiries into her allegations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation seemed to go nowhere for almost a year, while USA Gymnastics and the U.S. Olympic Committee stayed silent.

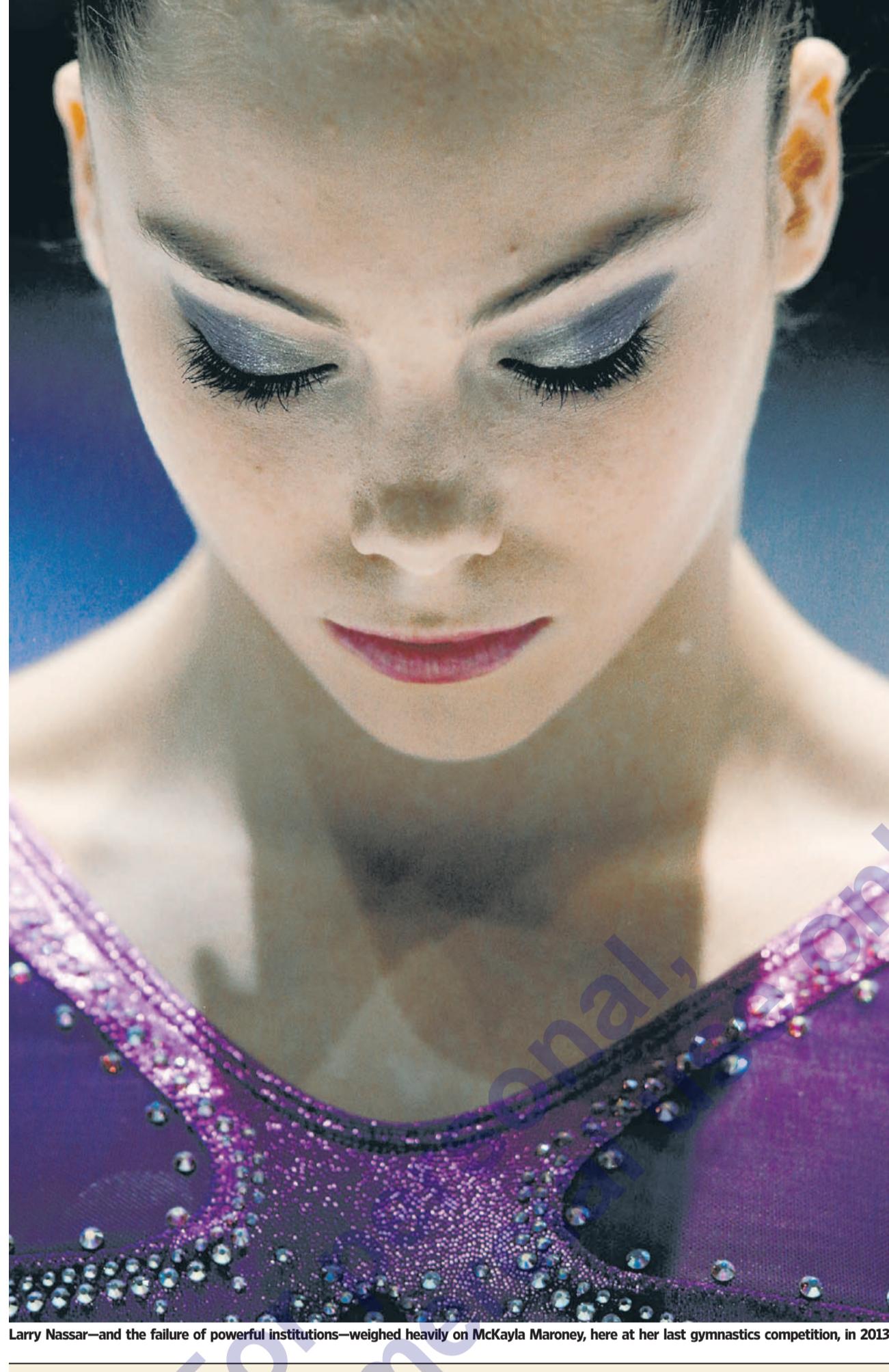
The FBI says it is "reviewing our role in the investigation of Mr. Nassar. We are unable to comment further."

When Nassar was arrested in 2016, it involved his alleged sexual abuse of a family friend's daughter. Nassar went to prison. Only then did the events Ms. Maroney set in motion begin to have far-reaching impact. Facing lawsuits and the threat of being kicked out of the Olympic movement, leadership at USA Gymnastics was toppled. The USOC head stepped down, with the organization citing health concerns. Michigan State, where Nassar worked for two decades, is under investigation by the Michigan Attorney General's office.

USA Gymnastics said in a statement that "we are very sorry that McKayla and the other survivors were harmed by Nassar's despicable actions."

Susanne Lyons, acting CEO of the USOC, said in a statement: "The many brave survivors and their stories are bringing important changes to sports." A Michigan State spokeswoman said it "is truly sorry for the trauma and pain McKayla and the other survivors suffered."

The Karolyi ranch, the training ground for elite gymnastics run by legendary coaches Bela and Martha Karolyi and where much of Ms. Maroney's abuse took place, has been all but abandoned. A lawyer for the



Larry Nassar—and the failure of powerful institutions—weighed heavily on McKayla Maroney, here at her last gymnastics competition, in 2013.

DEAN MOUTAROPOULOS/GETTY IMAGES

A Trail of Gold Medals—and Abuse

In October 2011, a U.S. gymnastics squad went to Tokyo for the world championships. On the flight, McKayla Maroney alleged in a victim-impact statement, team doctor Larry Nassar gave her a pill to help her sleep. When they arrived in Japan, the gymnasts went for treatments in Nassar's room.

Nassar climbed on top of Ms.



The 'Fierce Five': From left, Gabby Douglas, Aly Raisman, Jordyn Wieber, Ms. Maroney and Kyla Ross.

GREGORY BULL/ASSOCIATED PRESS

team. "USA Gymnastics created a culture of silence," Ms. Wieber says. "We knew that if we spoke out, we wouldn't have gotten chosen."

USA Gymnastics in its statement said that it has taken steps "to build a culture of empowerment that encourages our athletes to speak up."

From an early age, McKayla

Maroney demonstrated remarkable athletic ability. At age 14, she was on the U.S. national team, under the command of Ms. Karolyi. Life on the team was isolating, team members, coaches and investigators say. Parents were kept at arm's length. When the team traveled, USA Gymnastics booked a separate hotel for families. Parents were seldom allowed at the Karolyi ranch.

The gymnasts were surrounded only by adults who had a role in preparing them for

competition.

In some ways, Nassar seemed like a friend for the gymnasts—even a "miracle worker," said Ms. Wieber in a court statement. He brought them food and made time for them, she said.

Nassar, an osteopathic physician, developed a reputation for what he called "pelvic floor treatment," a rare but accepted physical therapy in which a doctor "adjusts" hard-to-reach muscles and ligaments by applying pressure to the vaginal and anal areas.

In a lawsuit Ms. Maroney filed in December against the U.S. Olympic Committee, USA Gymnastics and others, she alleged Nassar began grooming her for abuse as soon as she joined the national team, using his position to "normalize intimate, inappropriate, and sexually abusive contact."

Her suit also alleged Nassar

"obsessively" photographed her. Nassar was an amateur photographer for USA Gymnastics, providing sideline photos at meets.

Ms. Wieber says she initially didn't think of Nassar's treatments as abuse. "It just felt like, at the point in time, that we needed him."

'Broken' body

Nassar had a close call. In the spring of 2014, Michigan State opened a Title IX investigation after a patient accused him of molesting her. The university cleared him. State police referred the case to local prosecutors, who didn't bring charges.

The investigations weren't disclosed to USA Gymnastics, according to the national team and Michigan State.

On June 17, 2015, USA Gymnastics' then-president, Steve Penny, received a call from a

USA Gymnastics executive: A gymnast's personal coach had overheard two gymnasts discussing concerns about Nassar's treatment at the Karolyi ranch, the Journal reported in February 2017.

USA Gymnastics has said it didn't immediately contact law enforcement. Instead, Mr. Penny hired Fran Sepler, an investigator, to speak with the gymnasts.

By the summer of 2015, Ms. Maroney at age 19 was home in the Los Angeles area pursuing a music career, all but retired from gymnastics.

After London, she had resumed training, defending her world title on vault in 2013. But her "whole body felt like it was broken," she said in a video interview, aired in February 2016, with Jessica O'Beirne, who runs a popular gymnastics podcast.

In July 2015, she met with Ms. Sepler in Los Angeles. After-

ward, Ms. Sepler told Mr. Penny that Ms. Maroney had described likely sexual assault and recommended reporting the matter to law enforcement, according to emails and a person familiar with the exchange.

Mr. Penny called Scott Blackmun, then the USOC's chief executive, to tell him about the allegations, the Journal reported in February 2018. On July 28, 2015, Mr. Penny and Paul Parilla—then the vice chairman of the USA Gymnastics board—went with the organization's legal counsel to meet with FBI officials in Indianapolis.

Mr. Parilla didn't respond to requests for comment. Mr. Blackmun declined to comment; he previously told the Journal he encouraged Mr. Penny to turn the matter over to law enforcement. In a statement provided by a spokeswoman, Ms. Sepler said her role had been to determine "if certain concerns raised were legitimate, and I determined in just a matter of days that they were."

So began a nine-month period in which abuse allegations against Nassar languished with federal law enforcement. From July to September, Mr. Penny emailed with FBI agents in Indianapolis. Mr. Penny's lawyer, Leigh Robie, says he sought guidance because he didn't want to do anything that would compromise the investigation or the athletes' privacy.

In September, an FBI agent told Mr. Penny the case would be transferred to Detroit, people familiar with the emails say. Instead of an in-person meeting, an FBI agent spoke with Ms. Maroney over the phone, the people say.

Neither the Indianapolis nor Detroit field office opened a formal investigation, say people familiar with the episode.

Depression

Months went by, Nassar wasn't arrested, and Ms. Maroney's depression appeared to worsen, her father says.

In spring of 2016, Messrs. Penny and Parilla reported Nassar to the FBI's Los Angeles field office, and agents there opened an official investigation.

In November 2016, Nassar was arrested on state sexual-abuse charges in Michigan. The following month, federal prosecutors charged him with child-pornography counts.

As women came forward that autumn with allegations against Nassar, secret settlement negotiations were under way between USA Gymnastics and Ms. Maroney, whose father had hired lawyer Gloria Allred to go after the organization.

Ms. Maroney and her parents met with a mediator in Los Angeles, according to people familiar with the meeting. For the first time, five years after it happened, Mr. Maroney heard his daughter describe her Tokyo experience.

USA Gymnastics representatives, including Mr. Penny and lawyer Margaret Holm, were in a separate room from the Maroneys and their lawyers, including Ms. Allred, while the mediator moved between the two parties, according to people with direct knowledge of the discussions.

During the discussions, USA Gymnastics representatives asked Ms. Maroney for details about her abuse, while encouraging her to take less money than the family had previously sought and to sign a nondisclosure agreement, several of the people say.

Ms. Maroney felt the discussions were like a "brutal cross-examination," says a person familiar with them.

Ms. Holm declines to comment on the mediation process but disputes the description of the discussions. "I take great pride in representing my clients, and showing great respect to parties who have brought suits," she says.

Ms. Maroney signed a confidential settlement on Dec. 30, 2016, for \$1.25 million, the Journal reported in December 2017.

Including Ms. Maroney, four of the "Fierce Five" have come forward to say they are victims of Nassar.

Ms. Maroney remains "fragile," her father says, and disheartened she might not be remembered as a "world-class athlete" but as a victim.

"In my whole gymnastics career, I was trained to be quiet," Ms. Maroney said in her New York appearance this week. She said her parents, like those of teammates, are struggling with guilt for having failed to recognize Nassar's abuse.

"I, at times," she said, "question whether my gymnastics career was worth it."

'It was almost like watching somebody get crushed,' says Ms. Maroney's father.

Karolyis didn't respond to requests for comment. The Karolyis have previously denied wrongdoing.

Even if they had recognized Nassar's treatments as abuse at the time, says Ms. Wieber, the gymnasts wouldn't risk their chances at making the Olympic

OPINION

THE WEEKEND INTERVIEW with Liddie Conquest | By Tunku Varadarajan

Making the Most of a Literary Inheritance

The British historian Robert Conquest was 62 when he married for a fourth time, in December 1979. His Texan bride, Liddie Neece, was exactly half his age. Conquest's bosom pals, the novelist Kingsley Amis and the poet Philip Larkin, wrote to each other about the event. "What about old Bobbo marrying again, eh," a bemused Amis wrote to Larkin. "One for the road, he says. From the way Liddie's on to him already it should last about 18 months."

Larkin, a renowned curmudgeon, replied: "No doubt she will drag him back to her transatlantic lair, as all Yank bags do. Still, I can think of worse fates."

Mrs. Conquest—christened Elizabeth Anne but known to all by her nickname—is now 75, and she tells me about the letters as she fixes dinner in the modest Stanford apartment she shared with her husband for 33 years, until his death at 98 in August 2015. Her recall for words is startling. Through three hours of conversation she quotes faultlessly from memory—even after a few margaritas. Her devotion to her late husband is evident in everything she says and does.

The widow of historian and poet Robert Conquest talks about his legacy—which includes three books still forthcoming.

Robert Conquest was the first historian to chronicle Stalin's murderous havoc. His book "The Great Terror," published in 1968, was among the 20th century's most influential works of investigative history. Yet Conquest was also a seriously accomplished poet and a prolific letter-writer. His correspondence includes letters to Amis and Larkin (880 pages to the latter alone), as well as to the novelist Anthony Powell and poets including D.J. Enright, Thom Gunn, Vernon Scannell, Wendy Cope and others—not to forget, Mrs. Conquest says, "dear old Margaret," with whom he struck up a rollicking friendship in the year she became British prime minister. "Oh, and letters to his mother," Mrs. Conquest adds quickly. "I've got postcards and letters to her going back to the late 1930s. His mother kept absolutely everything."

Mrs. Conquest flaunts her uncanny memory and recites a line from Conquest to his mom on the subject of women: "It seems very difficult to convince girls that one can love two of them at once." He added (as per Mrs. Conquest):

"All I really want to do is go somewhere, alone, and write." (This letter was written at the end of World War II, in the course of which Conquest saw action at Dunkirk, among other places.)

Banker boxes full of papers cover practically every flat surface in the Conquest household. Sideboards, tables, floors and shelves—all heave with typed and scribbled sheaves. Not only is Mrs. Conquest readying "The Great Terror" for its 50th anniversary edition this fall, she's editing his complete poems—more than 400, some never published—for publication next spring. She's also editing his memoirs—he died with one chapter unwritten—as well as a fat volume of his correspondence.

"There are thousands of pages of letters that he wrote," Mrs. Conquest says. "Bob warmed up before a day's work by writing letters. He would sit at his typewriter and he'd fire off." Toward the end of his life, he would dictate email messages to Mrs. Conquest, who sent them from their shared account. "He was never really fond of trying to figure out the computer."

The lot of a literary widow, Mrs. Conquest says, "is not a happy one, for she must master the management of her husband's literary estate." But she doesn't sound grumpy when explaining that she has a veto over the use of his writings, including the power to say yea or nay to any requests to reprint them. This is all "notoriously tricky territory," Mrs. Conquest concedes, and such widows have "long been caricatured in writerly circles as pantomime villains"—the younger wife who "single-mindedly devotes her remaining decades after her celebrated husband's death to championing his artistic legacy and slaying those who dare to question it."

The Conquests were married for 36 years. They met in May 1976 at the University of Texas at El Paso, where Liddie was teaching English literature and Bob was a visiting poet. She was writing a dissertation on the Movement poets—a literary group, including Conquest, Amis and Larkin, that pushed for a return to plainer English and unadorned verse. (Dylan Thomas was a particular target of their ire.) Once Liddie started dating Conquest, her adviser forbade her to write about him. "I happily threw out the chapter about him," she says. "Bob never read my dissertation, and that suited me fine. I didn't want him teasing me about what a terribly 'academic' approach I had to the poems."

After 13 months—of which they spent only six weeks together—Bob asked Liddie to marry him. She said yes, to the consternation



of her mother, who was younger than her new son-in-law.

"If I look back on our marriage, I see it as a long conversation," Mrs. Conquest says. In a way, that conversation continues, as she sorts through his vast archive and shepherds his three last books to publication. "I don't suppose I will ever be truly happy again," she adds, "though the pain of losing him is to some small extent mitigated by the pleasure of learning more about his life—and I already knew a lot!"

As we speak, my eye is drawn to a box of letters labeled "Wives and Lovers," which evidently contains material of a sensitive nature. "Some of these ladies are still alive," Mrs. Conquest says. I ask how it feels to read a husband's correspondence with other women: "Sometimes I think, 'Bob, Bob, Bob, if you were alive I'd give you a punch in the snoot now.' But that turns out to be a flash of jest. "Bob and I—I think we were compatible because we weren't the type of people who want to sit down and talk about our deepest, darkest feelings," Mrs. Conquest says. Many of his poems are about her, "and many are about lots of other women, too. It doesn't bother me."

Doesn't she get jealous? "No," she says, shrugging her tiny shoulders. "I mean, who would want a man who hadn't had a life, especially since he was 62? But sometimes I'm terribly amused." She cites a letter he once wrote to the

poet Carolyn Kizer, to whom a rival had bad-mouthed Conquest as a predatory wolf. "Carolyn was quite a sensation in London in the late 1950s," says Mrs. Conquest, "a beautiful blond poet. And everyone was chasing her, including Bob. He wrote to her denying his wolf persona, and said, 'Aside from an occasional burst of fireworks, I'm really fairly monogamous.'"

Mrs. Conquest says that "when he died, I'd been married to Bob for half my life, and it was, by far, the better half." She believes he felt the same: "One time I found a note on my pillow when I awoke in the morning and it said, 'Honey, I have a strange pain in my arm. It's probably nothing, but if I don't wake up in the morning, I want you to know you're the dearest thing in my long life.'" Her reaction reflected her sturdy Texan spirit: "I wake up to this note. I look over. He's breathing. I hit him and say, 'Bob, if you think you're dying in the night, wake me up. Maybe I can save your life. Don't write me a love note!'"

In another letter, from 1982, Conquest wrote to the novelist Powell about his move with Mrs. Conquest into their Stanford apartment. Again, she quotes the letter from memory: "Bob wrote, 'Our new place is not far from where I lived as a bachelor. I'm happier now, but I was more content then.'" Mrs. Conquest pauses, then guffaws and says: "I thought, 'Oh you devil, how dare you!' Then I thought about it another minute and said to myself,

"Well, of course he was more content then. He wasn't married. He didn't have to do anything he didn't want to do. He had to give up some of that independence when he married."

After they wed, Mrs. Conquest made it her business to create a cocoon in which her husband could write without worrying about the humdrum kicks to the shin that everyday life administers. "Sometimes I think," she says, "that he was a lucky son of a gun. While I was doing all this work for him, he just wrote. No wonder he could be so productive." She drove him places, cooked meals, even handled the finances. "We'd been married about five months, and it was tax time in England," she tells me. "Bob throws his diary at me and says, 'Here's my diary, and here's a shoe box with my receipts. Please go through it and see what we can take off for tax.'"

Mrs. Conquest found that some of the restaurant receipts had the initials of girlfriends on the back. "Oh yeah," he said, "I had to take Jill out twice to break the news that I was marrying somebody else." That made me laugh," Mrs. Conquest recalls. "But Bob had a quality that women cherished. Clive James said that he was a silent magnet for the opposite sex, and that 'men suspected him of witchcraft.' Christopher Hitchens, who was very close to Conquest (and interviewed him for these pages in 2007) thought the secret lay in his wit.

That wit—sometimes morbid, always charming—is evident in his forthcoming memoirs, titled "Two Muses," these being poetry and history. "One reason for writing these memoirs," Robert Conquest explains in the introduction, "is that anyone with a view of my life might be taking it from Kingsley Amis' Memoirs." But Amis, he says, is "a trifle unreliable." Elsewhere, he writes of his first meeting with Larkin, and Larkin's lover, Monica Jones. "I'd been warned by Kingsley," he writes, "not to let on I knew they were sleeping together, though as I wrote to Tony Powell afterwards, I could see no other reason for going on holiday with her."

After her husband died, Mrs. Conquest says, she "cried several times a day for a year." She has found solace in his boxes and comfort in his documents. "I'll be glad when that work is completed," she says—not that it will lessen the loss. "Bob was not only the great love of my life, but also a delightful companion, amusing to the very end."

Mr. Varadarajan is a fellow at Stanford University's Hoover Institution.

Missouri's Beleaguered Governor Wants His Day in Court



CROSS COUNTRY
By Matthew Hennessey

Eric Greitens ran for governor of Missouri as a conservative outsider promising to shake things up in the Show Me State. Now the Jefferson City political establishment is showing the former Navy SEAL the door.

On Friday night

Mr. Greitens was indicted by St. Louis Circuit Attorney Kim Gardner on charges related to his 2016 campaign. It is the second felony he has been charged with this year.

A cascade of Missouri's most powerful Republican lawmakers have called on Mr. Greitens to resign or face immediate impeachment proceedings. "When leaders lose the ability to effectively lead our state, the right thing to do is step aside," said Missouri House Speaker Todd Richardson, Majority Leader Rob Vesco and Speaker Pro Tem Elijah Haahr in a joint statement.

Once a rising star in the GOP, Mr. Greitens was indicted in February by a St. Louis grand jury on charges of felony invasion of privacy. His troubles began in January, with shocking allegations of sexual coercion and blackmail related to a 2015 extramarital affair with his former hairdresser. She told a special investigative committee of the Missouri House in March that Mr. Greitens slapped her and forced her to perform oral sex during an encounter in the basement of his St. Louis home. She said he also tied her up and took a nude photograph without her consent while warning her never to mention his name or their relationship. Because she was blindfolded, she testified, she never saw the camera or phone used

to take the picture. Mr. Greitens's trial is set for May 14.

Mr. Greitens has admitted the affair but denied the criminal allegations. "I will not be resigning the Governor's office," he tweeted Tuesday in response to the House leaders' statement. "In three weeks, this matter will go to a court of law—where it belongs and where the facts will prove my innocence."

Eric Greitens has been indicted by a St. Louis grand jury—but so far he has refused calls to resign.

Just 15 months into his first term, the 44-year-old governor believes he is being railroaded by political opponents and Ms. Gardner, whom he has called a "reckless liberal prosecutor." He could be right. So far Ms. Gardner has not been able to produce the photograph upon which the first indictment was based. His accuser admitted under oath that she may have remembered the phone Mr. Greitens allegedly used to take her picture "through a dream." The release of the House committee's report seemed timed to force the governor from office before he has his day in court. But none of that changes the political reality—the situation is bad for Mr. Greitens and getting worse.

The second indictment stems from an announcement this week by Missouri's Republican attorney general, Josh Hawley, that his office had found evidence Mr. Greitens had committed "potentially criminal acts" during his 2016 campaign. The attorney general alleged that Mr. Greitens

illegally obtained a list of donors from The Mission Continues, a veterans charity he founded after leaving the Navy. Mr. Hawley referred that matter to Ms. Gardner, the prosecutor in the blackmail case. Again, the timing of the referral seems suspect. The Associated Press reported on the fundraising irregularities in October 2016, but Mr. Hawley didn't open his investigation until March 1—exactly a week after Ms. Gardner first indicted the governor. Mr. Hawley, himself a rising GOP star, is looking to unseat Democratic Sen. Claire McCaskill in the fall.

Mr. Greitens could end up being impeached, removed from office, convicted of two felonies and incarcerated before year's end. This would mark an ignoble end to a promising political career. A Rhodes scholar and combat veteran, the square-jawed Mr. Greitens is in many ways an American politician straight from central casting. His 2011 memoir, "The Heart and the Fist," was a best seller. Both political parties courted him until he

threw in with the GOP. He handily won a four-way Republican primary in 2016 before defeating Chris Koster, then the state attorney general, in November's general election.

For a rookie politician, Mr. Greitens had an impressive first year in office. He signed a right-to-work law, banned lobbyist gifts to state employees, and reduced regulatory requirements by almost a third. Missouri's unemployment rate reached a 17-year low as the state's economy expanded for the fifth straight year. He was praised for his firm response to several weeks of racially charged riots and protests in downtown St. Louis following the acquittal of a white police officer in the shooting of an unarmed black man. The law-and-order conservative even earned the grudging respect of liberals when he stayed the execution of convicted murderer Marcellus Williams so that newly discovered DNA evidence could be examined.

When I interviewed Mr. Greitens at the governor's mansion in Jefferson

City last summer, his future looked as bright as anyone's in American politics. He seemed relaxed and happy with the way things were going, even as he acknowledged that his gun-ho style had ruffled some feathers. With a smile on his face, he complained about resistance to his agenda from "career politicians who wanted to flex their muscles" and "satisfy their egos rather than serving people."

He seemed content to ride the same antiestablishment wave that propelled Donald Trump to the White House: "I love this job and we bring a sense of joy and purpose to it every day, but we have angered a lot of the career politicians and a lot of the insiders and a lot of the lobbyists because we have insisted on doing things differently."

Doing things differently sometimes comes with a cost. For Mr. Greitens, it may be more than any politician would ever want to pay.

Mr. Hennessey is an associate editorial features editor at the Journal.

Notable & Quotable: The DNC v. Russia

From a lawsuit filed Friday on behalf of the Democratic National Committee in New York's U.S. District Court. Defendants include the Russian Federation, the general staff of the Russian armed forces, WikiLeaks, Julian Assange, the Trump campaign, Donald Trump Jr., Paul Manafort, Roger Stone, Jared Kushner, George Papadopoulos and Richard Gates.

V. THE SIGNIFICANT HARM INFILCTED UPON PLAINTIFF

135. The illegal conspiracy in-

flicted profound damage upon the DNC. The timing and selective release of the stolen materials prevented the DNC from communicating with the electorate on its own terms. These selective releases of stolen material reach a peak immediately before the Democratic National Convention and continued through the general election.

136. The timing and selective release of stolen materials was designed to and had the effect of driving a wedge between the DNC and Democratic voters. The release

of stolen materials also impaired the DNC's ability to support Democratic candidates in the general election.

137. The public release of stolen DNC materials was enormously disruptive to the convention, undermining the party's ability to achieve unity and rally members around their shared values. The release cast a cloud over the convention's activities, interfering with the party's opportunity to communicate its vision to the electorate.

OPINION

REVIEW & OUTLOOK

Mr. Comey's Bad Week

The James Comey book tour is off to a rocky start. The idea was to sell the former FBI director as the Beltway Boy Scout who stood up to a corrupt Donald Trump. But the more we learn about the events Mr. Comey was involved in, the more his self-styled reputation for truth-telling comes into question.

On Thursday news broke that the Justice Department inspector general has referred Andrew McCabe for potential prosecution after finding that the former FBI deputy director lied to investigators about a press leak. This started a back and forth between Mr. Comey, who said he might be a witness for the prosecution, and Mr. McCabe, each accusing the other of not telling the truth.

The testimony doing the most damage to Mr. Comey's reputation comes from Mr. Comey himself in the memos he wrote following meetings with President Trump. After months of stonewalling, Justice finally released them to Congress Thursday. Mr. Comey said he told Mr. Trump, "I don't do sneaky things. I don't leak. I don't do weasel moves." So let's help readers make a weasel assessment.

• **Leaking.** Mr. Comey writes in his memos that he told Mr. Trump he didn't leak. But he later did precisely that when he leaked the memos of his conversations with the President to his friend, Columbia law professor Daniel Richman, on the understanding that the professor would then leak the contents to the New York Times.

• **Classification.** The Wall Street Journal reported Friday that the inspector general is now conducting a review because at least two of the memos that Mr. Comey gave Mr. Richman contained classified information, contrary to Mr. Comey's claim that it was all unclassified.

• **Hillary Clinton's role in the dossier.** When Mr. Comey first briefed the President on the Steele dossier, he limited it to the sexual and salacious aspects. He also omitted a point Mr. Trump had a right to know: The dossier was compiled by Christopher Steele on behalf of the Democratic National Committee and the Hillary Clinton campaign through the research firm cut-out, Fusion GPS.

An earlier House Intelligence Committee report notes that none of the FBI's applications for

His memos to himself about Trump don't help his public claims.

a FISA warrant on former Trump campaign associate Carter Page mentioned the links to the DNC or Clinton campaign even though "the political origins of the Steele dossier were then known to senior DOJ and FBI officials." Presumably that includes Mr. Comey, but why didn't he tell that to Mr. Trump?

• **Michael Flynn.** Mr. Comey says Mr. Trump's request that he "let this go" in reference to Mr. Flynn, his first National Security Adviser, is "evidence" of obstruction. But far from suggesting the President encouraged the FBI director to close his eyes to a crime, the memos make clear Mr. Trump was making the case Mr. Flynn hadn't done anything wrong.

• **Loyalty.** In his new memoir, "A Higher Loyalty," Mr. Comey likens Mr. Trump to a mob boss in his demand for loyalty. But the Comey memos make clear that Mr. Trump raised the issue of loyalty after complaining about leaks and wondering about Mr. McCabe, whom Mr. Trump had criticized during the campaign.

He also had reason to be suspicious: The fact that Mr. Trump had been briefed on the Steele dossier did soon leak—and became the news peg that CNN used to report that the dossier existed, after which BuzzFeed published the entire dossier. Just because Mr. Trump is paranoid doesn't mean people aren't out to get him.

We know from Mr. Comey himself that he wanted these memos leaked to the New York Times in hopes of having a special counsel appointed. In that he succeeded. But contrary to his claims, the memos suggest little reason for appointing a special counsel: Far from looking to obstruct an investigation into Russian collusion, Mr. Trump urges Mr. Comey to continue to investigate in hopes that this would show that the ugliest details in the Steele dossier weren't true.

Mr. Trump's motives were personal vindication because he feared his wife might believe the allegations, and Mr. Trump should not have made the request. But asking for an investigation to disprove the Steele dossier undermines the charge that Mr. Trump fired Mr. Comey to obstruct justice. We don't know what other evidence special counsel Robert Mueller has, but hanging an obstruction rap on the Comey memos isn't going to work.

Racial-Profiling Rule Reversal

The Senate on Wednesday voted 51-47 to kill the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's auto-lending rule, which was as much a referendum on Democratic identity politics as lawless regulation.

Dodd-Frank explicitly prohibits the CFPB from regulating auto dealers. But former director Richard Cordray evaded the ban by regulating auto-financing as a way to dun dealers. He alleged dealers discriminated against minorities by charging them higher interest rates, though he had no proof since auto dealers are prohibited from collecting racial data.

As a substitute for evidence of actual discrimination, Mr. Cordray racially profiled borrowers by using their last names and addresses—e.g., someone who lives in Compton with the last name of Jones must be black. In 2013 Mr. Cordray issued guidance requiring auto lenders and dealers to consider the "disparate impact" of loans.

Mr. Cordray used this paint-by-numbers model to pry \$98 million from Ally Bank and

Only one Senate Democrat voted to repeal a car dealer con.

\$22 million from Toyota's financing unit. But then the bureau struggled to identify the minority victims to whom it could send checks.

The Congressional Review Act gives Congress 60 days to overturn rules with a simple majority of both legislative chambers, and the Government Accountability Office determined in December that the guidance constituted a rule under the law.

Moderate Democrats backed Dodd-Frank's prohibition on regulating auto dealers, and 88 House Democrats joined Republicans in 2015 in an effort to kill the auto-financing rule. Yet now that repeal is likely to be signed by President Trump, West Virginia's Joe Manchin was the only Senate Democrat to vote for the repeal resolution. The House will take up repeal soon, and it'll be fascinating to see how many Democrats renege on their 2015 votes.

The political point to keep in mind is that if Democrats retake Congress in November, the brief era of deregulation will be over. The Obama-era reprise will begin.

'Prosecuting' Trump Over a Pardon

Progressives claim to fear a lawless President Trump, but in their panicky response many are resorting to lawlessness themselves. Behold the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals' appointment this week of a "special prosecutor" to challenge the President's pardon power.

The Ninth Circuit again decides it can hijack presidential power.

Last summer Mr. Trump pardoned deposed Maricopa County Sheriff Joe Arpaio, who had been convicted of criminal contempt for defying a federal judge's orders. The President's power to pardon the sheriff is indisputable under Article II of the Constitution, even if the pardon was unwise for inviting resistance to judicial rulings. And now two Ninth Circuit judges are matching the sheriff's contempt for the law.

Federal judge Susan Bolton last year granted Mr. Arpaio's pardon but declined to vacate his conviction. Mr. Arpaio asked the Ninth Circuit to wipe clean his record, and the Justice Department supported his motion.

Liberal groups represented by Democratic law firm Perkins Coie argued that the pardon violates the Constitution's due process clause and urged the Ninth Circuit to appoint a special prosecutor under Rule 42 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. This judicial bylaw lets courts appoint a private attorney if the government declines or is ineligible to prosecute contempt charges. As the Supreme Court held in *Young v. United States ex rel. Vuitton et Fils S.A.* (1987), the special prosecutor's duty is "solely to pursue the public interest in vindication of the court's authority."

But the Justice Department successfully prosecuted Mr. Arpaio, and there's no need for another investigation simply because the Presi-

dent issued a pardon. The court's authority was vindicated by the conviction.

Ninth Circuit judges William Fletcher and Wallace Tashima acknowledge that there is no precedent for the appointment of a special prosecutor in this instance, but they say the court needs "the benefit of full briefing and argument." In other words, the judges want a pretext to review the constitutionality of President Trump's pardon.

As Judge Richard Tallman noted in dissent, "The United States has told us it is not abdicating its responsibility to represent the Government's interest in this appeal. Nor do amici attempt to hide the true purpose of their request—to challenge the underlying pardon."

So now we have judges prosecuting the President's lawful exercise of executive power and discretion. This violates the separation of powers. Court-appointed special masters charged with enforcing consent decrees are notorious for abusing their mandates, which is an even bigger danger with a special prosecutor who would enjoy investigative powers.

As Judge Tallman warned, "I fear the majority's decision will be viewed as judicial imprimatur of the special prosecutor to make inappropriate, unrelated, and undoubtedly political attacks on presidential authority." Count on it, judge. Under the majority's logic, judges could revive prosecutions dropped by the Justice Department or initiate roving investigations of their own.

Democrats complain about an imperial Presidency, which hasn't materialized. The bigger danger comes from liberal judges wresting powers that properly belong to the legislative and executive branches.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

No Israel-Palestine Solution After 70 Years

In "The Necessary Injustice of Partition" (Review, April 14), Yossi Klein Halevi hits the nail on the head when he points out that the Hamas-orchestrated Gaza marches are "an explicit negation of a two-state solution" and are aimed at "overturning 1948—when Israel was born." Mr. Halevi wrote in his 2013 book "Like Dreamers" that the Six-Day War created two kinds of Israelis: those of May 1967, defined by the existential fear of annihilation that prevailed before the war, and those of June 1967, who felt empowered by Israel's victory and secure enough to take risks for peace.

The Palestinians today face an even greater chasm—between 1957 and 1977. In 1957, Israel offered Egypt the Sinai Peninsula for peace. Egypt, however, refused to negotiate, confident that Israel would surrender Sinai without Cairo making any concessions. It worked. Then Egypt provoked another war, and Israel, victorious, demanded peace before returning Sinai again. By 1977, Egypt agreed to negotiate in good faith, and a treaty followed.

The Palestinians today are stuck in 1957. They reject Israel's peace proposals and respond with terror, confident they can obtain a state without making concessions, and that they will ultimately destroy Israel. That strategy has failed. The Palestinians must leave war and terror behind and finally negotiate in good faith.

STEPHEN A. SILVER
San Francisco

Mr. Halevi is correct in saying that Jews have a rightful claim to the entire land of Israel, but wrong in saying that the Palestinian Arabs have an equally

MARTIN WASSERMAN
Palo Alto, Calif.

I'd like to offer this amendment to Mr. Halevi's proposal. For the Palestinians, the settlements are an "intrusion" into their planned state. For the Israeli settlers and their supporters, they see that land as their historic homeland. Since the settlers are "wedded" to the land, I urge the Palestinian leadership to state that Israelis, who are on land that becomes part of the Palestinian state, may apply for citizenship which, once granted, would allow them to legally reside on their cherished land. Further, that all facilities—housing, schools, etc.—must remain intact and be certified by the proper Palestinian authorities. Since there are more than a million Arab citizens in Israel, why shouldn't there be some Jewish citizens in a Palestinian state?

SORRELL E. CHESIN
Slingerlands, N.Y.

Tipping, Ideology and Helping the Waitstaff

Dawn Lafreda's "Don't Blame Tips for Sexual Harassment" (op-ed, April 13) and Joseph O'Malley's April 16 letter in response show the difference between a self-made private-sector achiever (Ms. Lafreda) and a typical leftist longtime feeder at the public cafeteria (New York Gov. Andrew Cuomo). She favors common sense based on experience, letting female servers receive tips and deal with the occasional unwelcome bad customer behavior, while Gov. Cuomo, claiming on no known evidence, that tipping leads to (gasp) sexual harassment, proposes the standard leftist remedy for problems from poverty to gender-based misconduct: a government-imposed, nonmarket-based hourly wage. Ms. Lafreda, who is in a position to know, writes that neither her customers (at her 81 Denny's) nor her waitresses want that. No matter, Ms. Lafreda, the American left, as in all other areas of our lives, thinks it knows what's best for us.

ROBIN FAWSETT
Winter Park, Fla.

When I first read Ms. Lafreda's opinion piece, I was having breakfast at my favorite Denny's in Roseville,

Your Spending Reprieve Misses the Debt Big Picture

Regarding your editorial "Republi- can Spending Reprieve" (April 10): The omnibus spending bill only passed because of compromise and a belief that those compromises could be relied on going forward. If, instead, this new rescission succeeds and Republicans renege on their previous agreements, Democrats will no longer be willing to negotiate with Republicans on future spending bills or, very likely, any other bills. And if the Democrats take back the House or Senate this fall, payback is the likely result.

GLENN PETHERICK
Kingstowne, Va.

The unwillingness to address the larger issue of "generational theft" is laughable, especially given the fact that "the total amount rescinded over the years comes to about \$25 billion out of \$76 billion." To me, the total is a pittance and shows that the party formerly known as the Republican Party is now just another component of the swamp.

Out here in La La Land, where the Republican Party used to be a force of reason and had some ability to temper the craziness coming from Sacramento, generational theft is alive and well. The lines have been blurred on the spending front. I can't tell a Democrat from a Republican from a thief. We've lost our way and \$25 billion in rescissions since 1974, which when adjusted for inflation, amounts to nothing.

The swamp is killing our future.

JACK KELLER
San Luis Obispo, Calif.

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Pepper ... And Salt

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL



"Do you really care, or are you just harvesting personal information?"

OPINION

The Secrets of a Great First Spouse

**DECLARATIONS**
By Peggy Noonan

This is what I thought when I first met her: "She is a strong woman, not egotistical but protective of kith and kin. Those merry eyes, the warmth, the ability to get the help cracking in a jolly way and then not so jolly. A lack of pretension, a breeziness, but underneath she is Greenwich granite, one of the women who settled the hard gray shores of the East and summoned roses from the rocks."

That's how I saw Barbara Bush 30 years ago and wrote in a book, and though I wouldn't put it in quite those words today—Greenwich, Conn. has granite mostly in its supply outlets, and she grew up a few miles away, in Rye, N.Y.—it's still how I see her.

Barbara Bush reminded us how normal American political figures used to act before this garish age.

So many words have been said of her this week, all of them true—tough, funny, hardy, sensitive to those in trouble. I'd add:

She is being celebrated so warmly in part because she reminds us of how normal American political figures used to act before this garish age. We have a newfound appreciation.

She was beautiful. She had no physical vanity and in fact mocked her looks: The strings of pearls were to hide her neck wrinkles, when her hair turned white it turned white. But the bones of her face were strong and delicate, and her eyes sparkled.

Her life spanned. As a child she used to see a young pilot named

Amelia Earhart, who briefly lived nearby. She was scared by the kidnapping of the Lindbergh baby. She saw the Hindenburg over Long Island Sound. She lived through World War II as a Navy wife, was a participant in history from China during Mao through the fall of the Berlin Wall. She was part of the whole shebang.

As the journalist and historian Sally Bedell Smith said, "She was a great dame."

And we are not truthful when, on TV, we use the dumb, plonking language of public death: "America is heartbroken today." It is not. It looks at that stupendous life and feels two things, gratitude and respect.

Her death has me thinking about what first ladies—let's cut to the chase and say first spouses, for there will be a first gent soon enough and there's no reason language shouldn't precede events—do. What do we ask of them?

To keep it all together, the public and the private, in a high-stakes atmosphere of daily and dramatic stress. You must be a person of balance. There's a lot to manage: staff, state dinners, kids, friends and relatives, your spouse in an impossible job. You must perform within a context of fame, which means the mistakes you make, and have made, become famous.

It takes a lot to achieve adequacy in such a role, never mind perform it well.

The historian Michael Beschloss, completing his decadelong work on his coming book, "Presidents of War," took time to think aloud about the role's essentials.

It is not a constitutional role and



First Lady Barbara Bush at the White House in 1990.

in a way the drafters, as they often did, left it to President Washington to figure out. "George made it George and Martha," Mr. Beschloss said. "She was his friend, wife, partner, hostess." She helped build the public stage. "They created at Mount Vernon a setting that was up to the standard of what a great leader's home would be—a proper frame for George Washington." The first ladies who followed, Abigail Adams and Dolley Madison (Jefferson was a widower), "were conscious of being like Martha—the national mother."

Had Washington not had the wife he did, "history could have unreeled differently."

Like a baseline necessity of the role: "Trying to ensure the happiness and tranquillity of the president." One heroic example: Lady Bird Johnson.

America has come to understand Jackie Kennedy did too.

First spouses have profound cultural power. When Mrs. Kennedy had Pablo Casals play at the White House, she was saying high art not only has a revered place in the people's house, it has a high role in the people's lives. Lady Bird's cause was getting America to clean up its

Lyndon B. Johnson suffered mood swings. He got "too excited and too upset about things that are a moderate political problem," and too depressed about serious problems. "She was enormously sensitive to his moods. She pulled him up when he was down and back to earth when he was up." When first spouses perform this role well, "it's not only good for the president, it's good for the republic."

Next, "helping the president achieve in his chief-of-state role." A first spouse must be able to do *ceremony*. Here Jackie Kennedy set the standard. "Many of the ceremonies that are now associated with the White House—formal welcoming events on the South Lawn, fife and drum, people in colonial costume—were begun by her." Mrs. Kennedy "was sensitive to the importance of ceremony in the U.S. being seen as a great power. Why should the French do it better?"

Another part of the job: policy influencer. Mr. Beschloss cites Eleanor Roosevelt, Rosalynn Carter and Hillary Clinton as "great political partners." For others the depth of their involvement becomes clear to historians with time. Nancy Reagan famously had an impact on her husband's view of staff and appointees. History has come to understand Jackie Kennedy did too.

First spouses have profound cultural power. When Mrs. Kennedy had Pablo Casals play at the White House, she was saying high art not only has a revered place in the people's house, it has a high role in the people's lives. Lady Bird's cause was getting America to clean up its

physical environment. When she became first lady in 1963 we were a nation that threw the Coke bottle out of the car onto the country road. By the time she left, somehow we didn't.

Barbara Bush's cause was literacy, and she worked it hard until the day she died. Mr. Beschloss mentions another area in which she made a contribution, mental health. She had suffered from depression in the 1970s and spoke of it in the White House. In her memoir, Mrs. Bush wrote: "I felt ashamed. I had a husband whom I adored, the world's greatest children, more friends than I could see—and I was severely depressed." She had suicidal thoughts: "Sometimes the pain was so great, I felt the urge to drive into a tree or an oncoming car." When she was in the White House, Mr. Beschloss notes, there was "still a stigma" to mental-health problems and Mrs. Bush's frankness was "bold and helpful." She urged people not to tough it out but get help.

A final part of being a good first spouse: being the president's radar. Mrs. Bush, like Mrs. Reagan, had sharp eyes and a certain skepticism about people and their motives. "They were good at spotting dangers in people. There's an element of 'the kindly president and the first lady who thinks the president is too good for this world.' Ronald Reagan and George Bush found wives who provided for them what they could not do themselves."

A final part of the job: to model dignified behavior for a nation that always benefits from the sight of it. Good first spouses know the institution they represent, the American presidency, has height. They portray that height each day by behaving with patience, humor, kindliness.

Mr. Beschloss felt we've been lucky in the first ladies of the recent past. He's right, isn't he? Whatever party, whatever foibles, the institution has stood the test of time.

So thank you, George and Martha. And thank you, George and Barbara.

In the War on Cancer, Truth Becomes a Casualty

By Steve Salerno

If you live in a major U.S. media market, you've probably seen the cocksure television spots from Houston-based MD Anderson Cancer Center. From the marquee ad in the series, which premiered in 2015:

Patient (addressing cancer): "You try to take everyone."

Doctor: "But I won't let you."

Second doctor: "We will stop you..."

Patient: "My dad will survive you."

Several doctors: "We're an army, thousands strong . . . and cancer, you're going to lose."

The multibillion-dollar treatment industry appeals to emotion in misleading ads.

No asterisks. No cleverly parsed disclaimers. The Anderson advertisement says, simply: Come to us and you will beat cancer. The word "cancer" in the company's logo is even rendered in red strike-through to reinforce the triumphant aura.

In reality, the ad represented the quintessence of a rivalry that has long percolated among Cancer Inc.'s denizens, who will compete for a projected \$207 billion in billings in 2020. It is less a war on cancer than a war on truth—and on vulnerable consumers.

The most comprehensive study of such advertising, published in the *Annals of Internal Medicine* in 2014, notes that cancer-treatment ads as a class rely on emotional appeals evoking hope or fear, while pointedly eliding useful information. Eighty-eight percent tout treatments and only 18% mention screening,

even though early diagnosis is more critical to survival than the interventions romanticized on TV. Risks appear in barely 2% of ads.

Nearly half of TV spots include testimonials, some featuring celebrity pitchmen. Ads increasingly incorporate "natural" remedies that tap into the growing cachet of alternative medicine. Of one hospital's implication that its proprietary diet would yield a survival benefit, urologic oncologist Benjamin Davies wrote for *Forbes* in 2014, "Eating a balanced (organic?) diet after your prostate cancer surgery has no effect on your cancer outcome. None. Suggesting it is part of 'the plan' insinuates it will. It will not."

Between 2005 and 2015, ad spending by U.S. cancer centers soared from \$54 million to \$173 million. In 2016 alone, Anderson's seven rotating TV spots were viewed about a billion times. "The appeals raise the stakes, in essence saying you can be saved provided you make the right choice or doomed if you do not," Steven Woloshin, a physician and medical communication researcher, wrote in an editorial in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Memorial Sloan-Kettering has entered the fray with a series of tear-jerker "Stories"—Sue's, Danny's, Valerie's, Jack's—starring patients who presumably could not otherwise be cured, but somehow were thanks to the singular magic of Sloan-Kettering. Cancer Treatment Centers of America—which splurges \$100 million by itself—has long raised eyebrows with its marketing. Currently, the group touts its "genomic testing," which guides patient-specific chemotherapy. Unmentioned is the dismal success rate of such tests in trials: Only 6.4% of patients were successfully matched with a drug, according to a 2016 article in *Nature*.

Here, from the American Cancer Society, are five-year survival statistics for various cancers: cervical, 69%; leukemia, 63%; ovarian, 46%; brain and nervous system, 35%; lung, 19%; liver, 18%; pancreatic, 9%.

One wonders how such numbers justify the blue sky seen in today's advertising. The factual liberties now taken in "direct to consumer" treatment ads would never be countenanced in drug marketing. The Food and Drug Administration would not permit a pharmaceutical company to claim a near-perfect success rate when the true efficacy of its product is nowhere close. Plus, there would be that litany of baleful side-effect disclaimers.

Mr. Trump is right: The post office can be said to be subsidizing Amazon because the U.S. Postal Service subsidizes business generally, and ultimately is subsidized by the taxpayer to do so. Don't let post-office propagandists buffalo you.

Postal services are overwhelmingly services for firms and other business-like organizations, which have plenty of other ways to meet their communications needs. And postal services are provided at a loss. Taxpayers may not directly fund the post office, but they keep it afloat with cheap loans, exemption from taxes, monopoly powers and guarantees of its retiree benefits. Other countries have privatized their postal services with good results. The U.S. should do the same.

Meanwhile, notice that just about everything called First Class nowadays is business-related, such as bills, AARP mailers and endless credit-card come-ons. Even the subcategory known as "First-Class single piece mail"—that is, mail bearing postage stamps—nowadays is mainly business-related, such as bill payments.

Then there's the class of mail known as "junk mail," a government-subsidized form of advertising that works only because it forces you at least to glance at the material before transferring from the mail box to the trash bin. One implicit federal subsidy is the post office's monopoly right to your mailbox, which is to say a monopoly right to this uncompensated use of your time.

As Tim Calkins, a professor of marketing at Northwestern University, told NPR late last year: "Hospitals aren't held to [FDA] standards at all, so a hospital can go out and say, 'This is where miracles happen. And here's Joe. Joe was about to die. And now Joe is going to live forever.'

Major centers are unapologetic about the blitzkrieg. "We're in a competitive marketplace, so our [\$3.5 million annual] spend has to reflect that," Jeremy Moore, a spokesman for major regional player Fox Chase Cancer Center, told the *Philadelphia Inquirer* in 2016.

Ever since Oprah hand-delivered

American culture to the gurus of

empowerment in the 1990s, positivity has been hailed as the *sine qua non* of daily living. Amid this zeitgeist, merely to insist that objective facts and probabilities matter is to be labeled a gloom-and-doomer. But the war on cancer is not the place for pep talks and poetic license. We could do with more disclosure, less delusion.

Nor is this a question of depriving patients of hope. On the contrary, it's about depriving Cancer Inc. of the ability to exploit false hope.

Mr. Salerno is an author and journalism professor who lives in Las Vegas.

The Post Office and Trump's Culture War

Like dwellers in "Mister Rogers' Neighborhood," where everybody gets along, both Donald Trump and his critics can be correct when it comes to the country's overdue argument about postal subsidies.

Mr. Trump is right: The post office can be said to be subsidizing Amazon because the U.S. Postal Service subsidizes business generally, and ultimately is subsidized by the taxpayer to do so. Don't let post-office propagandists buffalo you.

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Of course, the bright spot for the post office lately has been package shipping, including Amazon packages. Other postal services have been declining. This one has been growing. Where Mr. Trump's critics are right, however, is that, to the extent the post office continues to exist and has little control over its costs because of union rules and congressional mandates, those costs would

His attack on Amazon's package-delivery deal is about a lot more than packages.

have to be paid anyway. So the post office would be dumb to refuse Amazon's business as long as it helps to cover the post office's fixed costs.

Mr. Trump, in one of his tweets, alluded to a Citigroup study claiming that if the post office's overhead were "fairly" allocated, Amazon would pay \$1.46 more per package. "Fairly" is the weasel word here. Allocating fixed costs to a particular customer class is an inherently political game when those costs are fixed by policies. Plus you'd have to know in detail what Amazon is paying, what services it's getting, and what its alternatives are. And you don't. Amazon not only gets a special, secret deal; try wading through the post office's 74 pages of pricing schedules and 80-plus downloadable pricing spreadsheets. It's a morass that makes it impossible to surmise who pays what even when the post office operates on the up and up.

OK, many readers know the rights and wrongs are irrelevant, having zilch to do with Mr. Trump's attacks on Amazon and its chief Jeff Bezos. Equally irrelevant is the fact that his legal threats against Amazon are largely unactionable and would be

self-invalidation in court because of his prejudicial tweeting.

His tweets turn out to be a perfectly useful way to fuel a fire that's already burning—it's not a hard sell in parts of America these days that Amazon and Silicon Valley have been a mixed blessing for the country.

Nobody doubts that Mr. Trump's animus is partly aroused by Mr. Bezos's newspaper, the *Washington Post*. The Post, in addition to much good and solid reporting, hosts a number of writers who write recklessly and robotically about Mr. Trump. Now let me tell you something about reputable news organizations: Mr. Trump's brickbats will have zero effect on the Post's willingness to dig up and report facts unflattering to the president. But his attacks can't help but to fan the always-simmering, ever-present doubts among executives and senior editors about the boundaries being pushed by some of their more outré commentators.

A reckoning in this regard was being stored up anyway. The Trump-Russia story has provided a natural experiment in which some of the nation's reporters and editors have been shown to be wanting in judgment if not actual honesty.

The housecleaning that's coming would take place even without Mr. Trump's bullying tweets, which we don't endorse. There's enough truth in his "fake news" slur, and senior decision makers in the news business know it—and know they have to do something about it.

And the sparks fly upward. In truth, Mr. Trump and his media enemies are birds of a feather, noisy and undisciplined. If America is lucky—and America has been a lucky country—out of the grotesqueries of this Trumpian era a rectification will gather force. One of the institutions that will be touched for the better is the responsible segment of the news media.

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SPORTS

NBA

She's Big in Japan. She's Bigger in OKC.

Nanae Yamano, the Thunder fan artist from the Tokyo suburbs, went to her first NBA game. She was treated like a celebrity.

BY BEN COHEN

Oklahoma City
NNAE YAMANO, an Oklahoma City Thunder superfan who happens to be a stay-at-home mother in the Tokyo suburbs, had never been to an NBA game before this week. She had never been to Oklahoma City. She had never been anywhere outside Japan.

She didn't know how she would handle watching her favorite team in person—an idea so far beyond the realm of imagination that she had no reason to believe she would ever find out.

"And then this happened," she said.

This was the long series of unlikely events that culminated with Nanae Yamano sitting courtside at the Oklahoma City Thunder's playoff game on Wednesday night as the team's honored guest.

It all started last month when The Wall Street Journal published a story about Yamano, whose Thunder artwork had become so popular online that it reached her subjects: the Oklahoma City players were sharing it around the locker room. They knew who she was. They did not know she was a 43-year-old mother who lived very, very far away from Oklahoma City.

The NBA contacted Yamano after the story and offered to pay for her trip to a potential Thunder playoff game. She got a passport, but she didn't allow herself to get too excited. "We didn't even know if the Thunder would make the playoffs," she said.

When they clinched a spot in the last week of the season and home-court advantage on the last night of the season, she had to get halfway across the world faster than she expected. She made it to Oklahoma City after a full day of traveling, and her chauffeur took her directly to the Thunder's arena.

It was 3:30 a.m.

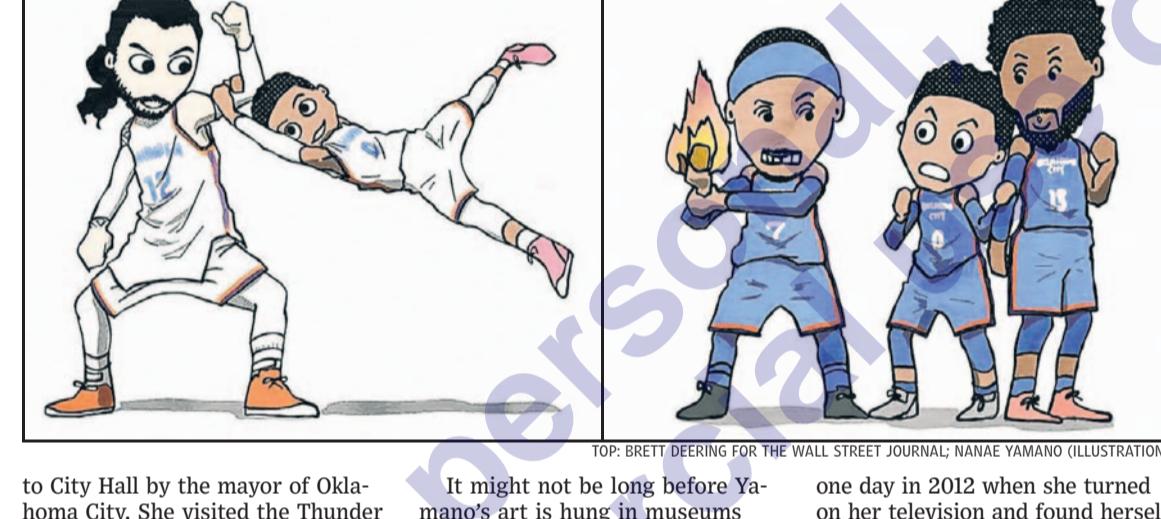
The rest of her pilgrimage was surreal in pretty much every way. She was recognized on the street by fans. She was officially welcomed on the JumboTron immediately after the Kiss Cam. She was introduced to Thunder players, local dignitaries and the halftime performer Red Panda. She was presented with two No. 0 jerseys—one that said "WESTBROOK" and one that said "NNAE-SAN."

The same person who was used to watching the Thunder on her iPad found herself watching the Thunder from NBA commissioner Adam Silver's seats.

Her carefully planned itinerary started with a personal invitation



Above, Nanae Yamano meets Rumble, the Oklahoma City Thunder's bison mascot, before her very first NBA game.
Below, the drawings that have made Yamano a famous artist in Oklahoma City.



TOP: BRETT DEERING FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL; NANA YAMANO (ILLUSTRATIONS)

to City Hall by the mayor of Oklahoma City. She visited the Thunder offices and took pictures with team employees. She dined at the steakhouse where Thunder players are regulars, and she apologized profusely when she couldn't finish her enormous slab of meat. The next morning, after clearing her plate of fried green tomato eggs Benedict, she was treated to a guided tour of the National Cowboy & Western Heritage Museum, where she admired John Wayne's Buddhas and Ronald Reagan's cowboy boots.

It might not be long before Yamano's art is hung in museums here given the way her work has been embraced by the city.

She turns her iPad into a sketchpad after every Thunder game, and the results are undeniably adorable. Oklahoma City staffers now print their favorite Yamano's from Instagram to hang around the office.

It would be reasonable at this point to ask how any of this happened.

Yamano was bored doing laundry

one day in 2012 when she turned on her television and found herself mesmerized by Russell Westbrook and the Thunder even though she didn't know who Russell Westbrook was or what the Thunder were.

But that one game was all it took to enthrall her. Nanae Yamano became obsessed with the Oklahoma City Thunder, and the deeply enigmatic Russell Westbrook became her artistic muse.

She watches every game without having to clear her schedule—"I have no schedule," she says—and usually

by herself with her husband at work and her son at school. As the game approached on Wednesday night, she realized she was going to be surrounded by 18,000 of her people.

"Maybe I can hide my craziness," she said, "because everyone else is crazy."

She walked into the arena hours before Game 2 of the Thunder's series against the Utah Jazz. The only people around the court that early were there to watch Westbrook or to watch Yamano watch Westbrook.

Westbrook always ends his warmups by shooting corner 3-pointers until he makes one and sprints away, and Yamano was asked by the small army of Thunder and NBA employees around her to predict how many shots it would take. She said he would make the fourth.

He missed his first. He missed his second. He missed his third. He made the fourth.

Westbrook went through his entire warmup routine on the other side of the court without acknowledging Yamano. "He was exactly the way I thought he would be," she said. There had been whispers of a post-game summit with Westbrook, and it seemed plausible that he was aware of her presence and couldn't wait to meet her. It also seemed plausible he didn't have a clue who she was.

But of all the basketball teams in all the world, she picked the one that perfectly embodies this city of booms and busts, and she got the full manic Thunder experience when they lost to the Jazz. She didn't have to be told that Westbrook would not be in the mood to meet.

Andre Roberson came instead and enveloped Yamano in a hug. There was no need for an introduction. He already knew her work, and she already knew he was a hugger.

She presented him with a beautiful wooden box handcrafted by her husband. Inside was a book of 82 drawings that she'd printed on a 7-11 copy machine. She told him it was for the entire team. As he flipped through the pages, Roberson said he was going to keep it for himself.

"I know we lost," he said, "but did you enjoy the game?"

Nanae Yamano was so overwhelmed by the game that she couldn't even draw afterward. That any of this had ever happened, she said as she left the arena, was like her version of the American dream.

She was barely able to sleep before she woke up early the next morning. She was leaving Oklahoma City after two magical days and flying right back to Tokyo.

Nanae Yamano had to be home in time for Game 3.

SOCCER

ARSÈNE WENGER'S COMPLICATED LEGACY

BY JOSHUA ROBINSON

LONDON—The first time Arsène Wenger gave serious thought to leaving Arsenal was over a decade before he announced his exit on Friday. It was around 2006, when his squad sat among the European elite, when it won titles regularly and when it played some of the most beautiful soccer around.

That's when Real Madrid came calling. Wenger was tempted. Here was a chance to take his cerebral approach to one of the most famous clubs on the planet, where winning was religion and money was no object. But Wenger knew something else about Real, too—the manager there was a disposable employee.

If he wanted to build something lasting, there was only one place that would let him. He had to stay at Arsenal.

"I did commit and I stayed, and under very difficult circumstances," he said last spring.

In his first 10 years, he had revolutionized the team and English soccer in the process. He won three Premier League titles in six years, including the undefeated league campaign of 2003-04. He changed the way players viewed nutrition and professionalism—cutting out booze and candy bars was only the beginning.

Wenger made himself so essential to the future of the club that when it broke ground on Emirates Stadium in 2004, Arsenal secured bank loans on the promise that he would stick around.

But as Wenger's 22 years in North London come to an end, that period in the mid-2000s will go down as the inflection point of his career.

Before it: league titles and undeniable soccer influence. Since then: a constant battle against forces he could no longer control, from clubs prepared to spend money more aggressively to soccer tactics moving away from the style he understood best.

The numbers don't show a huge drop-off in results—Arsenal's winning percentage was 57.6% in the 10 years before 2006 and 57.1% since then.

The successes, however, got smaller, like three FA Cup triumphs instead of league titles. His teams from 2007 to 2010, when Arsenal's finances were constrained by the stadium bill, were a source of personal satisfaction for staying in title contention, but yielded no trophies.

In spite of everything, Wenger's stubborn commitment to his philosophy, which expressed like few other figures in sports, was his signature through that time.

"I help others express what's inside them. I didn't create anything," he said in a 2015 interview with French sports daily *L'Equipe*. "My permanent battle in this job is to draw out what's beautiful in man. On that level, maybe you could call me naïve. But at the same time, that also allows me to believe in it and it meant I was often right."

In recent seasons, those moments were further apart, bringing fan unrest and challenges to his legacy. Ev-



Arsène Wenger leaves Arsenal after two decades amid flagging results and mounting frustration.

ery celebration of his longevity—his 10th major trophy, his 20th anniversary in charge, his 1,000th game—turned into a bittersweet affair for the fans who felt grateful for the achievements, but trapped in a soccer Groundhog Day. Instead of titles, Arsenal hung its hat on qualification for the lucrative Champions League and its prudent administration.

Except English soccer fans don't sing about financial stability.

The phrase "Wenger Out" became so popular it turned into a meme, appearing at mass gatherings everywhere from college football Saturdays to anti-government protests in Zimbabwe. At one point last season, supporters even hired an advertising plane to fly over a match with the slogan fluttering behind it.

Then, as if to underline how fraught the issue had become, a different, pro-Wenger plane buzzed the stadium minutes later.

But Arsenal's reclusive owner, the American billionaire Stan Kroenke, whose portfolio of teams also includes the Denver Nuggets, the Los Angeles Rams, and the Colorado Avalanche, was reluctant to make a change. A great admirer of Wenger as a person, Kroenke appreciated his steady hand. Only under pressure from the club's board this week did Wenger make a final decision to leave on his own terms, according to a person familiar with the matter.

"This is one of the most difficult days we have ever had in all our years in sport," Kroenke said in a statement. "One of the main reasons we got involved with Arsenal was because of what Arsène has brought to the club on and off the pitch."

The questions of what Wenger would become after Arsenal—and vice-versa—have perplexed world soccer for years. For the club, this is

uncharted territory. It began to prepare for succession over the past season by stacking the front office with new executives from Barcelona and Borussia Dortmund, but didn't announce who might be in the running to fill Wenger's shoes.

As for Wenger, 68, the future is even murkier. When his great rival Alex Ferguson retired in 2013 after 26 years at the helm of Manchester United, Wenger mulled how different their post-soccer lives would be. "He is lucky because he is interested in horses," he said, referring to Ferguson's passion for horse-racing.

Wenger doesn't have as much outside the game to fill that gap.

"It's a sacrifice of your life," Wenger said last spring. "Basically you get 90% aggravation and 10% top satisfaction, and you have to give everything in your life for that."



RECALL FDA CITES FARM FILTH B2

BUSINESS & FINANCE



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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Saturday/Sunday, April 21 - 22, 2018 | B1

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Probe Focuses on Cellphone IDs

Justice Department investigates possible impediments to switching carriers

BY DREW FITZGERALD AND BRENT KENDALL

The Department of Justice is investigating whether U.S. wireless carriers and an industry trade group teamed up to make it harder for cellphone subscribers to switch providers, according to people familiar with the investigation.

The agency in February sent civil investigative demands to the four major U.S. wireless carriers and the GSMA, an international stan-

dards organization responsible for eSIM technology, the people said. The eSIM standard lets wireless subscribers move phone numbers to new carriers without having to remove a physical SIM card.

The department for more than a year has had its eye on the issue of SIM cards and phone portability, with a focus on the two largest carriers, AT&T Inc. and Verizon Communications Inc., though the February subpoenas represent a new stage of the inquiry, the people said.

The department told the GSMA in an October 2016 letter that it was closing its investigation, according to a copy reviewed by the Journal. The letter warned the associa-

tion that the government might reopen the probe.

Spokesmen for the Justice Department and the London-based GSMA declined to comment.

An AT&T spokesman said the company is aware of the investigation and provided information to the government. A Verizon spokesman said the company is cooperating with the probe.

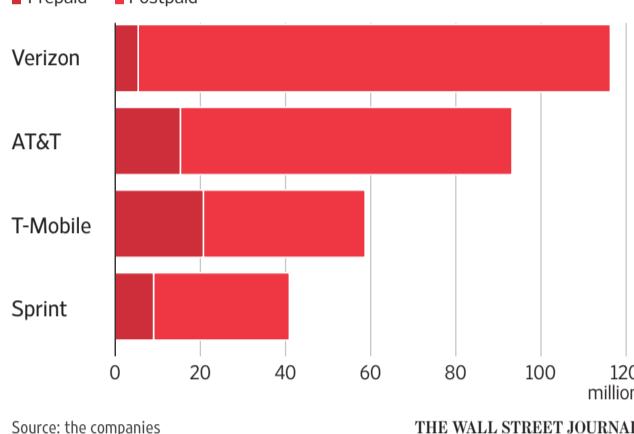
"The reality is that we have a difference of opinion with a couple of phone equipment manufacturers regarding the development of e-SIM standards," Verizon spokesman Rich Young said. "Nothing more."

News of the recent probe
Please see DOJ page B2

Two Titans

Verizon and AT&T are the two largest wireless carriers.

Total wireless subscribers as of Q4 2017



THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

At GE, Charge Leads To Loss

BY THOMAS GRYTA

General Electric Co. reported a quarterly loss on a \$1.5 billion charge related to a subprime mortgage business it once owned, but executives said they were making progress at turning around its industrial businesses.

GE cut \$805 million of costs in its industrial businesses in the first quarter and reaffirmed its 2018 financial targets. There were no major surprises for investors after a series of setbacks in the last year. The company's power business continues to struggle, offsetting strength in the company's jet-engine and health-care divisions.

GE's battered shares rallied Friday, advancing 4% to \$14.54. The stock has dropped by half over the past year as the company embarked on a multiyear restructuring, lowered its profit goals and slashed its annual dividend.

On a conference call Friday, Chief Executive John Flannery said he aims to restore investor trust in 2018 and is "encouraged by the progress." Nine months after taking over and launching a strategic review, he said he continues to examine the company's structure and promised to detail his plan in coming months.

Mr. Flannery has said the options are wide open, including the effective breakup of the conglomerate. He also said management is working on a three-year strategic planning process, which it will share with the board by the end of June.

The industrial conglomerate said Friday it expects proceeds of \$5 billion to \$10 billion from

Please see GE page B2

China's ZTE Fears for Its Survival After Ban

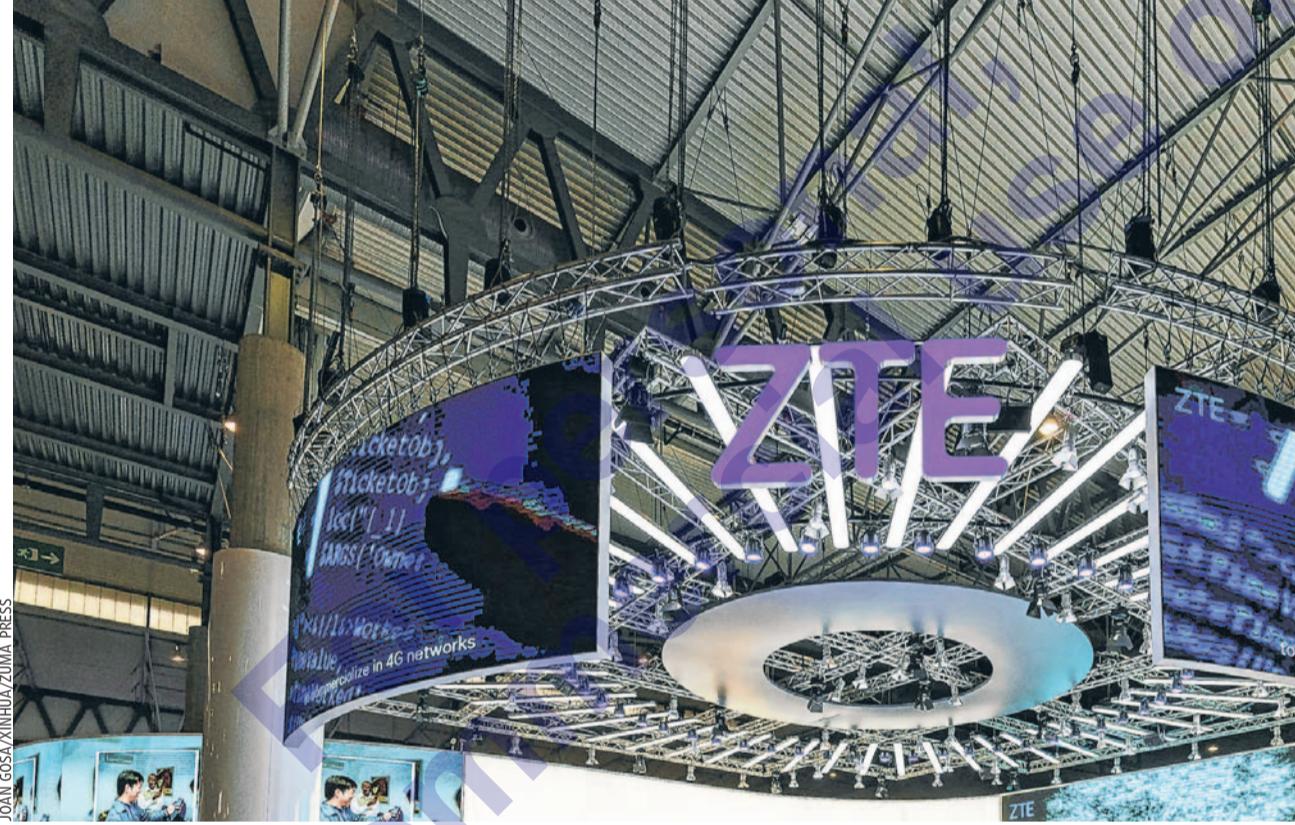
BY DAN STRUMPF AND NEWLEY PURNELL

HONG KONG—In the five years since ZTE Corp. was branded a national security threat by U.S. lawmakers, the Chinese telecommunications giant has been quietly building its own American success story.

While locked out of the market for networking technology, ZTE has expanded its smartphone business to where it is now the fourth-largest among U.S. consumers. Last year the Shenzhen-based company almost doubled its market share to 11.2%, selling 19 million handsets and making the U.S. its biggest market, according to research firm Canalys.

But now that success appears to be in jeopardy. In what ZTE executives deem a threat to the company's very survival, the U.S. government moved on Monday to block sales of American products to ZTE, saying it violated terms of a deal last year settling allegations of sanctions-busting.

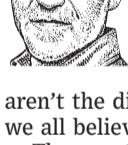
Please see ZTE page B4



The company won't be able to buy U.S.-made hardware and software. ZTE's booth at the 2018 Mobile World Congress in Barcelona.

THE INTELLIGENT INVESTOR | By Jason Zweig

This Index Argument Doesn't Hold Water



David Winters, a veteran value investor, has a provocative idea: Index funds aren't the dirt-cheap choice we all believe them to be.

These autopilot portfolios that seek to match the market, not to beat it, have become the most popular investment vehicle in history. Tens of millions of investors hold roughly \$4 trillion in U.S. stock index funds, which report annual ownership costs as low as 0.03%, or \$3 on a \$10,000 investment.

Those expenses are drastically understated, says Mr. Winters, portfolio manager of Wintergreen Fund. In his latest letter to shareholders in the \$303 million fund, Mr. Winters argues that the typi-

cal S&P 500 index fund incurred ownership costs exceeding 4.3%, or more than \$430 per \$10,000, in 2016.

I think Mr. Winters is wrong, and it is worth noting that Wintergreen has underperformed 90% of similar funds over the past 10 years, according to Morningstar Inc. Still, his argument is a reminder that costs can lurk unobserved and that many fund managers shirk their duty.

Under Securities and Exchange Commission rules, companies must give shareholders the opportunity to express their approval or disapproval of management pay at least once every three years. Although companies can ignore them, those votes are a handy way to measure

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U.S. Questions Transfer of Key Terminal

A U.S. national security review has raised concerns about Chinese state-run conglomerate Cosco Shipping Holdings Co. taking control of a large container terminal in Long Beach, Calif., according to people familiar with the matter.

By Costas Paris in New York and Joanne Chiu in Hong Kong

The terminal is part of Cosco's proposed \$6.3 billion purchase of an Asian shipping rival, which holds a long-term concession to operate the facility at the Port of Long Beach, one of the biggest gateways for imports into the U.S.

Cosco's takeover of Orient Overseas International Ltd., announced in July 2017, is undergoing a review by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the U.S., a secretive federal panel that vets foreign purchases of American companies on national security grounds.



The container terminal at the Port of Long Beach, one of the biggest gateways for imports into the U.S., is at the center of national security concerns about Cosco's \$6.3 billion Orient Overseas deal.

Cosco executives met with

CFIUS officials this past week and proposed to divest or carve out the Long Beach terminal to satisfy U.S. concerns

about the deal, the people said.

"The Long Beach terminal is a prized asset, but it's turning to be a roadblock to the completion of the deal, so it

will likely be taken out of the equation," one person said.

"The plan is to sell it." It is unclear if that would

Please see COSCO page B2

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

Egg Recall Stems From Infested Facilities

North Carolina farm has had prolonged problem with rodents, the FDA says

BY JESSE NEWMAN

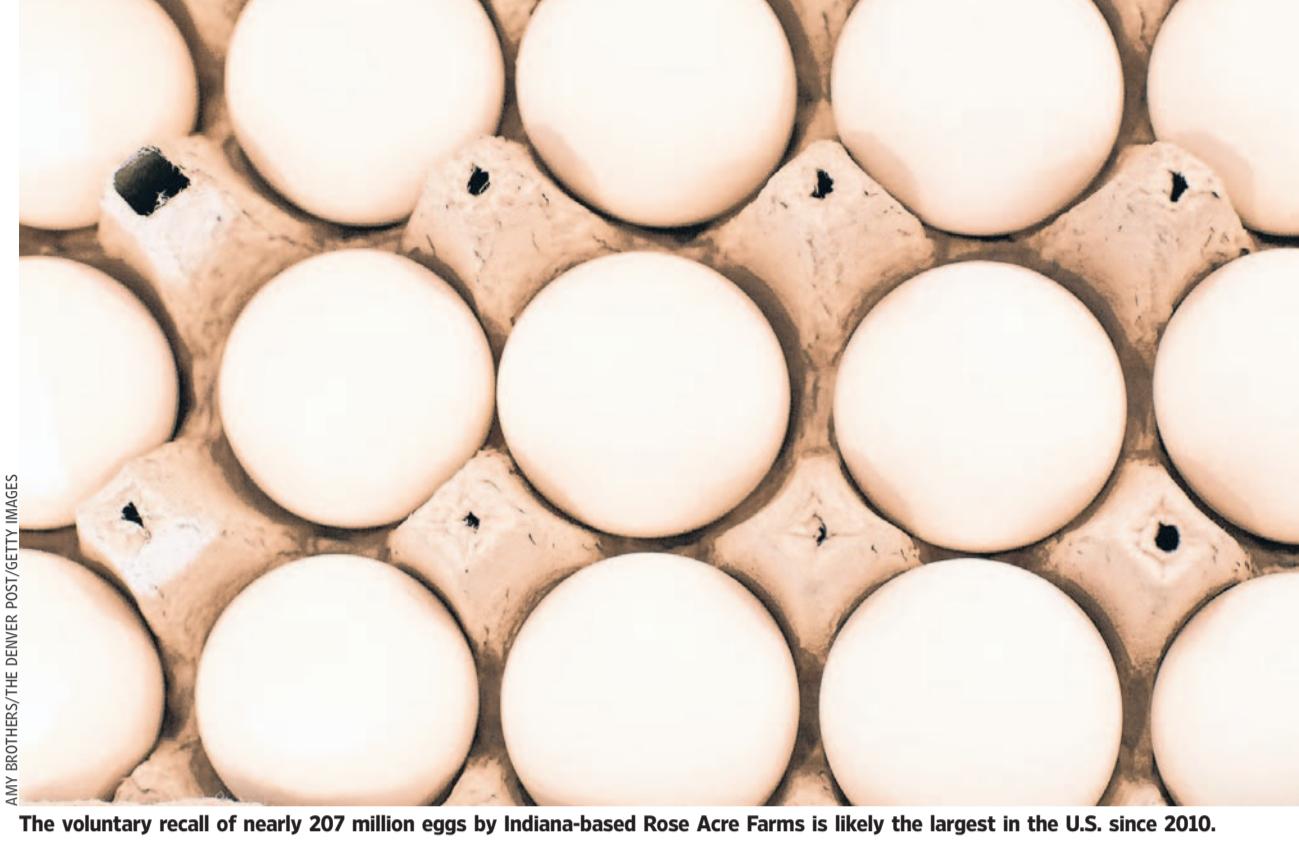
The North Carolina farm at the center of a large egg recall had ongoing problems with rodents along with other unsanitary conditions, according to a U.S. government report that has reignited concerns over food safety in an industry that has shrunk to a relatively small number of producers.

An inspection report by the Food and Drug Administration said poultry houses at a facility owned by Rose Acre Farms, one of the largest U.S. egg producers, had prolonged rodent infestation. In addition, the report on Tuesday said conditions in the facility's egg-processing unit allow for pathogens to survive and spread.

Rose Acre Farms, based in Seymour, Ind., voluntarily recalled nearly 207 million eggs on April 13, after more than 20 people reported salmonella illnesses that have been tied to the eggs. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on Monday launched an investigation into a salmonella outbreak that has spread to nine states, including New York, New Jersey and Florida.

Meanwhile, the CDC is also investigating a widening E. coli outbreak linked to romaine lettuce that has sickened 53 people across 16 states.

The FDA's egg report "is based on raw observations and in some cases lack proper context," said Gene Grabowski, a



The voluntary recall of nearly 207 million eggs by Indiana-based Rose Acre Farms is likely the largest in the U.S. since 2010.

spokesman for Rose Acre Farms. He said the company was preparing a formal response to the FDA and urged "everyone to wait until all the facts are presented."

Food-safety advocates say the outbreak is a reminder of how problems at one facility can threaten large volumes of food when production is concentrated among relatively few producers.

The egg industry has seen dramatic consolidation in recent decades, with just 60 companies representing 90% of U.S. egg production, according to the United Egg Producers.

The U.S. has roughly 150 commercial egg companies, a decline from some 10,000 in the 1970s, the group said.

"It raises the stakes when you have a giant facility," said Patty Lovera, assistant director of Food & Water Watch, an advocacy group. "If something goes wrong, it won't be local or regional outbreaks but national outbreaks because these plants ship to the whole country."

The egg recall is likely the largest in the U.S. since 2010, when two Iowa farms recalled more than 500 million eggs. In that case, the CDC traced nearly 2,000 salmonella ill-

nesses to the tainted eggs, and the owner of one company and his son were sentenced to three months in prison for their role in the outbreak.

Lee Schulz, an agricultural economist at Iowa State University, said a massive disease outbreak linked to eggs is a low-probability event, and that having fewer egg producers enables a faster response to food-safety breaches.

"Because of the industry's consolidated nature, if there are issues we can clean them up relatively quickly," Mr. Schulz said, adding that consolidation also has led to lower

egg prices for consumers and often improved quality and consistency. The recalled eggs are a fraction of annual U.S. egg production, he said.

After tracing illnesses to the North Carolina farm, federal inspectors found dozens of rodents—alive and dead—in the farm's poultry houses, including in manure pits and on bird platforms. A review of the farm's records showed "an ongoing rodent infestation," the inspectors said.

FDA also observed unsanitary conditions in the farm's egg-processing facility, which inspectors said support the

growth and spread of "filth and pathogens" that could contaminate processing equipment and eggs.

While rodents are common in poultry houses, Rose Acre Farms has struggled to control their numbers before. In 2011, FDA sent a warning letter to the company saying "alarmingly high" rodent populations at an Indiana facility and traces of salmonella in its egg-laying houses increased risks to consumer health. In 2014, the FDA said the farm had addressed the violations.

"The 2011 incident was for one Indiana facility, and Rose Acre Farms resolved the issues to the satisfaction of the FDA," Mr. Grabowski said. "That farm has not had any problems since."

Lawmakers and advocates have raised concerns over whether regulators are doing enough to prevent outbreaks. The FDA said it inspects facilities like Rose Acre Farms every three to five years, or more often if necessary. A U.S. Department of Agriculture inspector is at the North Carolina facility daily, the FDA said.

The recalled eggs were marketed under multiple brands including those sold at Food Lion and Walmart Inc., the FDA said. The other states are North Carolina, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Virginia and West Virginia.

"These findings are concerning," Walmart said in a statement, adding that as soon as the company was notified of the recall, it began alerting stores to remove the eggs from their shelves and inventory. Food Lion didn't respond to requests for comment.

GE

Continued from the prior page
asset sales during 2018. It expects to finalize divestiture plans of its transportation division by the end of June and sell its lighting business by year end. Mr. Flannery said GE is on track to exceed its target to cut \$2 billion in expenses this year.

The company reported a net loss of \$1.18 billion for the first quarter, including the charge for a potential settlement of a government probe of its WMC Mortgage business. Last month, The Wall Street Journal highlighted the risk of a charge tied to its talks with the Justice Department over the business, a part of GE Capital that was a large subprime lender before the financial crisis. Excluding the charge, the company said its earnings were ahead of its plan.

Chief Financial Officer Jamie Miller said the company had settlement discussions with the Justice Department last month. The \$1.5 billion reserve amount is based on those talks and a review of similar settlements at other banks, she said. The reserve doesn't change the company's plans or view in relation to GE Capital, which it is in the process of shrinking further.

Revenue in its industrials business fell 4% in the period, excluding acquisitions and currency swings, dragged down by declines in its power division, which has been struggling with excess capacity and slack demand for its power-plant equipment.

On an adjusted basis, the company reported a profit of 16 cents a share, up from 14 cents a year earlier. On that basis, analysts polled by Thomson



In the first quarter, General Electric booked a \$1.5 billion charge related to a subprime mortgage business it once owned.

Industrial Parts

GE's aviation unit accounted for most of its quarterly profit.



for the year.

Revenue in the power unit fell 9% in the first quarter and the segment's profit fell 38%. GE said it has closed 17 sites in the division in the last six months and said Friday it would be "exiting other non-core assets" in the business.

The power business is looking even worse than GE had planned, executives said Friday, a trend it expects to see for the next few years. The company is cutting costs but orders dropped 29% in the quarter and it had no customers for its massive H turbine.

GE's power division misjudged the market as volume dropped in traditional coal- and gas-fired power, while renewable energy sources grew.

"The pace of the market decline is greater than the near-term benefit of those actions," Ms. Miller said, referring to cost cuts.

Profit and sales rose in GE's other two core units, aviation and health care. In the aviation business, which manufactures and services jet engines, profit jumped 26%. With \$1.6 billion in segment profit, it accounted for more profit than all of the other units combined.

Much of investors' focus and Mr. Flannery's strategy has concerned improving GE's ability to generate cash from its operations. The company still aims for \$6 billion to \$7 billion in free cash flow from its industrial operations. In the latest quarter, those operations had negative free cash flow of \$1.7 billion.

GE ended March with about in \$13 billion in cash and equivalents, down from about \$19 billion in December. The company said it still expects to end the year with more than \$15 billion in cash.

progressing normally," he said at a news conference.

CFIUS has scuttled several recent transactions, including Broadcom Ltd.'s \$117 billion takeover of chip rival Qualcomm Inc. and the sale of MoneyGram International Inc. to Chinese billionaire Jack Ma's Ant Financial Services Group.

Its review of the shipping deal comes at a tense time between the U.S. and China, with leaders threatening to impose new tariffs and regulators on both sides of the Pacific weighing in on more matters.

On Thursday, China's antitrust regulator said it had concerns about Qualcomm Inc.'s \$44 billion purchase of rival NXP Semiconductors.

Days earlier, the U.S. banned American companies from selling products to ZTE Corp., a Chinese maker of tele-

communications equipment.

Cosco, which operates around 350 container ships, hasn't hidden its ambition to become one of the world's dominant carriers. A takeover of Orient Overseas would make Cosco the world's third-

biggest container operator in terms of capacity, behind Denmark's Maersk Line and Switzerland-based Mediterranean Shipping Co.

It also would create the second-biggest mover of U.S. imports with an 11.8% market

share, and the third-largest in terms of exports with an 8.5% share, according to the Journal of Commerce.

Orient Overseas, which is listed in Hong Kong, is the world's seventh-biggest operator with around 100 ships in operation. Apart from the Long Beach terminal, it operates a container terminal in southern Taiwan.

Cosco has minor investments in other U.S. ports, including another pier at Long Beach as well as at the ports of Los Angeles and Seattle. These assets haven't been part of the discussions, the people said.

The proposed Cosco deal would also need approval from China's Ministry of Commerce, which is waiting for CFIUS's ruling.

—Kate O'Keeffe contributed to this article.

11.8%
Share of U.S. imports moved by Cosco if Orient takeover occurs

biggest container operator in terms of capacity, behind Denmark's Maersk Line and Switzerland-based Mediterranean Shipping Co.

It also would create the second-biggest mover of U.S. imports with an 11.8% market

DOJ

Continued from the prior page
was reported earlier by the New York Times.

Most mobile devices won't work without a SIM—subscriber identity module—card that contains a customer's account information. In the U.S., SIM cards tend to be usable only on the cellular network of the carrier that issued it.

An eSIM, or embedded SIM, is typically a chip inside a device that can't be removed. It allows consumers to store multiple carrier profiles on the same device and switch between their networks, though only one can be used at a time.

The technology is already available on some consumer devices, such as the Apple Watch Series 3, Samsung Gear S2 smartwatch and Microsoft's Surface Pro LTE tablet.

One of the first smartphones released with embedded SIM technology is the

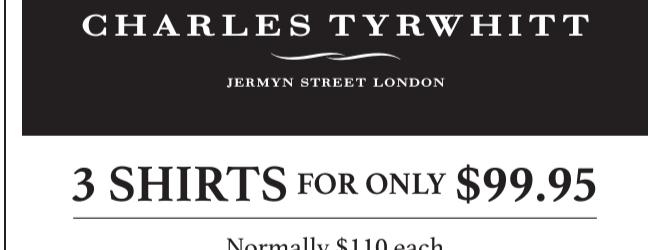
Google Pixel 2, which the Alphabet Inc. unit started selling last year. It is testing the technology with its Project Fi wireless service.

Apple Inc. has helped advance efforts to replace the traditional SIM card. In 2014, it introduced an iPad with a built-in SIM card that allowed users to turn their cellular data plans on or off or switch between three of the four big U.S. providers. The iPad's "soft SIM" sparked speculation it might put similar technology into its popular iPhones, but that has yet to happen.

"Apple's desperate for this technology to be there because they want to make the phone smaller and thinner," said Kyle Wiens, chief executive of iFixit, which tears down iPhones and writes an iPhone repair manual.

He said eliminating the SIM would create more space for a larger battery or chips to boost performance. Apple declined to comment.

—Tripp Mickle contributed to this article.



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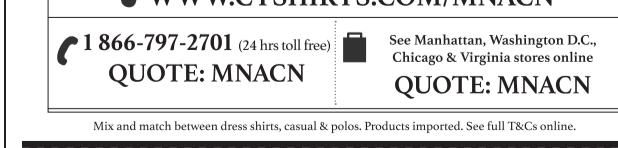
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BUSINESS NEWS



An employee may have attempted to print information of about 1.5 million clients and share it outside the bank, SunTrust says.

SunTrust Sees Risk of Breach

Names, addresses, phone numbers and account balances are believed to be included

BY CHRISTINA REXRODE
AND AUSTEN HUFFORD

SunTrust Banks Inc. said an employee may have stolen the information of about 1.5 million customers and provided it to a "criminal third party," the latest example of a potential breach that underscores the vulnerability of consumers' private data.

The Atlanta-based bank on Friday said the employee, who no longer works at SunTrust, attempted to access client information, although it has not identified significant fraudulent activity" around the accounts involved.

Companies including banks are increasingly contending with data risks from both outside actors and misconduct by company employees.

Consumers are already on edge about the security of their data after a massive breach at credit-reporting firm Equifax Inc., where a cyberattack last year exposed the data of 147.9 million U.S. consumers.

SunTrust, which is one of the larger U.S. regional banks by assets, said it became aware in late February that an employee attempted to inappropriately download client information and it began an internal investigation. About a week ago, the bank learned that the employee may have attempted to print the information and share it outside the bank. Chief Executive Bill Rogers said that triggered his decision to disclose the possible breach.

Banks and other companies have disclosed numerous types of data breaches in recent years, though they are often the work of sophisticated, outside hackers. For example, a cybersecurity attack on JPMorgan Chase &

Co. in 2014 exposed the information of more than 70 million households, one of the broadest disclosed attacks of its kind against a major financial institution.

But security threats can also come from inside. For example, New York Attorney General Eric Schneiderman has urged banks to rein in tellers' access to customer data.

SunTrust said it is working with law enforcement. A bank spokeswoman declined to name the former employee or comment on the timing of the departure. She also declined to say where the employee worked within the bank or whether the person had been arrested.

SunTrust said it believes the exposed information includes names, addresses, phone numbers and account balances. Clients' Social Security numbers, account numbers, passwords and driver's license information weren't affected, it added.

"Ensuring personal information security is fundamental to our purpose as a company of advancing financial well-being," Mr. Rogers said in a statement. "We apologize to clients who may have been affected by this."

SunTrust said that it is notifying customers whose data may have been affected and that it will provide free identity-protection services to all consumer-banking clients.

The company said it would continue monitoring affected accounts for fraudulent activity. Despite the recent issue, Mr. Rogers said the bank's fraud losses in the first quarter were "lower than they've been relative to the recent past."

The CEO described the bank's costs related to the incident as "modest," though the incident could put a cloud of uncertainty around the bank.

SunTrust shares declined 19 cents, or 0.3%, to \$66.84 on Friday.

Ford Ad Decision Challenges WPP

By ALEXANDRA BRUELL

Ford Motor Co. decided to put parts of its advertising account up for review in the coming weeks, dealing a blow to its incumbent agency, **WPP PLC**.

WPP's dedicated agency for Ford, called GTB, announced the decision Friday in a memo to employees. Ford's decision means that agencies beyond WPP will be able to solicit portions of the auto maker's marketing business that are up for review.

"WPP will have an opportunity to compete with other firms to retain these portions of the business, and will remain Ford's agency of record in some other key areas," GTB said in its memo. Ford confirmed that it will be seeking bids for some of its business.

The news is a setback for WPP, which counts Ford as a top client, and comes on the heels of the abrupt exit of WPP CEO Martin Sorrell less than a week ago. Ford began re-evaluating its marketing model months ago, including its relationship with WPP.

WPP, which has been working with Ford for decades, had created a dedicated agency group for the automotive giant, pulling in ad and marketing resources from its various agency groups. The Ford account generates more than \$500 million in annual revenue for the holding company, according to people familiar with the matter.

"We are committed to driving greater marketing efficiency, effectiveness and customer insight, leveraging the latest tools and technology," a Ford spokesman said. "We are going to place some portions of our advertising business up for bid with other agencies, including WPP, beginning in the coming weeks. No decisions have been made."

"We value the talented and creative women and men at WPP," the spokesman added. "They are trusted partners and curators of the Ford brand."

"GTB/WPP has been informed that its creative business with Ford is up for review," a GTB spokesman said. "WPP/GTB is the most capable, passionate, informed and dedicated partner to build Ford's vision of the future. We will be enthusiastically responding to Ford's request for review in the days ahead."

Ford's account with WPP in China, as well as its U.S. dealer business and some other functions, aren't being put up for review and will be retained by WPP, according to the memo. Ford spent \$1.22 billion on U.S. media in 2017, not including spending with various social platforms, according to a Kantar Media estimate.

Jim Farley, president of global markets at Ford, said at

The agency is also defending accounts that recently went up for review.

an investor conference in January that the company was targeting \$200 million a year in fixed marketing savings.

"We're moving to a digitally focused model, and we're going to target our advertising on a more individual basis using advanced analytics and the new digital platforms," he said at the time.

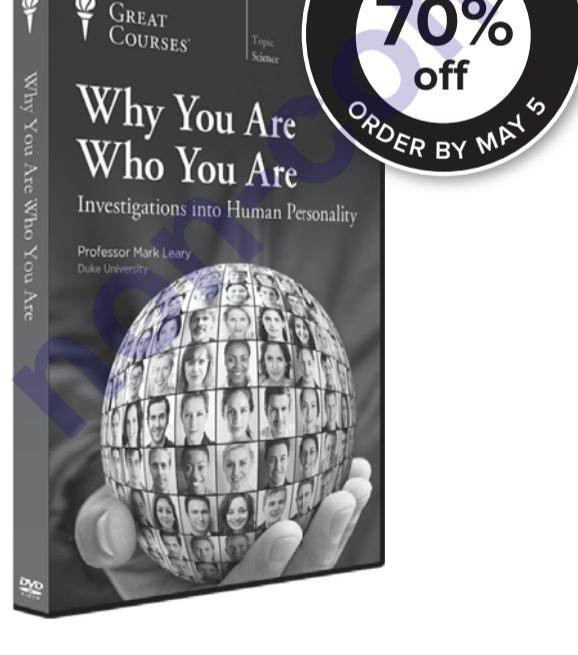
WPP also is defending accounts that recently went up for review, while working to make up for account losses in the past couple of years, including **AT&T Inc.**, **Volkswagen AG** and **American Express Co.**

The advertising company has reported a series of disappointing financial results, sending its shares tumbling more than 30% in the past year.

—Suzanne Vranica
and Christina Rogers
contributed to this article.

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TECHNOLOGY

Apple Supplier Runs Into Trouble

LG Display is being groomed as second source of advanced screens for iPhones

Apple Inc.'s efforts to line up a second supplier for its high-end smartphone screens—and reduce its dependence on **Samsung Electronics** Co.—have hit

By Yoko Kubota in Beijing and Takashi Mochizuki in Tokyo

a hurdle, according to people familiar with the matter.

South Korea's **LG Display** Co. hopes to provide organic light-emitting diode displays for iPhones slated for release this fall, the people said. However, manufacturing problems have caused LG to fall behind the schedule that many suppliers follow to begin mass production for new iPhone models, which usually starts around July, they said.

OLED screens tend to be thinner and more flexible than those typically used in smartphones. The iPhone X, released in November, was the first Apple phone with the display.

In light of the production problems, opinions within Apple are divided on whether LG Display can become a second source of OLED displays for the upcoming iPhones, one of the people said.

The OLED screens currently used on Apple's iPhone X model are made by the display division of Samsung, which is both the dominant maker of these displays and Apple's top rival in



Apple is trying to reduce its dependence on smartphone rival Samsung Electronics for organic light-emitting diode, or OLED, displays.

smartphones.

"Because Samsung is Apple's competitor, it's an issue for Apple if it has to continue buying the component from Samsung," said Hiroshi Hayase, a Tokyo-based analyst at IHS Technology.

Apple and LG Display declined to comment.

The Samsung-made OLED display is among the most expensive components in the iPhone X, costing Apple about \$97 out of \$376 in total estimated cost per device, according to an analysis by Fomalhaut Techno Solutions, a Tokyo-based consultancy.

Apple's reliance on a single supplier for the screen means it has less bargaining power over its pricing—one reason for the iPhone X's steep \$999 price tag, analysts said. The smartphone's price turned off some customers, causing demand to fall short of expectations and forcing Apple to cut orders for parts.

Another OLED display supplier could help Apple lower costs for the component, boosting Apple's profit margins or giving it leeway to cut phone prices.

Apple is planning to release three types of iPhones this fall,

people familiar with the matter said. One is a 6.5-inch phone with an OLED screen. Another is a 5.8-inch OLED model—the same size as the iPhone X. Apple also plans to release a 6.1-inch model with a liquid-crystal display, known as LCD.

The company plans to manufacture roughly 100 million of the new iPhones this year, about half of which will have OLED screens, the people said.

LG Display is the leading maker of large-size OLED panels used in television sets. But the process for manufacturing such panels and that for smartphone displays involve different

technologies, which LG has yet to nail down, one of the people said.

LG Display was recently ordered by Apple to undertake a third round of prototype production for the OLED smartphone screens, an extra step that most suppliers don't go through for many components, the people said.

The firm is expected to supply up to 20% of OLED displays for this year's new iPhones, according to supply-chain analysis by Susquehanna International Group.

—Tripp Mickle in San Francisco contributed to this article.

ZTE

Continued from page B1 involving North Korea and Iran.

The ban has forced the Chinese telecom titan to determine whether it must—or even can—find replacements for key elements of its smartphones and network equipment, such as semiconductors from **Qualcomm** Inc. and the Android mobile operating system, made by **Alphabet** Inc.'s Google.

ZTE shot back at the U.S. on Friday calling the Commerce Department order "unacceptable," and saying it will "not only severely impact the

The firm delayed its first-quarter results to weigh the impact of the sales ban.

survival and development of ZTE, but will also cause damages to all partners of ZTE including a large number of U.S. companies."

"This is a body blow to them," said Duncan Clark, chairman of BDA China, a Beijing-based consulting firm that specializes in technology.

Qualcomm and Google declined to comment.

ZTE is the latest company to be caught in the crosshairs of an escalating trade dispute between China and the U.S. that is zeroing in on the technological race between the countries amid heightened national security concerns. The sales ban is likely to accelerate China's efforts to develop its own technology supply chain and wean the country off imports from U.S. companies—a campaign viewed by some officials in Washington as a strategic threat to American interests.

Washington's announcement of a seven-year ban on sales of parts and software to ZTE renews U.S. scrutiny of Chinese telecom companies. ZTE and its bigger and better-known rival, **Huawei Technologies** Co., were the subject of a 2012 investigation by the U.S. House Intelli-

gence Committee that recommended domestic telecommunications providers not use gear from the Chinese companies in building cellular networks due to national security risks. Both ZTE and Huawei have repeatedly denied that their products pose a security threat.

Among other things, the House report delineated the ownership structures of the two companies. Huawei is privately held and owned by its employees. By contrast, ZTE, founded by five Chinese engineers in the 1980s, is publicly traded on stock exchanges in Shenzhen and Hong Kong and regularly discloses quarterly earnings.

ZTE's transparency earned the company softer treatment than Huawei. However, the House report still noted the state ties of ZTE's largest investor, which currently holds 30% of the company, according to public records. ZTE has said the state-owned investor isn't involved direct or indirectly in any decision making at the company.

The 2012 report prompted Huawei and ZTE to take different paths, with Huawei focusing on expanding outside the U.S., and ZTE nurturing its existing ties with U.S. mobile-phone operators to expand in the market. To deepen its U.S. roots, ZTE opened five research and development centers in the country, put more money into Washington lobbying, and became sponsors of NBA teams.

Flash forward to the present, and Huawei now dominates global telecom-equipment sales virtually everywhere except the U.S., where its smartphones likewise are largely absent. For its part, ZTE commands a sizable share of the U.S. smartphone market, though it is an also-ran globally. Last year, ZTE unveiled a new flagship phone, a foldable handset called the Axon M that retails for \$725 via AT&T Inc. in the U.S.

ZTE was set to release its first-quarter results on Thursday, but delayed the report to weigh the impact of the U.S. sales ban.

"If this ban really continues and the U.S. really enforces it, I think ZTE is in big trouble," said Edison Lee, a telecom analyst at Jefferies.

Top smartphone vendors by shipments, 2017

U.S.: 170 MILLION

1. Apple 40%

2. Samsung 214%

3. LG 15.4%

4. ZTE 11.2%

5. Lenovo 3.7%

GLOBAL: 1.46 BILLION

1. Samsung 21.8%

2. Apple 14.8%

3. Huawei 10.5%

4. Oppo 7.7%

5. Vivo 6.3%

9. ZTE 2.8%

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Australia Elbows Huawei Out of Ocean Cable Project

BY MIKE CHERNEY

SYDNEY—Australia said it would lay an undersea high-speed internet cable to the Solomon Islands, in a move that officially shuts out **Huawei Technologies** Co. as concerns grow about China's influence in the Pacific.

Australian officials pressured the Solomon Islands to drop the Chinese telecommunications company from the project as Western countries have become increasingly worried its technology could be misused by the Chinese government.

A Huawei spokesman declined to comment Friday but the company has long said it operates independently of Beijing.

The announcement came late Thursday after Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull met with South Pacific leaders in London, including the prime minister of the Solomon Islands.

Australia will pay for most of the cable, though the Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea—which will also be connected—are expected to contribute. Australia and Papua New Guinea signed an agreement earlier in the month. The new cable should be completed by the end of 2019.

The project was originally budgeted at US\$70 million and was to be funded by the Asian Development Bank. But then

the Solomon Islands government said Huawei would build it, which prompted the ADB to withdraw over concerns about transparency.

The Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea—recipients of increasing amounts of Chinese aid including large infrastructure projects—have some of the most expensive and unreliable internet systems in the South Pacific. The Solomon Islands relies exclusively on satellite technology for access.

Officials had been discussing the project for months. The Australian government had already blocked any move by the Solomon Islands to plug a Huawei-built network into

Australia's domestic fiber-optic network. In January, Sydney-based **Vocus Group** Ltd. said the Australian government had hired it to conduct a "scoping study" for the project.

In 2012, the Australian government banned Huawei from submitting bids to build a new national broadband network. Despite that, the company sells telecom equipment to major carriers in the country as well as mobile phones to consumers. It also sits on a government advisory body regarding the rollout of next-generation wireless technology.

—Rob Taylor contributed to this article.



Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull recently met with South Pacific leaders while in London.

Trade Dispute Puts Tech Firms on Front Lines

BY DAN STRUMPF AND YOKO KUBOTA

HONG KONG—Technology has taken center stage in the U.S.-China trade dispute, prompting predictions of shifts in the global investment strategies of Chinese tech companies.

Chinese companies will be more likely to invest in emerging markets such as India and Southeast Asia, said Fan Bao, the chairman and chief executive of investment bank China Renaissance Partners.

He foresees reduced investment in the U.S. because of bilateral tensions. "The reality is, it's difficult to get things done...given uncertainty around approval."

His comments came during The Wall Street Journal's two-day D.Live Asia conference here, in a week that saw regulators in the U.S. and China taking aim at some major players in the tech sector.

During the week, Chinese regulators signaled a rocky path ahead for U.S. chip maker **Qualcomm** Inc.'s \$44 billion bid to acquire **NXP Semiconductors NV**.

That came just days after the U.S. Commerce Department hit ZTE Corp. with a seven-year ban on buying U.S. products, a restriction the Chinese telecom said threatens its survival.

Such moves have thrust technology companies onto the front lines of an intensifying trade dispute between the U.S. and China. The Trump administration has ratcheted up pressure on Beijing with threatened tariffs on a total of \$150 billion in Chinese imports, and China has shot back with plans for tariffs of its own. "I'm very concerned," Charles Li, chief executive at Hong Kong Exchanges & Clearing Ltd., said Friday. "This is just inevitable because you have a rising power and an existing incum-



Charles Li says 'I'm very concerned' over trade tensions.

bent power and they've all sort of frictions—particularly when their political and ideological systems are different."

As trade tensions escalate, some executives expressed concerns about rising economic nationalism, among them auto executive Carlos Ghosn. The chairman of the alliance between Renault SA, Nissan Motor Co. and Mitsubishi Motors Corp. said he is worried about

Takeda Keeps Courting Shire

BY NOEMIE BISSEBRE

Japan's **Takeda Pharmaceutical** Co. said it has sweetened its proposal to buy rival drugmaker **Shire PLC** after its three previous bids were rejected.

The latest overture to Dublin-based Shire—which as drawn takeover interest across the sector—represents a premium of more than 50% to its value before reports of Takeda's interest first surfaced last month.

The Japanese company said on Friday that it proposed £47 a share for Shire, valuing it at £42.83 billion (\$60.3 billion). That is marginally higher than the £46.50 that Takeda said it offered the day before. But at £21 a share in cash and £26 a share in equity, the latest proposal includes a higher portion of cash.

Shire on Friday said its board "is considering its position with respect to the fourth proposal and will issue a further announcement in due course." The company had said the previous offer undervalued the business.

Friday's announcement, which Takeda said doesn't constitute a firm offer, came after a frenzy of interest in Shire on Thursday. Allergan

The Japanese drug company sweetened its takeover proposal after earlier rejections.

PLC disclosed it too was considering making an offer, though after its shares fell sharply, the Dublin-based company said it wouldn't bid after all.

Under U.K. rules, Takeda has until April 25 to formalize its offer, withdraw it or walk away.

A successful bid for Shire would mark Takeda's biggest-ever acquisition, creating a global drug giant with sales of about \$30 billion a year. However, the Japanese company would likely have to take on significant debt to fund it.

At roughly \$50 billion, Shire's market value exceeds that of Takeda by more than \$10 billion. Cheap funding rates in Japanese yen would make that more palatable, but the company is still digesting borrowing done for previous acquisitions.

Shire, which is best known in the U.S. for its attention deficit hyperactivity disorder drug Adderall, has been involved in deal talks in recent years. In 2014, a \$54 billion takeover of Shire by Illinois-based AbbVie Inc. was called off because of new U.S. tax rules aimed at deterring American companies from moving their legal headquarters to lower-tax countries.

Shares in Shire fell 3.9% to £38.22 on Friday.

—Ben Dummett contributed to this article.

the U.S.-China dispute, but said he doesn't foresee it becoming a full-blown trade war.

"I think it's more a pressure to renegotiate deals" that the Trump administration views as unfair, he said.

Mr. Ghosn, referring to U.S. attempts to renegotiate the North American Free Trade Agreement, said auto makers are less concerned about the details of the trade rules than being able to make long-term decisions. Car companies plan for 10 years down the road when it comes to new plants and vehicle models and must know what the rules are going to be over the long haul.

"Being in a situation where one party is not happy with the deal is very preoccupying," Mr. Ghosn said.

A key element of the dispute is the accusation that China has been trying to steal U.S. technology through unfair trade practices.

WEEKEND INVESTOR

Wells Lowers Net Income After Settlement

By YUKA HAYASHI

WASHINGTON—Regulators levied the largest banking fine of the Trump era against **Wells Fargo** & Co. on Friday over claims of misconduct in its auto- and mortgage-lending businesses, the latest in a series of regulatory woes for the bank.

The \$1 billion settlement with the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and Office of the Comptroller of the Currency concerned the bank's failures to catch and prevent problems, including improper charges to consumers in its mortgage and auto-lending businesses.

The fine is a signal that while officials are working to ease postcrisis regulatory rules, they won't let companies off the hook for misconduct. "We have said all along that we will enforce the law. That is what we did here," CFPB acting director Mick Mulvaney said.

As part of the settlement, the bank also agreed to offer restitution to customers and improve risk and compliance management practices.

The OCC ordered the bank to develop and submit a compensation plan for affected customers within 120 days. The amount of customer restitution hasn't been determined and would be separate from the penalty.

"The OCC took these actions given the severity of the deficiencies and violations of law, the financial harm to consumers, and the bank's failure to correct the deficiencies and violations in a timely manner," the OCC said.

The regulator added that it "found deficiencies in the bank's enterprise-wide compliance risk management program that constituted reckless, unsafe or unsound practices."

The settlement covers the bank's practices in two main ar-

eas: charging improper fees for rate-lock extensions in mortgage lending and selling unnecessary insurance coverage to auto-loan customers. Overcharges linked to the sale of unnecessary auto insurance could have contributed to defaults that resulted in vehicle repossession for at least 27,000 customers, the settlement said.

Between 2011 and 2016, "hundreds of thousands" of auto-loan consumers were charged substantial insurance premiums, typically just over \$1,000 a policy, for unnecessary insurance coverage, it said. The CFPB said Wells Fargo has already discontinued the insurance practice.

"While we have more work to do, these orders affirm that we share the same priorities with our regulators and that we are committed to working with them," said Timothy J. Sloan, president and chief ex-

ecutive of Wells Fargo.

The settlement also requires the bank to receive approval from the OCC before appointing any senior executive officers or directors, or making payments to certain senior employees.

since probed the bank's practices in auto lending, mortgages, wealth and investment management and foreign exchange.

As a result of the fine announced Friday, Wells Fargo revised its first-quarter earnings, lowering its net income to \$4.7 billion, or 96 cents a diluted share, a reduction of \$800 million, or 16 cents a diluted share, from previously reported figures.

Wells Fargo disclosed a week ago that the regulators had offered to resolve civil investigations for \$1 billion.

The settlement was the first enforcement action involving the CFPB since Mr. Mulvaney took over the agency in November. It reflects a shift in the bureau's enforcement strategy to target obvious cases of corporate wrongdoing and give them strong punishment.

Mr. Mulvaney has said the agency will go after "bad ac-

tors" but no longer "push the envelope" to use aggressive interpretation of the law to curb activities of companies, referring to criticism of the enforcement approach the bureau took during the Obama era. In 2015, its most active year for enforcement, the CFPB filed 55 cases.

"There is much doubt that enforcement actions will be at the same pace" as under the previous leadership, said Lucy Morris, a partner at Hudson Cook and a former CFPB enforcement lawyer. "I also doubt that they will be of the same type."

Sen. Sherrod Brown (D., Ohio) said he was pleased with the latest penalties, but they "barely dent the almost \$24 billion the administration has and will provide Wells Fargo through tax cuts and proposed capital relief."

—Ryan Tracy
contributed to this article.

INVEST

Continued from page B1
how often fund managers oppose executive-pay plans.

Wintergreen estimates that for the year ended June 30, 2016, leading S&P 500 index funds approved such proposals 97% of the time.

As a result, says Mr. Winters, companies can more easily get away with overpaying their bosses. In doing so, they issue new shares of stock, diluting the ownership interest of outside investors. Then, to counteract that, companies buy back shares at inflated prices.

Wintergreen estimates those combined costs at \$908 billion for 2016, equivalent to an extra expense of 4.3%.

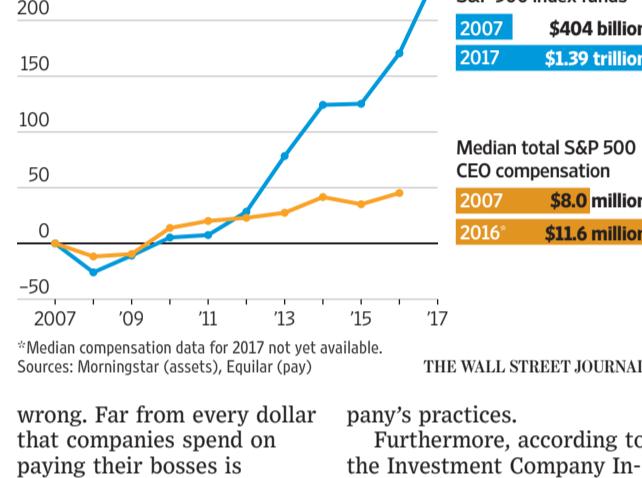
"Because the index funds have become so dominant," says Mr. Winters in an interview, "they have effectively created a hidden cost that affects the whole market."

Here's why I think he is

Pay Grade

The growth of index funds has exploded, but the rise in compensation for CEOs has been much milder.

Percentage change since 2007



ing 71%. Thus, index funds own only a sliver more than an eighth of U.S. stocks. It seems silly to blame them exclusively.

But Mr. Winters is right about a broader point: Too many investors rubber-stamp rich executive pay for poor performance. It's just that active funds are almost as guilty as their passive peers.

Mr. Winters concedes that his 4.3% cost estimate applies to anyone who owns the S&P 500, not just index-fund investors. "The active funds certainly have responsibility, too," he says.

Because index-fund managers seek only to track but not to beat the market, they derive no direct benefit from improving how a given company is run or how its managers are paid. Active managers trying to outperform can, in principle, do just that by shaking a company up or by turning its pay packages down.

So do they?

Miriam Schwartz-Ziv, a fi-

nance professor at Michigan State University, has analyzed how funds cast votes on companies' executive-compensation plans.

In data from 2011 through 2013 gathered for research with Russell Wermers at the University of Maryland, Prof. Schwartz-Ziv found that active funds were 19% more likely to vote against pay proposals than index funds are.

Pay close attention here. Active funds voted against management-pay plans 11.1% of the time; index funds, 9.3%. And 11.1% is 19% bigger than 9.3%.

Now flip the numbers. Active funds voted in favor of pay proposals 89.9% of the time; index funds, 90.7%.

For their part, the managers of index funds say they closely monitor the companies they own.

"It's precisely because we cannot sell shares, and will be a major shareholder for years at a time, that we engage" with companies on pay and other practices, says Ed

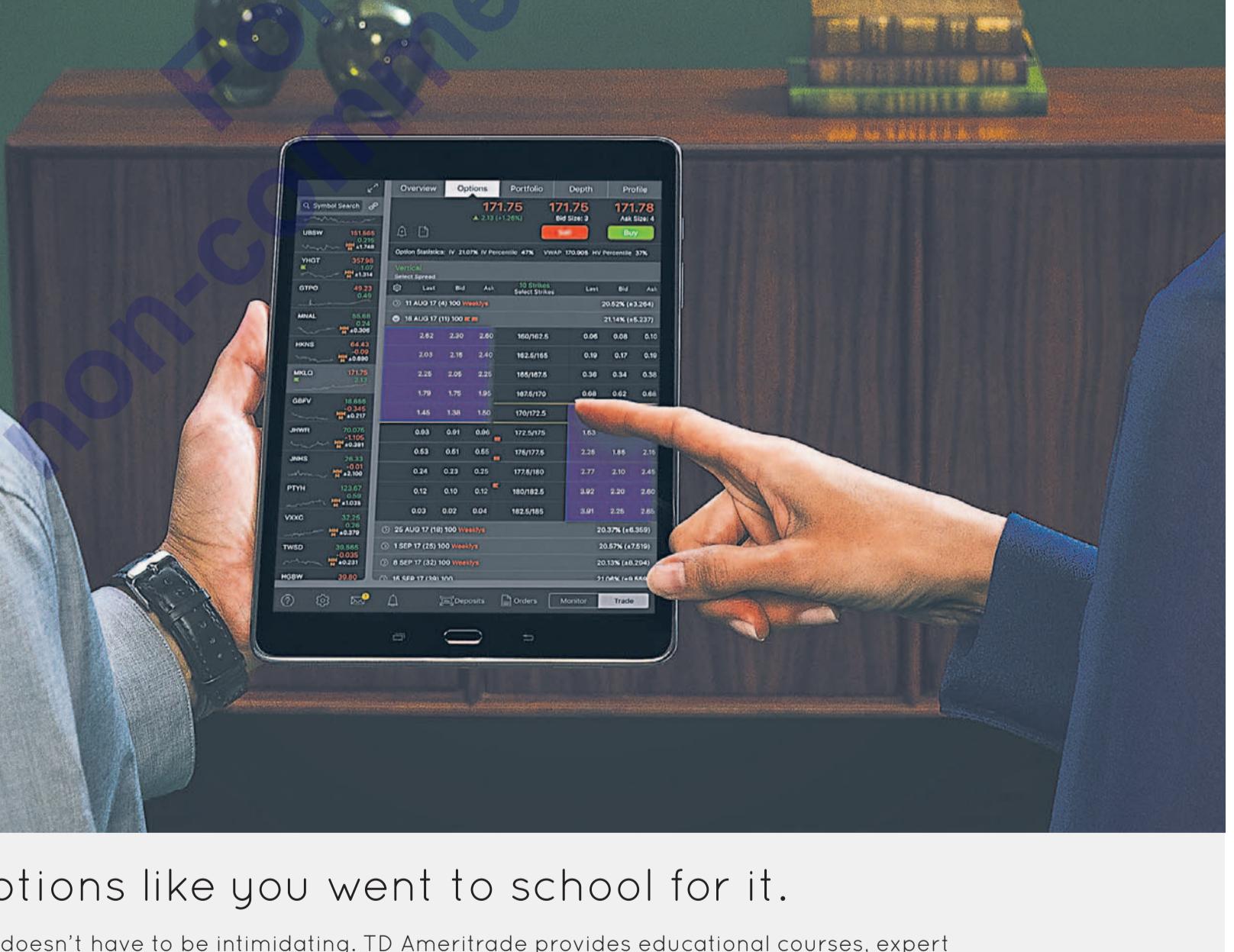
Sweeney, a spokesman for BlackRock Inc., with \$4.1 trillion in index funds globally. The firm has a staff of 32 monitoring how its portfolio companies are run, Mr. Sweeney says; that will double over the next three years.

"Investing is a very competitive business," says James Rowley, an investment strategist at Vanguard Group, which manages a total of \$3.4 trillion in index funds. "Active fund managers want one stock to do better relative to others. We want all our underlying portfolio companies to compete against each other to do better." Vanguard has a staff of 20 monitoring corporate governance, with plans to add more.

In short, the idea that index funds cost 4.3% a year doesn't hold up, and implying that they are lap dogs for corporate management ignores the fact that the typical manager of an actively managed fund is no Doberman or Rottweiler.

wrong. Far from every dollar that companies spend on paying their bosses is wasted, nor is every buyback misbegotten. Those expenditures can often add, rather than subtract, value. Mr. Winters says his firm's calculations "aren't meant to be a judgment" on every com-

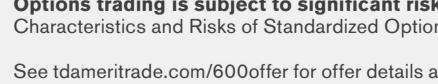
pany's practices. Furthermore, according to the Investment Company Institute, index mutual funds and exchange-traded funds hold 13% of the total market value of U.S. stocks. Actively managed funds run by stock pickers own 16%. Other types of investors hold the remain-



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BUSINESS NEWS

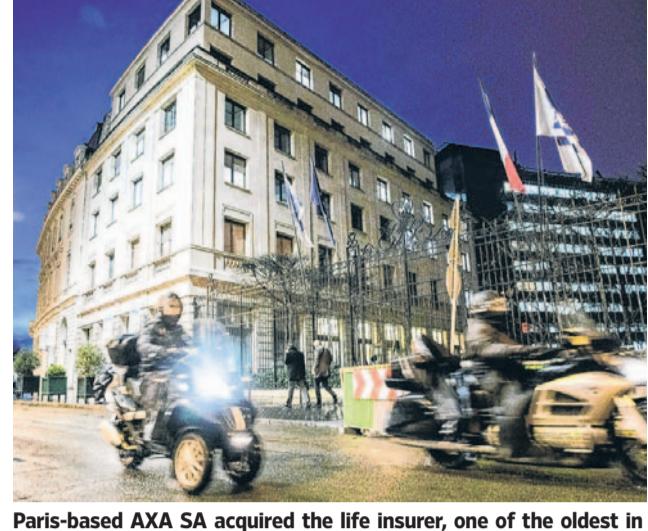
AXA's U.S. Arm Revs Up for Offering

By MAUREEN FARRELL

AXA Equitable Holdings Inc., the U.S. arm of the French insurer AXA SA, plans to begin showcasing itself to investors next week for what would be the biggest U.S.-listed IPO of the year so far, measured by amount of money raised.

AXA Equitable Holdings is planning to set an initial price range for its IPO early next week, people familiar with the process said. It hopes to raise roughly \$4 billion and will seek a valuation of roughly \$12 billion in the offering, the people said. The company is expected to start trading in the first week of May.

AXA Equitable Holdings is one of America's oldest life insurers, founded in 1859 in New York, and was long known as Equitable Life Assurance Soci-



Paris-based AXA SA acquired the life insurer, one of the oldest in America, in 1992. The IPO hopes to raise about \$4 billion.

ety of the U.S. AXA acquired it in 1992.

Some of the proceeds of the IPO will be used by AXA Equi-

table Holdings' parent company, AXA SA, to help finance its \$15.3 billion purchase of XL Group Ltd. AXA announced its

plans to buy XL in early March.

After announcing the XL deal, Paris-based AXA said it would accelerate existing plans to split off its large U.S. life-insurance business in a public offering. That division owns a majority stake in AllianceBernstein, a money manager that has struggled recently against competition from cheaper index funds.

Ahead of the deal, AXA was planning to raise less in the IPO of its U.S. arm—roughly \$2.5 billion—but decided to increase its target for proceeds to help finance the deal, one of the people said.

So far this year, Brazilian financial technology company PagSeguro Digital Ltd., which raised \$2.6 billion, is the largest U.S. IPO by deal value, according to Dealogic.

—Leslie Scism contributed to this article.



Private-equity groups took the company private in 2011.

STEPHAN SAVOIA/ASSOCIATED PRESS

BJ's Wholesale Club Set for IPO

By MAUREEN FARRELL

The private-equity owners of **BJ's Wholesale Club** are preparing to take the company public in the coming months, people familiar with the deal said.

BJ's Wholesale Club, which is owned by **Leonard Green & Partners** LP and **CVC Capital Partners** Ltd., has confidentially filed paperwork with the Securities and Exchange Commission for an initial public offering and could start trading as soon as May, these people said.

Leonard Green and CVC started talking to bankers about a possible sale or IPO of the business early last year, people familiar with the process said.

Other private-equity firms were the only buyers interested in the retailer, one of the people said.

Leonard Green and CVC decided to move forward with an IPO, assuming it would yield a higher price for the business, the person said. The private-equity firms expect to raise at least \$400 million in a deal that could value the company between \$2 billion and \$3 billion.

Leonard Green and CVC took BJ's private in 2011 in a nearly \$3 billion deal and have since paid themselves a number of dividends.

Founded in 1984, BJ's has more than 210 membership-based warehouse clubs in 15 states in the Eastern U.S., offering discounts on groceries and other items purchased in bulk.

The company, based in Westborough, Mass., has about 25,000 employees and more than \$11 billion in annual sales, according to CVC.

While U.S.-listed IPO activity is up overall this year, the volume and number of private-equity-backed offerings are lower than last year's levels. According to Dealogic, 13 private-equity-backed companies have made their debuts on U.S. exchanges, raising \$5.7 billion, down from this time last year, when 25 companies had raised \$10 billion.

Still, the public markets remain an attractive option for private-equity firms to sell their businesses. The Wall Street Journal reported that Apollo Global Management LLC is preparing to take Diamond Resorts public in the coming months.

Retail IPOs have been rare as the industry has struggled. This year, Hudson Ltd., which operates stores in airports and other locations, has been the only retail IPO.

—Miriam Gottfried contributed to this article.

Canada Bid For Toy Stores

BY LILLIAN RIZZO
AND PATRICK FITZGERALD

Canada's **Fairfax Financial Holdings** Ltd. has offered to buy Toys "R" Us's Canadian stores out of bankruptcy for \$300 million.

The offer, revealed Thursday night in a filing in U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Richmond, Va., is subject to higher bids at a court-supervised auction. The sale would also include the Canadian business's intellectual property.

The retailer is seeking court approval to name Fairfax, the Toronto-based investment firm controlled by financier Prem Watsa, as the stalking horse, or lead bidder, at the auction. Companies selling assets in bankruptcy often seek to name a stalking horse to set a floor price to encourage bidding.

The company received multiple bids for the Canadian stores from various potential buyers, a person familiar with the matter said.

Porsche Executive Is Arrested

By WILLIAM BOSTON

BERLIN—German police arrested a senior **Porsche AG** executive in the wake of raids this week to gather evidence allegedly linking the sports car maker to **Volks-wagen AG**'s emissions scandal, prosecutors said Friday.

The raids on offices and factories used by Porsche, which is owned by Volkswagen, involved 160 police officers and 30 investigators from two German states. The potential involvement of Porsche could represent a significant widening of the emissions-cheating scandal that has cost Volkswagen more than \$25 billion in fines, penalties, compensation for customers and legal fees.

As investigators were sifting through piles of documents, confiscating mobile phones and copying computer drives on Wednesday, prosecutors ordered the arrest of Jörg Kerner, Porsche's

head of engine development, who they considered a flight risk, according to people familiar with the situation. Mr. Kerner's arrest was first reported by Bild am Sonntag, the German news weekly.

The investigation also targets Michael Steiner, a Porsche board member in

Fresh allegations against the car maker are a new development in emissions scandal.

charge of research and development and a lower-level engineer who no longer works at the company, according to people familiar with the situation.

Porsche didn't make the three executives concerned available for comment.

"We dismiss these allegations and are doing every-

thing we possibly can to put this in order," Porsche CEO Oliver Blume said Friday in a letter to the company's workforce, which was seen by The Wall Street Journal.

The three men aren't suspected of participating in the original plan to rig diesel engines to cheat emission tests. They are suspected of not taking action once they learned through an internal investigation that Porsches with three-liter diesel engines acquired from sister company Audi AG contained illegal software.

The fresh allegations against Porsche are a new development in the emissions scandal, for the first time linking senior executives from one of Volkswagen's most profitable businesses to the alleged coverup. The development could result in additional costs to the company just as it is trying to convince investors it has put the scandal behind it.



In Defense of the Not-So-Busy Retirement

For today's retirees, busy boasting is the new status symbol—and that isn't necessarily a good thing.

READ MORE IN THE JOURNAL REPORT SECTION ON MONDAY

JOURNAL REPORT

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Read ambitiously

MARKETS DIGEST

Dow Jones Industrial Average

Last 24462.94
Year ago 20.57
Trailing P/E ratio 25.31
P/E estimate * 16.45
Dividend yield 2.18
or 0.82%
All-time high 26616.71, 01/26/18
Current divisor 0.14523396877348



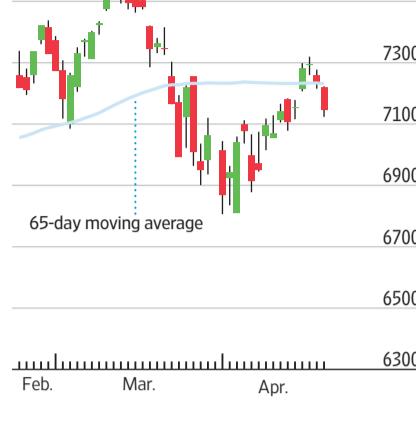
S&P 500 Index

Last 2670.14
Year ago 24.98
Trailing P/E ratio 24.98
P/E estimate * 17.02
Dividend yield 1.95
or 0.85%
All-time high 2767.56, 01/11/18



Nasdaq Composite Index

Last 7146.13
Year ago 25.75
Trailing P/E ratio 26.01
P/E estimate * 20.03
Dividend yield 1.04
or 1.27%
All-time high 7588.32, 03/12/18



Track the Markets: Winners and Losers

A look at how selected global stock indexes, bond ETFs, currencies and commodities performed around the world for the week.

Stock Index	Currency, vs U.S. dollar	Commodity, traded in U.S.*	ETF
Comex Silver	3.12%		
S&P 500 Energy	2.60		
S&P 500 Industrials	2.14		
FTSE MIB	2.14		
Comex Copper	2.09		
Dow Jones Transportation Average	2.02		
CAC-40	1.84		
Nikkei 225	1.76		
S&P 500 Consumer Discr	1.71		
S&P 500 Financials Sector	1.60		
Russian Ruble	1.57		
S&P 500 Materials	1.54		
Nymex Rbob Gasoline	1.48		
Nymex Crude	1.47		
Sao Paulo Bovespa	1.44		
FTSE 100	1.43		
S&P/TSX Comp	1.38		
S&P GSCI GFI	1.29		
IBEX 35	1.20		
Euro Stoxx	1.19		
Nymex ULSL	1.09		
S&P 500 Utilities	1.05		
S&P SmallCap 600	0.94		
Russell 2000	0.94		
S&P MidCap 400	0.88		
Kospi Composite	0.87		
DAX	0.79		
Stoxx Europe 600	0.70		
S&P/ASX 200	0.68		
WSJ Dollar Index	0.67		
S&P BSE Sensex	0.65		
Nasdaq 100	0.59		
Nasdaq Composite	0.56		
S&P 500	0.52		
South African Rand	0.48		
Dow Jones Industrial Average	0.42		
Lean Hogs	0.36		
S&P 500 Health Care	0.30		
Nymex Natural Gas	0.15		
South Korean Won	0.05		

-0.13	iSh 1-3 Treasury
-0.21	S&P 500 Information Tech
-0.24	VangdTothnlBd
-0.28	iShNatlMuniBd
-0.28	Chinese Yuan
-0.28	Japan yen
-0.32	S&P 500 Telecom Svcs
-0.34	Euro area euro
-0.46	iShBoxx\$HYCp
-0.60	Comex Gold
-0.61	Norwegian Krone
-0.65	iSh TIPS Bond
-0.68	Indonesian Rupiah
-0.69	IPC All-Share
-0.77	VangTotalBd
-0.98	iSh 7-10 Treasury
-1.04	S&P 500 Real Estate
-1.12	iShJPMUSEmgBd
-1.17	Australian dollar
-1.20	Canada dollar
-1.27	Hang Seng
-1.27	iShBoxx\$InvGrdCp
-1.33	Swiss Franc
-1.51	Indian Rupee
-1.69	UK pound
-1.96	Wheat
-2.02	iSh 20+ Treasury
-2.42	Soybeans
-2.52	Corn
-2.62	Mexico peso
-2.77	Shanghai Composite
-4.36	S&P 500 Consumer Staples

*Primary market NYSE NYSE American NYSE Arca only.
†TRIN A comparison of the number of advancing and declining issues with the volume of shares rising and falling. An Arms of less than 1 indicates buying demand; above 1 indicates selling pressure.

Sources: SIX Financial Information; WSJ Market Data Group

Major U.S. Stock-Market Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Net chg	% chg		High	Low	% chg	YTD	52-Week	% chg
Dow Jones												
Industrial Average	24678.07	24375.04	24462.94	-201.95	-0.82		26616.71	20547.76	19.1	-1.0	10.7	
Transportation Avg	10696.44	10543.26	10578.90	-92.91	-0.87		11373.38	8783.74	15.8	-0.3	6.4	
Utility Average	698.05	689.10	691.14	-5.96	-0.85		774.47	647.90	-2.1	-4.5	5.3	
Total Stock Market	27945.86	27628.17	27717.69	-225.39	-0.81		29630.47	24380.42	13.7	0.2	8.0	
Barron's 400	725.97	719.94	721.89	-3.55	-0.49		757.37	624.99	15.0	1.5	7.5	

Nasdaq Stock Market

	High	Low	Close	Net chg	% chg		High	Low	% chg	YTD	52-Week	% chg
Nasdaq Composite	7222.99	7123.49	7146.13	-91.93	-1.27		7588.32	5910.52	20.9	3.5	12.7	
Nasdaq 100	6757.68	6642.83	6667.75	-107.14	-1.58		7131.12	5442.05	22.5	4.2	14.7	

S&P

	High	Low	Close	Net chg	% chg		High	Low	% chg	YTD	52-Week	% chg
500 Index	2693.94	2660.61	2670.14	-22.99	-0.85		2872.87	2348.69	13.7	-0.1	8.3	
MidCap 400	1913.38	1896.73	1900.50	-13.12	-0.69		1995.23	1691.67	10.6	-0.004	7.5	
SmallCap 600	968.83	959.72	961.76	-6.05	-0.63		979.57	817.25	14.6	2.7	10.0	

	High	Low	Close	Net chg	% chg		High	Low	% chg	YTD	52-Week	% chg
Other Indexes												
Russell 2000	1574.24	1561.72	1564.12	-9.69	-0.62		1610.71	1355.89	13.4	1.9	7.3	
NYSE Composite	12680.87	12571.21	12607.16	-64.32	-0.51		13637.02	11389.13	10.7	-1.6	4.3	
Value Line	559.89	555.14	556.26	-3.63	-0.65		589.69	503.24	7.5	-1.1	2.4	
NYSE Arca Biotech	4605.05	4556.77	4565.86	-21.25	-0.46		4939.86	3480.26	31.2	8.1	4.0	
NYSE Arca Pharma	527.55	523.72	525.03	-2.07	-0.39		593.12	499.09	5.2	-3.7	-3.4	
KBW Bank	108.02	106.80	107.39	0.23	0.22		116.52	88.87	19.8	0.6	13.7	

BIGGEST 1,000 STOCKS

How to Read the Stock Tables

The following explanations apply to NYSE, NYSE Arca, NYSE MKT and Nasdaq Stock Market listed securities. Prices are composite quotations that include primary market trades as well as trades reported by Nasdaq OMX BXSM (formerly Boston), Chicago Stock Exchange, CBOE, National Stock Exchange, ISE and BATS. The list comprises the 1,000 largest companies based on market capitalization. Underlined quotations are those stocks with large changes in volume compared with the issuer's average trading volume. **Boldfaced quotations** highlight those stocks whose price changed by 5% or more if their previous closing price was \$2 or higher.

Footnotes:

- 1-New 52-week high.
- 1-New 52-week low.
- dd—Indicates loss in the most recent four quarters.
- q—Temporary exemption from Nasdaq requirements.
- FD—First day of trading.
- t—NYSE bankruptcy.

Stock tables reflect composite regular trading as of 4 p.m. and changes in the closing prices from 4 p.m. the previous day.

Friday, April 20, 2018

YTD % % Chg	52-Week Hi Lo		Stock	Yld % Sym PE	52-Week Hi Lo		Stock	Yld % Sym PE	52-Week Hi Lo		Stock		
	H	L			H	L			H	L			
-9.77 28.67 21.92 ABB	ABB	3.4 23	24.20	-0.07	-10.18 84 60.14 CVS Health	CVS	3.1 10	65.12	-0.02	-5.22 24 59.58 FLR	FLR	1.4 42	59.58 -0.57
-3.07 39.30 30.15 AECOM	ADT	... 9.30	9.08	-0.08	-19.30 29.57 21.40 CabotOil	COG	1.0 10	25.38	-0.48	-5.27 22 40.82 84.32 FomentoEconMex	FMX	5.5 6	49.45 -0.48
7.21 12.05 9.87 AES	AES	4.5 10	11.62	-0.13	-11.48 46 31.22 CadenceDesign	CDS	5.0 11	37.02	-0.36	-13.37 13 48.16 FordMotor	FMT	... 336	57.15 -0.26
3.17 45.88 36.41 AlfaRomeo	AFL	4.6 8	45.28	-0.23	-9.09 14.50 9.55 CesarsEnt	CZR	... 11	15.0	-0.15	-9.19 38 24 31.41 Fortis	FTN	4.1 19	33.30 -0.29
-2.76 22.34 17.84 AGNCInv	AMH	11.8 10	18.66	-0.05	-7.92 96.39 18.79 CamdenProperty	CPT	3.6 10	84.77	-0.03	-6.07 80.31 59.97 Fortune	FTV	0.4 26	76.74 -0.03
32.92 10.72 10.73 Ansys	ANSS	55 19.02	60.28	-0.08	-1.65 73.62 56.59 FortBrandsHome	FHBS	1.4 19	57.10	-0.41	-10.93 86.06 64.90 Franco-Nevada	FNV	1.3 18	67.12 -0.38
11.05 21.26 12.63 ASML	ASML	0.9 19.02	2.08	-0.05	-2.14 47.65 32.41 FranklinNevada	BNP	2.7 19	34.06	-0.13	-2.11 44 27.05 11.05 FreeportMcM	FCX	2.1 11	45.86 -0.21
-10.83 40.56 32.55 AT&T	AT&T	5.7 3	34.67	-0.05	-0.99 46.76 47.95 Garlock	GAR	2.7 19	46.76	-0.21	-0.99 57.94 42.59 FrenesiusMed	FMS	1.0 22	52.05 -0.26
3.71 64.60 42.88 AbbottAlbany	ABT	1.9 20	59.19	-0.69	-1.23 44 27.05 11.05 FreeportMcM	FCX	2.1 11	45.86 -0.21					
-4.25 12.65 6.55 AlpheeLabs	ABV	41.8 28	92.40	-0.61	-0.25 46.76 47.95 Garlock	GAR	2.7 19	46.76	-0.21	-0.25 46.76 47.95 Garlock	GAR	2.7 19	46.76 -0.21
63.24 30.28 12.60 Abiomed	ABMD	1.5 105	302.9	-0.53	-0.25 46.76 47.95 Garlock	GAR	2.7 19	46.76	-0.21	-0.25 46.76 47.95 Garlock	GAR	2.7 19	46.76 -0.21
-0.44 16.55 11.84 Accenture	ACN	17 27	152.41	-0.28	-0.25 46.76 47.95 Garlock	GAR	2.7 19	46.76	-0.21	-0.25 46.76 47.95 Garlock	GAR	2.7 19	46.76 -0.21
4.71 79.63 49.55 ActivationBlz	ATVI	0.5 160	63.30	-0.38	-0.25 46.76 47.95 Garlock	GAR	2.7 19	46.76	-0.21	-0.25 46.76 47.95 Garlock	GAR	2.7 19	46.76 -0.21
-20.58 86.42 57.40 Adient	ADNT	1.8 11	62.50	-0.40	-0.25 46.76 47.95 Garlock	GAR	2.7 19	46.76	-0.21	-0.25 46.76 47.95 Garlock	GAR	2.7 19	46.76 -0.21
28.53 233.17 130.24 AdobeSystems	ADBE	60 22	254.25	-0.28	-0.25 46.76 47.95 Garlock	GAR	2.7 19	46.76	-0.21	-0.25 46.76 47.95 Garlock	GAR	2.7 19	46.76 -0.21
4.08 151.72 78.81 AdobeAuto	ADA	0.2 18	103.76	-0.14	-0.25 46.76 47.95 Garlock	GAR	2.7 19	46.76	-0.21	-0.25 46.76 47.95 Garlock	GAR	2.7 19	46.76 -0.21
-2.82 15.65 9.45 AdmiveMicroDev	AMD	... 333	9.99	-0.12	-0.25 46.76 47.95 Garlock	GAR	2.7 19	46.76	-0.21	-0.25 46.76 47.95 Garlock	GAR	2.7 19	46.76 -0.21
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BANKING & FINANCE

U.K. Will Fine Barclays Chief

Test of rules holding executives responsible for their actions lets Staley remain as CEO

By MAX COLCHESTER

Barclays PLC said Chief Executive Jes Staley will keep his job after British regulators concluded his attempts to unmask a whistleblower didn't represent a "lack of integrity" and instead chose to slap the executive with a fine.

The London-based bank said it still backed Mr. Staley, ending a year of instability for the CEO and drawing a line under a major unknown that has weighed on Barclays as it looks to push on from a major restructuring. The case was also the first major test of the new U.K. "Senior Managers Regime," a set of regulatory rules aimed at ensuring bank executives are held responsible for their actions. The U.K. recently bolstered rules to protect whistleblowers.

Barclays had flagged to regulators last year Mr. Staley's attempts to reveal the identity of a whistleblower who criticized a hire that the CEO made. Mr. Staley apologized for making the attempts. The move prompted a yearlong probe and fears among some investors and staff that the chief executive could be deemed unfit to run a bank. On Friday, the bank said the U.K.'s Financial Conduct Au-



Jes Staley had tried to discover the identity of a whistleblower.

uthority and Prudential Regulation Authority concluded Mr. Staley didn't act "with a lack of integrity or that he lacks fitness and propriety to continue to perform his role."

However, Mr. Staley does face a fine and Barclays's board has already said it would dock some of his 2016 pay over the debacle.

Mr. Staley's total financial penalty could hit seven figures, a person familiar with the bank said. In a statement, U.K. regulators said they had "drafted warning notices" related to the CEO and declined to comment on the size of a fine.

Barclays said it couldn't comment on the outcome of the probe because Mr. Staley still has the right to challenge the fine. It said Mr. Staley wasn't available to comment.

The end of the investigation,

and the bank's support, clears the way for Mr. Staley to focus on running the lender, which is wrestling with a deeper problem: whether its investment bank can generate strong profits and allay some investors' long-held concerns that it needs to shrink drastically. That pressure ratcheted up recently after activist Sherborne Investors Management LP said it had taken a 5.2% stake in Barclays.

The New York Department of Financial Services is still probing Mr. Staley and Barclays over the matter, according to a person familiar with the matter.

The investigation into Mr. Staley has proved an awkward distraction. In the summer of 2016, Mr. Staley twice tried to identify the source of an anonymous letter to a senior executive that criticized the hiring of Tim Main, who was named

as Barclays's head of financial institutions group, according to people with knowledge of the events. That letter also raised questions about Mr. Staley's dealings with Mr. Main when they worked together at JPMorgan Chase & Co.

Barclays commissioned its own probe and shared its findings with U.K. regulators. The bank concluded that Mr. Staley honestly, but mistakenly, believed that it was permissible to identify the author of the letter.

Mr. Staley later apologized for his actions and the whistleblower's identity was never revealed. However, investors fretted that regulators would deem Mr. Staley unfit to run a major bank—an outcome that would have prompted another managerial shuffle at a lender that has gone through four bosses in five years.

Mr. Staley's efforts to find the source of the letter came just as British regulators were tightening protections for whistleblowers. Regulators had to prove they were acting on the accusations without destabilizing one of the U.K.'s biggest banks.

"The magnitude of banning the sitting CEO of such a systemically important institution made outcomes other than a fine unlikely," said Nicholas Querée, a lawyer at Peters & Peters Solicitors LLP. "The case does set an interesting precedent," he added, showing executives can try to unmask a whistleblower "and remain in a regulated post."

Apollo Plans an IPO For Diamond Resorts

By MAUREEN FARRELL

Private-equity firm **Apollo Global Management** LLC is preparing to take **Diamond Resorts** public in coming months, according to people familiar with the process.

The timeshare resort company has filed confidentially with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is expected to start trading in June or July, these people said.

Apollo could seek a valuation for Diamond Resorts of about \$4 billion and aim to raise in excess of \$500 million in the offering, though price expectations are moving around, according to people familiar with the process.

Diamond Resorts, based in Las Vegas, has a global network of vacation destinations and allows members access to certain events. Credit Suisse Group AG, Deutsche Bank AG and Goldman Sachs Group Inc. are the lead underwriters on the deal, people familiar with the matter said.

The move would come less than two years after the firm closed its \$2.2 billion purchase of Diamond Resorts in September 2016. That would mark the latest quick move by Apollo to put one of its recently purchased companies back into public markets. One such portfolio company, ADT Inc., went public in January, less than two years after Apollo bought it.

Private-equity firms typically hold companies for roughly five to seven years. Only 13% of private-equity exits during 2016 were turned around in less than three years, according to data from private-equity advisory and investment firm Hamilton Lane Inc.

ADT has struggled as a public company. After pricing at \$14 a share and raising \$1.47 billion, ADT closed Friday at \$9.30, 34% below its IPO price. It is the fourth-worst-performing IPO this year and the worst that raised more than \$1 billion, according to data provider Dealogic. Another smaller Apollo-backed company, PlayAGS Inc., also went public in January at \$16, which was the low end of its range, and raised \$167 million. Its shares closed Friday at \$22.85, 43% above its IPO price.

Executives at the firm have told bankers and potential IPO investors that they are considering IPO exits for several other companies Apollo owns.

While U.S.-listed IPO activity is up overall this year, the volume and number of private-equity-backed offerings are lower than last year's levels. According to Dealogic, 13 private-equity-backed companies have made their debut on U.S. exchanges, raising \$5.7 billion, down from this time last year, when 25 companies had raised \$10 billion.

Former Fed Chief Back in His Element

By BEN EISEN

A decade after the financial crisis, The Wall Street Journal has checked in on dozens of the bankers, government officials, chief executives, hedge-fund managers and others who left a mark on that period to find out what they are doing now. Today, we spotlight former Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke and Iceland's ex-prime minister, Geir Haarde.

As Federal Reserve chairman, Ben Bernanke went before a congressional committee 10 years ago this month and grimly warned that a recession appeared to be coming. These days, his economic outlook is sunnier and his style is looser.

Mr. Bernanke, 64 years old, is now with the Brookings Institution, the Washington-based think tank he joined after leaving the Fed in 2014. He

has swapped the dark suits favored by bankers for jeans and a polo shirt on most days, and gets his lunch on a tray from the cafeteria, according to a colleague.

It's something of a return to his academic roots, where, among other things, he is researching the causes of the financial crisis that defined his Fed chairmanship. He also pens the occasional wonky blog post and is working on policy recommendations.

Additionally, he's an adviser to investment firms Pacific Investment Management Co. and Citadel LLC. He published a lengthy memoir about the financial crisis in 2015.

The recession he warned of was deep, but he was more optimistic about the economy during a recent public appearance.

In Sintra, Portugal, last year he told a room full of central bankers that the current aging economic cycle "ap-



Ben Bernanke and his successor at the Fed, Janet Yellen.

pears to have room to run."

Mr. Bernanke took the helm of the central bank in 2006, just as a housing crisis was starting to infect the world's largest economy. The events of 2008 added a new challenge:

coming up with a policy re-

sponse on the fly.

Mr. Bernanke oversaw the Fed's move to slash rates to near zero. Then, the central bank went on an unprecedented bond-buying spree meant to spur the economy.

The Fed faced all sorts of

criticism and for the aftereffects of its response.

Mr. Bernanke, who declined to comment for this article, has dwelled on whether his policies exacerbated inequality. He wrote in 2015, "Whether the net effect is to increase or reduce inequality is not clear."

He has said in interviews that he regrets not foreseeing the crisis. He also wishes he had done a better job explaining the Fed's actions to the public.

Ex-Leader of Iceland Hits Refresh as Envoy

By GEORGI KANTCHEV

Geir Haarde was prime minister of Iceland when the tiny Northern European country experienced a financial meltdown in 2008. Major banks failed and the currency collapsed. He was indicted by an Icelandic special tribunal.

But unlike many other government officials or top executives who went into hiding after the financial crisis, Mr. Haarde maintains a high-profile—if distant—post as ambassador to the U.S.

After presiding over Iceland's economic collapse and international bailout, Mr. Haarde went through his own personal crisis and recovery. In 2009, he left government after being diagnosed with throat cancer, though he recovered two years later. He spent the next few years consulting and giving speeches before assuming his envoy post in Washington.

"I don't call the shots anymore," Mr. Haarde, 67 years old, said in an interview. "It's a more relaxed job."

When he isn't meeting with White House and Pentagon officials or facilitating trade and tourism contacts, Mr. Haarde is involved in the Icelandic Embassy's social program.

He hosted a movie night in November, at which he introduced "Undir trénu," the country's contender for the foreign-language Oscar.



Geir Haarde is the ambassador to the U.S. for Iceland.

In October 2008, Iceland's three main banks collapsed in a single week. The International Monetary Fund later parachuted in with a bailout.

In Iceland, a 2010 Parliament-commissioned report found that Mr. Haarde contributed to the country's financial collapse. In 2012, after a trial he was cleared of most charges, which he denied. He was found guilty on one charge.

"I was politically indicted by Parliament," Mr. Haarde said. While Mr. Haarde faced no prison time, more than two dozen Icelandic bankers and financiers went to jail, making Iceland the only country to put top bank executives in prison over the crisis. "You can ask why this didn't happen in the U.S.," Mr. Haarde said.

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MARKETS

Stocks Retreat but End Week in Positive Territory

Apple leads the way down as consumer-staples companies continue to slide

By RIVA GOLD
AND AKANE OTANI

FRIDAY'S MARKETS U.S. stocks tumbled, wiping out much of the gains they had accumulated this week during a string of upbeat corporate earnings reports.

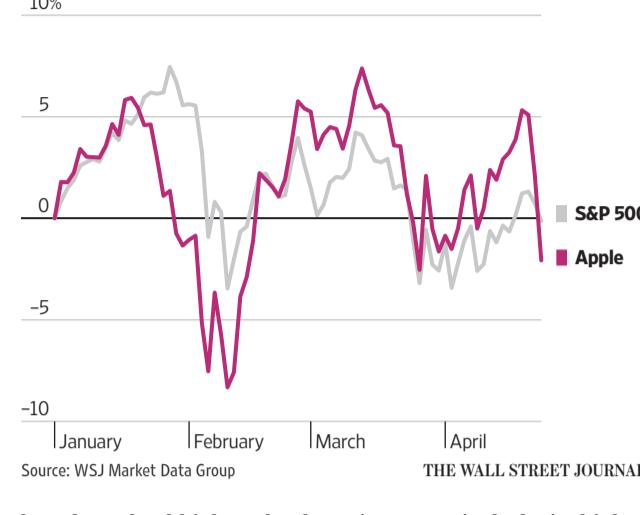
Major indexes struggled to advance Friday after the opening bell, then extended losses in afternoon trading, with the Dow Jones Industrial Average shedding nearly 300 points at its session low.

Among the hardest hit in the stock market: Apple, which declined following analyst reports that suggested smartphone sales could slow in coming months. Shares of companies selling consumer goods ranging from laundry detergent to cigarettes also slid, hurt by disappointing results Thursday from Philip Morris International and Procter & Gamble.

The day's moves marked a stark reversal from earlier in the week, when stocks had

Up and Down

Share-price and index performance, year to date



Source: WSJ Market Data Group

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

largely nudged higher, thanks to a string of earnings reports that signaled firms largely were on a strong footing.

To some, the slowdown in the stock rally this year shows investors have already largely priced in solid earnings growth.

"Now we're in this sixth quarter in a row of strong earnings, and there's an expectation built in," said Ernie Cecilia, chief investment officer at Bryn Mawr Trust. "The risks are that earnings do not come in according to expecta-

tions, particularly in higher-valued areas of the market."

The Dow industrials fell 201.95 points, or 0.8%, to 24462.94, for its third straight daily loss. The S&P 500 lost 22.99 points, or 0.9%, to 2670.14, and the Nasdaq Composite dropped 91.93 points, or 1.3%, to 7146.13.

Despite the day's moves, all three indexes ended higher for the week, with the Dow industrials rising 0.4%, the S&P 500 adding 0.5% and Nasdaq advancing 0.6%.

General Electric jumped 55



AKIO KON/BLOOMBERG NEWS

Apple's shares fell 4.1% after analysts warned of a possible slowdown in iPhone sales.

cents, or 3.9%, to \$14.54, after the company said it was making progress on its cost-cutting efforts and reaffirmed its 2018 financial target.

Selling in technology shares offset gains elsewhere, with Apple declining 7.08, or 4.1%, to 165.72, its biggest one-day percentage loss since February, after analysts warned of a possible slowdown in iPhone sales.

Meanwhile, selling in government bonds accelerated as inflation expectations picked up, sending the yield on the 10-

year Treasury note to 2.949%, the highest closing level since January 2014, compared with 2.828% a week earlier. Yields rise as bond prices fall.

That helped lift shares of financial institutions, whose net interest margins, a measure of lending profitability, tend to rise with interest rates.

The S&P 500 financial sector posted a 1.6% weekly gain, with American Express and Charles Schwab both up more than 7% since April 13.

Elsewhere, the U.K.'s FTSE 100 index added 0.5% Friday,

among the best performers globally, as its exporters received a bump from a slide in the British pound.

The pound lost 1.7% against the U.S. dollar for the week as investors, parsing comments from Bank of England Gov. Mark Carney, bet that the next U.K. interest-rate rise could come later than May. Higher rates typically support currencies by making them more attractive to yield-seeking investors.

In Asia, the Nikkei Stock Average fell 0.1%.

Oil Edges Up After War of Words

By GEORGI KANTCHEV
AND CHRISTOPHER ALESSI

COMMODITIES Oil prices rose slightly, pulled between comments from President Donald Trump that high crude prices "will not be accepted" and a meeting between major oil producers at which they re-committed to limiting output.

Light, sweet crude for May delivery rose 9 cents, or 0.1%, to settle at \$68.38 a barrel on the New York Mercantile Exchange, hovering near their highest close in more than three years. Brent, the global

benchmark, gained 28 cents, or 0.4%, to \$74.06 a barrel.

Oil sold off after Mr. Trump tweeted, "Oil prices are artificially Very High! No good and will not be accepted!"

The president's comments came as the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and other major producers, including Russia, gather in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, to assess compliance with a coordinated plan to hold back crude production.

Responding to Mr. Trump's tweet on the sidelines of the meeting, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Khalid al-Falih, the de facto head of OPEC, said "there is no such thing as an

artificial price." Markets, he said, determine prices.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Falih said OPEC output reductions were "far from over." His Russian counterpart, Alexander Novak, said his country was committed to complying completely with agreed cuts.

OPEC and 10 producers outside the group have been holding back oil output by about 1.8 million barrels a day since the start of 2017. The deal is set to expire at the end of this year, but Saudi Arabia has indicated the participants could continue to hold back output into 2019.

Mr. Trump's options to influence crude prices are lim-

ited because U.S. oil production depends on scores of independent producers rather than a state-owned oil company like those in OPEC, analysts said.

"There's very little he can really do, unlike the Saudis who control their own output," said Tom Pugh, a commodities economist at Capital Economics. "And it's just a tweet for now, we have to see if this becomes a theme."

Mr. Pugh said Mr. Trump could sell oil from the U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve or try to pressure Saudi Arabia to exit a deal to limit production, but neither measure is likely to succeed.



JD.com is one company authorities would like to lure home.

China Plows Ahead On Listing Effort

By CHAO DENG

the U.S. over future technologies.

Among tricky issues the officials will face are those regarding timing and valuation, the people familiar with the deliberations said.

Many of the Chinese tech companies have seen their share prices rocket during the yearslong U.S. tech boom, then fall in the U.S. markets' recent pullback. That is fueling Chinese officials' fears that the depositary receipts will begin trading at high prices and then drop, hammering ordinary investors.

At the other extreme, interest in owning shares in choice companies—like e-commerce companies Alibaba and JD.com Inc., and smartphone maker Xiaomi Corp.—is likely to be high. An initial low price could then soar, causing investors to pull money from other stocks and driving down share prices of other companies, according to the people.

"We must find a balance," one person said.

The securities commission and the Shanghai and Shenzhen stock exchanges didn't respond to a request to comment.

Treasury Yields Climb

By GUNJAN BANERJI

one-week rise in the 10-year yield since Feb. 2, shortly before U.S. stocks tumbled into correction territory, or a decline of 10% or more from a recent high. The third consecutive week of advances for the 10-year yield came as U.S. stock indexes ended the week higher.

Investors have sold Treasurys in recent days while increasing bets on an uptick in inflation amid signs of economic growth and rising commodity prices. That helped push a market measure of inflation expectations to a multi-year high this week. Inflation can chip away at the purchasing power of government bonds' fixed payments.



Venezuela Bonds Deliver Top Returns

By MATT WIRZ
AND JULIE WERNAU

One of the worst bond trades of 2017 has become one of the best so far this year.

Venezuela's sovereign bonds are the top performers in emerging markets in 2018, up 9.7% as of Friday, compared with a drop of 2.3% for the benchmark JPMorgan EMBI Global Diversified Index. The bonds lost 34% last year as Venezuela's economic crisis worsened with skyrocketing infant mortality, plummeting oil production and shortages of food and medicine.

The government of President Nicolás Maduro last fall stopped paying most debts of the country and state oil company Petróleos de Venezuela, or Pdvsa, but prices of their bonds have been rising since February. Analysts say regime change seems more imminent, an event they believe could lead to stabilizing the economy and oil production, and restructuring more than \$150 billion of unpaid debts.

A committee of Venezuela's largest bondholders has formed and hired financial adviser Millstein & Co. to prepare for eventual negotiations with a new government, a person familiar with the matter said.

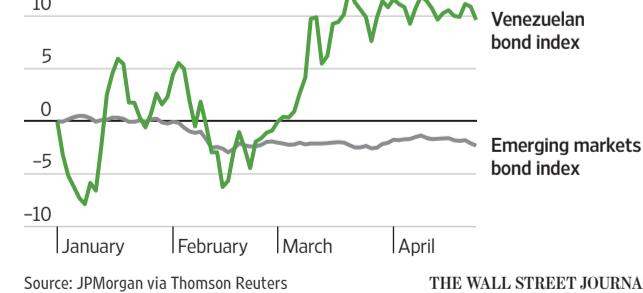
Fund-management companies with large Venezuelan bond investments include Ashmore Group, Fidelity Investments, Goldman Sachs Asset Management, GMO, Pictet Asset Management and T. Rowe Price Group. Most of them declined to comment, while Pictet couldn't be reached.

A restructuring is still far off, but bondholders are organizing now in hopes it will help them stay unified and bargain for higher payouts when talks begin, the person familiar with the matter said. The committee will also start liaising with Venezuela's other large creditors, including China and Russia, the person said. Both countries provided billions of dollars in trade finance to the Maduro government and may compete with the U.S. to impose sanctions

On the Rebound

Venezuelan bonds are the best performing in emerging markets this year, despite a default and a spiraling economic crisis.

Year-to-date performance



Source: JPMorgan via Thomson Reuters

Mr. Maduro is up for reelection on May 20. Local polls show his challenger, Henri Falcon, as a clear favorite, but the U.S., European Union and Canada have raised questions about the legitimacy of the election process, and many political analysts expect Mr. Maduro to prevail. If Mr. Maduro wins, some investors expect the U.S. to impose sanctions

against Venezuela's oil exports to the U.S., depriving Mr. Maduro of the financial resources to remain in power.

About \$3 billion face amount of Pdvsa bonds has changed hands since Feb. 1, according to MarketAxess data. The oil company's most traded bond due in 2022 was quoted at 33 cents on the dollar Friday from 20 cents in February.

Mr. Maduro is up for reelection on May 20. Local polls show his challenger, Henri Falcon, as a clear favorite, but the U.S., European Union and Canada have raised questions about the legitimacy of the election process, and many political analysts expect Mr. Maduro to prevail. If Mr. Maduro wins, some investors expect the U.S. to impose sanctions

against Venezuela's oil exports to the U.S., depriving Mr. Maduro of the financial resources to remain in power.

The yield on Treasurys maturing in two years rose for the seventh consecutive session, to 2.457%, hitting its highest level since August 2008, as investors ditched shorter-dated bonds.

Friday marked the biggest

MARKETS

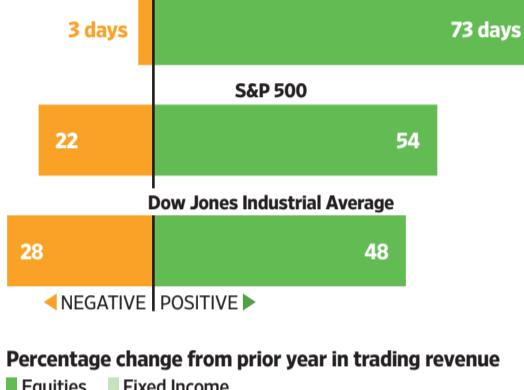
Stocks End a Solid Week With a Whimper

Major U.S. stock indexes notched their third week of gains in the past four, while the Dow Jones Industrial Average and the S&P 500 continued to waffle in and out of positive territory for the year. Energy and industrial stocks led the way in the broad market index, overshadowing a slide in consumer-staples shares, which suffered their steepest losses in a month.

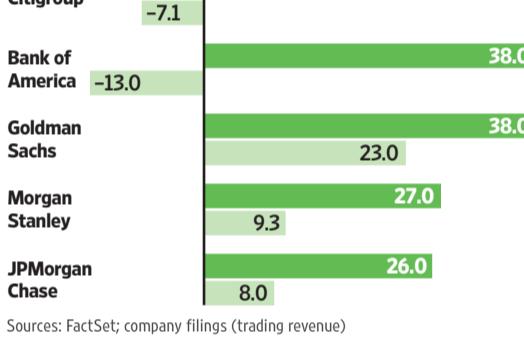
Energy stocks gathered steam again as crude-oil prices flirted with \$70 a barrel for the first time since 2014, while industrials got a boost from strong earnings reports from the likes of J.B. Hunt Transport Services and United Continental Holdings. But disappointing results from Philip Morris International and Procter & Gamble, among others, punished shares of consumer-products makers.

Elsewhere, big U.S. banks closed out a strong earnings season, though most of the stocks failed to see a meaningful bump. And Netflix, by far the best performer in the S&P 500 this year, hit another all-time high after again reporting strong subscriber growth.

Number of days spent in positive and negative territory for the year

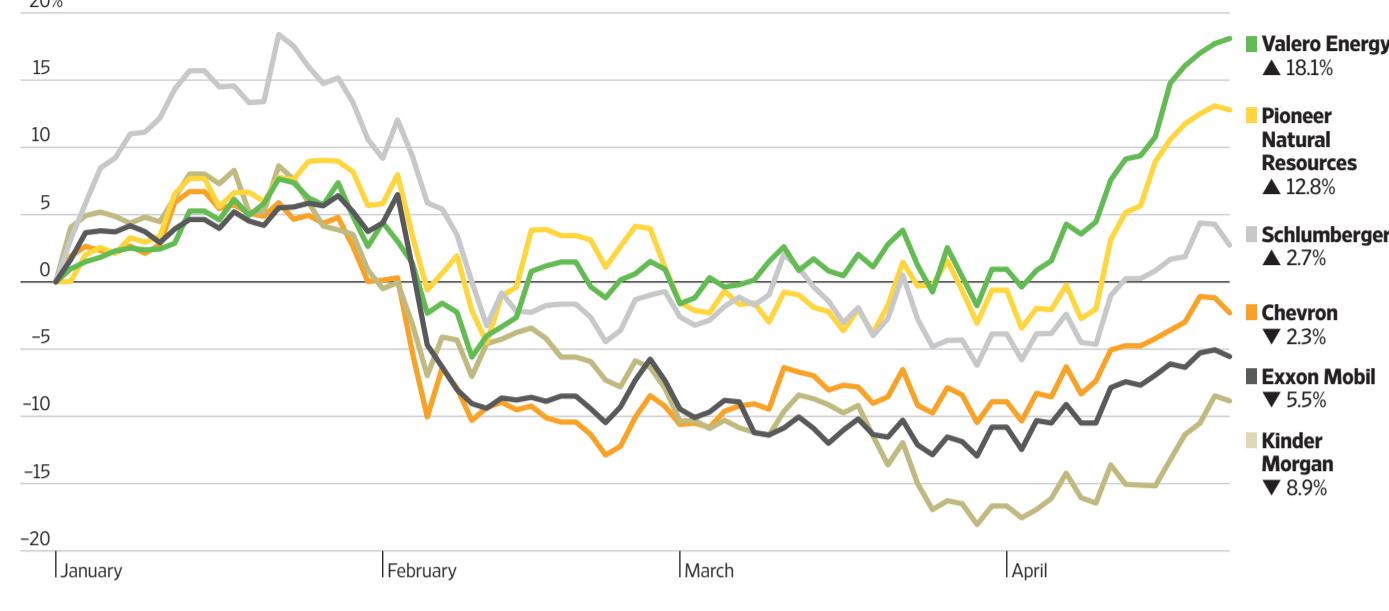


Percentage change from prior year in trading revenue

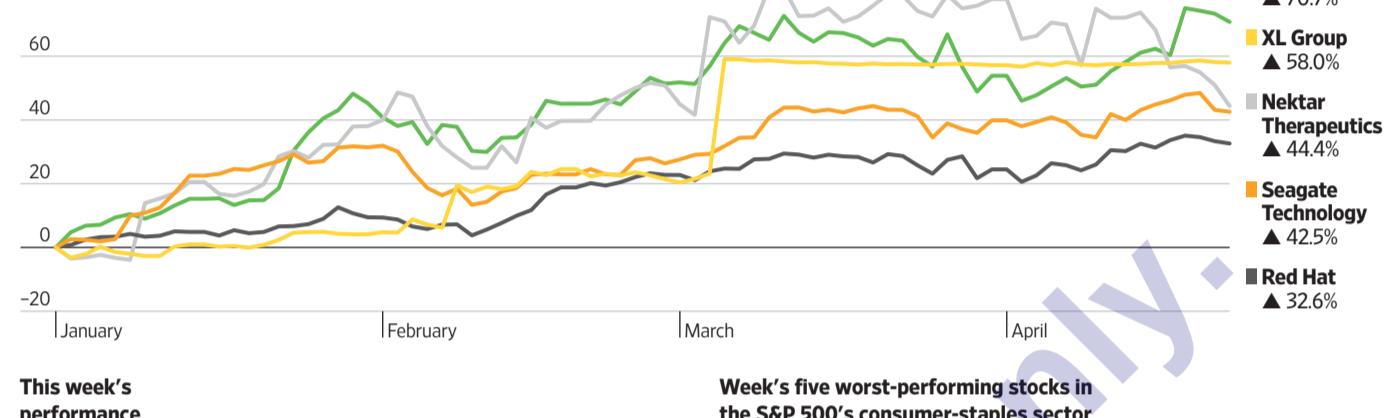


Sources: FactSet; company filings (trading revenue)

Performance, year to date



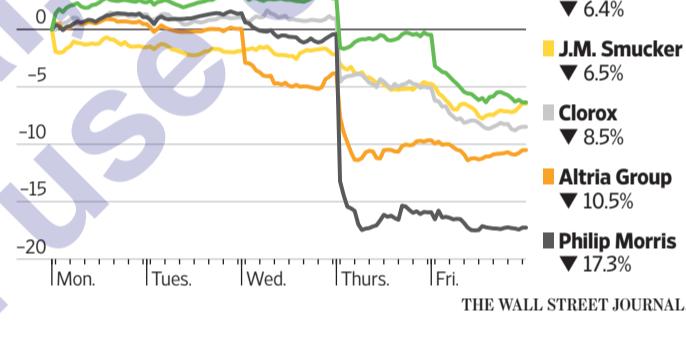
Five best-performing stocks in the S&P 500, year to date



This week's performance



Week's five worst-performing stocks in the S&P 500's consumer-staples sector



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For GE, No Bad News Is Good News

OVERHEARD

For the first time in months, an announcement from General Electric wasn't dismal.

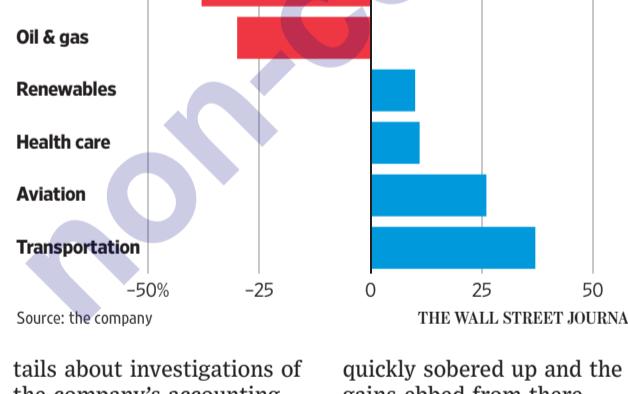
Yet the bounce in the troubled conglomerate's share price Friday merely returned it to where it was in the middle of last month. Recall that just three years ago investors cheered the company's radical downsizing of GE Capital and its plan to return \$90 billion in cash by the end of 2018. The sad reality is the cash return was just \$50 billion, and GE's loss in market value has been twice as much.

But that was then and this is now. The fact that GE didn't eliminate its remaining dividend, beat analyst's consensus estimate for first-quarter earnings per share, and even reaffirmed its full-year guidance of \$1.00 to \$1.07 a share on Friday counts as great news relative to the market's radically recalibrated expectations.

The other big positive was there was no fresh bad news about GE Capital, no new de-

Power Failure

Change in first-quarter profit at GE units from a year earlier



tails about investigations of the company's accounting and the company didn't make any desperate moves to shore up cash. With \$20 billion in asset sales under way and the company projecting adjusted industrial free cash flow of \$6 billion to \$7 billion, a cash crisis now looks less likely.

Investors were almost euphoric, bidding up GE shares more than 7%, though they

quickly sobered up and the gains ebbed from there.

The reality is GE is a long way from health. GE Capital and GE Power are still unfixed, and the company's record of selling assets isn't impressive. Aside from successful asset sales, the best evidence that new chief John Flannery's turnaround plan is working would be an improvement in how efficiently the Power division, the com-

pany's biggest by revenue, converts contract assets—long-term equipment and service contracts—into cash. There was scant sign of that in Friday's announcement, and the company noted that the power market "continues to be challenging."

Without any sign of if or when that unit will turn around, the safest assumption is to gauge GE's fair value on current levels of profitability. Applying industry multiples of earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization to GE's five main industrial businesses plus the market price of its 62.5%-owned oil-services unit, there isn't much reason to chase GE's stock above \$15. This assumes that GE Capital's value is zero, which, while that sounds harsh, is better than some fear.

As invigorating as Friday's results were, GE cleared a low bar. Now comes the hard part, and it is likely to be a long, treacherous slog.

—Spencer Jakab

President Donald Trump may be able to get China to lower its import tariffs on foreign cars, but it might not help the auto companies he wants to support.

That's according to Robert Zoellick, who is both a former U.S. trade representative and former head of the World Bank. Mr. Zoellick, who is now chairman of investment-management firm AllianceBernstein, told The Wall Street Journal in Tokyo that if China were to lower car import tariffs from 25% closer to the U.S.'s 2.5%, it wouldn't aid American car makers much.

"You could easily see Xi Jinping saying, 'OK, well, I'll lower the tariff on autos.' And it would be a great win," Mr. Zoellick said. But Ford Motor and General Motors build cars in China, while BMW exports cars to China from South Carolina, paying the tariff because luxury car buyers aren't deterred by the higher price. "It would make a difference for BMW," he said.

Skechers Still Has Its Charms

What a way to lose money!

That is what shareholders in Skechers USA may be thinking after reading the opening quotes from the company's chief executive in its Friday earnings release. "What a way to start 2018," it begins, followed by a recitation of sales records and marketing highlights.

The stock plunged 27% on Friday.

To be fair, the company had been holding up decently in a tough market for footwear. But its share price had been the real star, having risen 62% in the year through Thursday's close, beating much larger athletic-apparel makers Nike, Adidas and Under Armour by 45, 25 and 84 percentage points, respectively.

Several paragraphs below the happy talk, though, the company unveiled a disappointing outlook for the second quarter.

The fact that Skechers has prospered as rivals have struggled and vice versa isn't that surprising if one considers its decidedly different core demographic: moms and dads with sore feet.

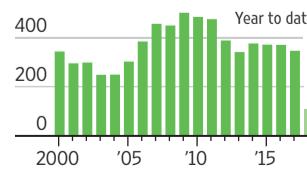
So is it time to get out of these formerly comfy shoes? Probably not after Friday's plunge. The company suggested that much of the second quarter's weakness would be offset by third-quarter strength. And a less-fickle audience and cheaper pitchmen have their charms. So does the company's multiple, which is lower than every single competitor at 17.5 times projected forward earnings. Not built for the sort of hard sprint it tried recently, Skechers can still manage a pleasant jog.

—Spencer Jakab

U.S. Semiconductor Firms Are Trade-War Bargaining Chips

For Sale

Global semiconductor M&A deals per year



ability to evenly match the U.S. on tariffs is limited, because it imports only about \$130 billion in U.S. goods annually, much lower than the more than \$500 billion the U.S. imports from China. But China has other sources of

leverage that it can bring to bear.

Sales by U.S. companies' Chinese units were \$356 billion in 2015 (the last year with available data), according to the Commerce Department. That was more than double the value of what the U.S. exported to China that year. China accounts for more than a third of total sales for semiconductor companies in the S&P 500, according to FactSet.

The chip industry is especially exposed to trade tensions between the U.S. and China. U.S.-designed chips go into many of China's exports, but China has now made it a priority to build its own chip industry. Both countries con-

sider protecting their semiconductor industries to be in their national interests.

Investors have spent the past month worrying that U.S. chip makers could get caught in a trade war. The PHLX Semiconductor Index is down 6% since President Donald Trump announced the first tariffs on Chinese goods on March 22. That lags behind the nearly 2% gain of the S&P 500.

The trade troubles present U.S. chip companies with two major problems.

The first is that regulatory actions will limit their ability to make acquisitions. Mr. Trump's surprise intervention in Broadcom's attempt to buy Qualcomm last

month, and China's subsequent resistance to Qualcomm's efforts on NXP, show that deal making will be fraught with additional risk.

Second, the industry is extremely dependent on China. Sales of U.S. chips in China largely don't show up in trade statistics because they are manufactured overseas, where they are also consumed by manufacturers that use them in smartphones and other gadgets.

But if chip companies are among the most vulnerable to actions by China, they aren't alone. What has happened to Qualcomm should put plenty of firms on edge.

—Dan Gallagher and Justin Lahart

Qualcomm's unwelcome role as punching bag in the U.S.-China trade dispute highlights the vulnerabilities of industries like chip makers as the rhetoric heats up.

China's antitrust regulator raised questions Thursday about the company's proposed \$44 billion acquisition of NXP Semiconductors. Qualcomm has since refiled for approval but has set a deadline of July 25, after which it would walk away and pay NXP a termination fee.

The White House is expected to soon unveil new tariffs on an additional \$100 billion in Chinese imports, in addition to the \$50 billion already proposed. China's

Gopher it: How messy, riotous 'Caddyshack' revolutionized Hollywood



C4

REVIEW



An empathetic biographer does full justice to the rise and fall of Woodrow Wilson

C5

BOOKS | CULTURE | SCIENCE | COMMERCE | HUMOR | POLITICS | LANGUAGE | TECHNOLOGY | ART | IDEAS

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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JOHN S. DYKES

When the Twitter Mob Came for Me

Recently hired by the Atlantic and then promptly fired, the conservative writer Kevin D. Williamson discusses the social-media outrage that made the celebrated magazine and its editor retreat.

In early March, I met up with Jeffrey Goldberg, the editor in chief of the Atlantic, at an event sponsored by the magazine at the South by Southwest conference in Austin. He had just hired me away from National Review, the venerable conservative magazine where I'd been a writer and editor for 10 years.

"You know, the campaign to have me fired will begin 11 seconds after you announce that you've hired me," I told him. He scoffed. "It won't be that bad," he said. "The Atlantic isn't the New York Times. It isn't high church for liberals."

My first piece appeared in the Atlantic on April 2. I was fired on April 5.

The purported reason for our "parting ways," as Mr. Goldberg put it in his announcement, had nothing to do with what I'd written in my inaugural piece. The problem was a six-word, four-year-old tweet on abortion and capital punishment and a discussion of that tweet in a subsequent podcast. I had responded to a familiar pro-abortion argument: that pro-lifers should not be taken seriously in our claim that abortion is the willful taking of an innocent human life unless we are ready to punish women who get abortions with long prison sentences. It's a silly argument, so I responded with these words: "I have hanging more in mind."

Trollish and hostile? I'll cop to that, though as the subsequent conversation online and on the podcast indicated—to say nothing of the few million words of my published writing available to the reading public—I am

generally opposed to capital punishment. I was making a point about the sloppy rhetoric of the abortion debate, not a public-policy recommendation. Such provocations can sometimes clarify the terms of a debate, but in this case, I obscured the more meaningful questions about abortion and sparked the sort of hysteria I'd meant to point out and mock.

Let's not equivocate: Abortion isn't littering or securities fraud or driving 57 in a 55-mph zone. If it isn't homicide, then it's no more morally significant than

It is easy to misrepresent and exaggerate views that are controversial.

getting a tooth pulled. If it isn't homicide, then there's no real argument for prohibiting it. If it is homicide, then we need to discuss more seriously what should be done to put an end to it. For all the chatter today about diversity of viewpoint and the need for open discourse, there aren't very many people on the pro-choice side, in my experience, who are ready to talk candidly about the reality of abortion.

Which brings us back to that event at South by Southwest, where the Atlantic was sponsoring a panel about marginalized points of view and diversity in

journalism. The panelists, all Atlantic writers and editors, argued that the cultural and economic decks are stacked against feminists and advocates of minority interests. They made this argument under the prestigious, high-profile auspices of South by Southwest and their own magazine, hosted by a feminist group called the Female Quotient, which enjoys the patronage of Google, PepsiCo, AT&T, NBCUniversal, Facebook, UBS, JPMorgan Chase and Deloitte. We should all be so marginalized. If you want to know who actually has the power in our society and who is actually marginalized, ask which ideas get you sponsorships from Google and Pepsi and which get you fired.

The event itself was revealing, not for the predictable banalities uttered on stage but for the offstage observations coming from the master of ceremonies: my new boss. Mr. Goldberg in private sometimes takes an amusingly ironic view of the pieties of P.C. culture. After giving the opening remarks, he joked about inflicting upon me the "wokiest" thing I'd ever suffered through and said that he himself was "insufficiently intersectional" for the event. He had a good laugh.

I couldn't share so easily in his humor. Mr. Goldberg knows something about the power of the Twitter mob. A Jewish liberal with some hawkish foreign-policy views and a clear-eyed understanding of the problems

Please turn to the next page

Mr. Williamson is a former writer and editor at National Review.

INSIDE



CAREERS
A networking survival guide—and why it's probably a good idea to skip mixers altogether.

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CULTURE
Yes, the Pulitzers have discovered rap. But rap didn't need to be discovered.

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EVERYDAY PHYSICS

Why a slower pace can tire you out: Helen Czerski strides into the mysteries of walking.

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BOOKS
Human rights, an author says, are necessary but 'Not Enough' to fix the problems we face.

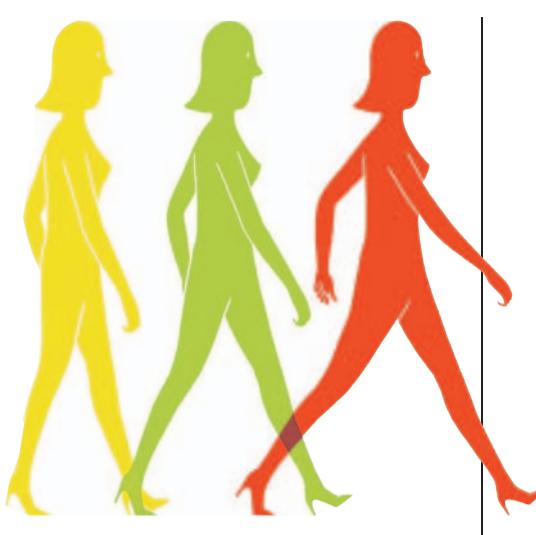
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TECHNOLOGY
Dear online giants: You want our personal data? Then pay for it. A new proposal.

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REVIEW

EVERYDAY PHYSICS:
HELEN CZERSKIPendulums and
Pacing: the Fine
Art of Walking

I LOVE WALKING, whether in the country or the city, but I must admit that it frustrates me sometimes to have to move at the constrained pace of an urban crowd. And here's a strange thing: I find that this slowing down tires me out. I can walk for miles at my own (fairly brisk) pace without feeling anything, but if I have to reduce my speed, my legs start to ache.

This odd effect highlights something interesting about the physics of walking.

We tend to assume that every time we do something, we have to put in effort to make it happen. But energy is precious, and no species can afford to fritter it away. So when we walk, we

don't start every step from scratch. We reuse some of the energy from the step before in a rhythmic cycle that's impressively efficient.

Imagine the point where the back foot has just pushed off. The leg that's touching the ground is fairly rigid and straight, and the push has provided enough forward speed for your hips to be carried over the top of the leg, following a circular path just like the pencil on a compass. Once your hips are past the halfway point, you're just falling forward, still pivoting around the planted foot.

That could result in a tumble—except that the other leg has been busy too. After it pushes off, and the knee bends slightly, it acts like a pendulum suspended from your hips. And just like a pendulum, it swings forward under the force of gravity. As your body is falling forward, the pendulum leg swings into place to touch the ground just at the right time to stop you landing on your face. And then your weight shifts over both feet and the cycle starts again.

The clever bit is that swinging leg. The length of time it takes a pendulum to swing from one extreme to the other is fixed and depends on a pendulum's length and mass distribution. By making your step rate match the natural swing time of your leg, your body doesn't have to actively move the leg but just relaxes at the hip joint. Gravity takes care of the rest. Taller people have longer legs, so they step fewer times a minute because their leg pendulum swings more slowly.

The other half of the mechanism carries your body over the planted leg as the pendulum swings. The foot push gives you enough momentum to vault over the top of the leg without too much extra effort on the way. This efficient combined system saves you considerable energy.

Most humans naturally choose the speed that is the most energy efficient for their leg length, taking advantage of this pendulum system. To move at any other speed, your muscles need to do far more work to get your legs into the right place at the right time. That's why doctors recommend increasing your speed to get moderate exercise from walking. You need to push yourself outside the superefficient zone to expend a significant amount of energy.

This is also why the Apollo astronauts couldn't walk "normally" on the Moon. Its much lower gravity made their leg pendulums swing very slowly, so it was far more efficient form them to run or jump.

This spring, if I have to enjoy the sunshine at other people's pace, at least I can console myself that I've spent enough extra energy to justify an extra cookie with my tea when I get home.

Ideology Over Accuracy

Continued from the prior page

associated with the poorly assimilated Muslim minority communities in Europe, he has been labeled everything from a perpetrator of crimes against humanity (he served in the Israeli military as a young man) to an "Islamophobe" to the intellectual author of George W. Bush's ill-conceived war in Iraq.

But he underestimated the energy with which that mob would pursue someone like me. Mr. Goldberg sits atop one of the most celebrated magazines in our country's history, and before that he was a star at the New York Times Magazine and the New Yorker. He can survive the occasional heresy.

I'm an unassimilated conservative from Lubbock, Texas. Much of my career for the past 20-odd years has consisted of writing pieces that tell people things they don't want to hear. My angry critics on the left think I'm a right-wing monster; my angry critics on the right don't like the fact that I've reported extensively from Trump country and haven't thought very highly of what I've seen. If I'd been hired for a new job at some conservative outlet, you can be sure there would have been talk about how I pray each night for the death of the white working class.

But this time, the tsunami came from the left, as I'd predicted. On March 22, the Atlantic announced that it had hired me and three others as contributors to its new section "for ideas, opinions and commentary." In no time, the abortion-rights group NARAL was organizing protests against me, demanding that I not be permitted to publish in the Atlantic. Activists claimed, dishonestly, that I wanted to see every fourth woman in the country lynched (it is estimated that 1 in 4 American women will have an abortion by the age of 45). Opinion pieces denouncing me appeared in the New

Yorker, "uncovered" things that were, after all, published. Goodness knows there's lots to choose from: I have unpopular and contrarian views about what we used to call sex-reassignment surgery and are now expected to call "gender-confirmation surgery," and I have argued that the much-remarked upon epidemic of sexual assault on American college campuses does not in fact exist (check the numbers).

But no, I didn't call an African-American child a "monkey," and, as should be clear by now, I'm not eager to be any sort of executioner. I am one of what I suspect is a very small number of American journalists to have seen a hanging (a lynching in India), and that kind of violence is worth taking seriously. Having my views misrepresented is familiar territory for me. In 2014, I got a call from a friend who was disturbed by my public support for Donald Sterling, the owner of the NBA's Los Angeles Clippers, who had gotten himself into trouble for some racist remarks. I had, at that time, never heard of Mr. Sterling, but there was a quote from me right there on Twitter: "Looks like the antiracist gestapo are already lacing up their jackboots for Donald Sterling," National Review's Kevin Williamson commented.

I mention that one mainly because I know the source of it: It was invented by Matt Bruenig, a left-wing blogger and lawyer formerly associated with the progressive think tank Demos and a

contributor to, among other publications, the Atlantic. That quote was not a distortion; it was not "taken out of context" or anything of the sort. It was a pure fabrication. (Mr. Bruenig says that the quote, produced in its entirety above, was intended as "satire.")

You can find other tweets attributed to me that are pure invention. And while the claims against me during the course of the Atlantic fiasco were not created ex nihilo, the distortions and exaggerations represent a similar kind of intellectual dishonesty: indifference to the facts of the case in the service of narrow ideological goals.

It is easy to misrepresent and exaggerate views that are controversial to begin with. I have argued for years that the current U.S. model of capital punishment is defective and that the practice ought to be tightly restricted or eliminated entirely. I also have argued that if we are to have capital punishment, then it should be carried out by means that are forthrightly violent—firing squad, hanging, etc.—rather than the current pseudo-clinical method of lethal injection. We should always be honest about what it is we are doing, and the involvement of the medical profession in the willful imposition of death is a perversion of its creed, whether in the matter of abortion or in the matter of executing criminals.

Whatever you think of my views on this issue, I'd suggest that they're more interesting than hearing someone repeat the same shopworn talking points on capital punishment for the thousandth time. The editors of the Atlantic thought so, too, until the mob started doing their thinking for them.

The Atlantic has often welcomed controversial writers. The magazine's best-known contributor today is Ta-Nehisi Coates, arguably the nation's foremost writer on race. He came in for criticism after writing, in his book "Between the World and Me," that the first responders on 9/11 were "not human" to him, that he had come to regard such uniformed figures as menaces. I don't share his view, but if that's what he thought at the time, then I'm glad he wrote it. He could have pretended to have had thoughts and feelings other than the ones he did—but the truth is usually more interesting, and it is always more useful.

The late Christopher Hitchens was another frequent contributor to the Atlantic. He was routinely denounced by people on the left for his harshly critical views of Islam. He complained of the war in Afghanistan that "the death toll is not nearly high enough," described the Jewish scriptures as "evil and mad" and directed shameful vitriol at Mother Teresa. Hitchens routinely and gleefully gave occasion for offense—and he was one of the invaluable essayists of our time.

"Yes," Mr. Goldberg said when I reminded him of this precedent. "But Hitchens was in the family. You are not."

And that, of course, is what this whole episode was really about. No one is very much interested in my actual views on abortion and capital punishment—I am hardly a household name. Anyone genuinely interested in my views would have done what journalists do and inquired about them. It isn't hard to do.

I'm working on a piece right now touching on the way that my fellow conservatives sometimes misrepresent the views of the economist and New York Times columnist Paul Krugman. Mr. Krugman is not the left-wing radical of the right-wing imagination but a moderately liberal Democrat with more traditional views on trade than the Trump administration; his critique of Republican tax policy is fundamentally a conservative one. I think Mr. Krugman would say that's a fair accounting of his views. I am confident of this because I asked him, and he said so.

Where my writing appears is not a very important or interesting question. What matters more is the issue of how the rage-fueled tribalism of social media, especially Twitter, has infected the op-ed pages and, to some extent, the rest of journalism. Twitter is about offering markers of affiliation or markers of disaffiliation.

The Left shouts RACIST!, and the Right shouts FAKE NEWS!

There isn't much that can be done about this other than treating social media with the low regard it deserves.

But when it comes to what appears in our newspapers and magazines, some of the old rules should still apply. By all means, let's have advocacy journalism, but let's make sure about the journalism part of it: Do the work, ask the questions, give readers a reason to assume that what's published adheres to some basic standards of intellectual honesty. To do otherwise is to empower those who dismiss the media as a tangle of hopeless partisan opportunism.

Without credible journalism, all we have is the Twitter mob, which is a jealous god. Jealous and kind of stupid.



ABOVE, the author in Dallas on Wednesday. Below, Atlantic writer Ta-Nehisi Coates and the magazine's editor Jeffrey Goldberg at South by Southwest, March 10.



York Times, the Washington Post, the New Republic, Slate, the Huffington Post, Mother Jones, the Guardian and other publications.

The remarkable fact about all this commentary on my supposedly horrifying views on abortion is that not a single writer from any of those famous publications took the time to ask me about the controversy. (The sole exception was a reporter from Vox.) Did I think I was being portrayed accurately? Why did I make that outrageous statement? Did I really want to set up gallows, despite my long-stated reservations about capital punishment? Those are questions that might have occurred to people in the business of asking questions. (In preparing this account, I have confirmed my recollection of what Mr. Goldberg said with Mr. Goldberg himself.)

Instead of interviewing the subject of their pieces, they scanned my thousands of articles and found the tidbits that seemed most likely to provoke. I was half-amused by progressive activists' claims



about offering markers of affiliation or markers of disaffiliation.

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REVIEW



DOUG CHAYKA

Want Our Personal Data? Pay for It

The posting, tagging and uploading that we do online may be fun, but it's labor too, and we should be compensated for it

BY ERIC A. POSNER AND E. GLEN WEYL

CONGRESS has stepped up talk of new privacy regulations in the wake of the scandal involving Cambridge Analytica, which improperly gained access to the data of as many as 87 million Facebook users. Even Facebook chief executive Mark Zuckerberg testified that he thought new federal rules were "inevitable." But to understand what regulation is appropriate, we need to understand the source of the problem: the absence of a real market in data, with true property rights for data creators. Once that market is in place, implementing privacy protections will be easy.

We often think of ourselves as consumers of Facebook, Google, Instagram and other internet services. In reality, we are also their sup-

pliers—or more accurately, their workers. When we post and label photos on Facebook or Instagram, use Google maps while driving, chat in multiple languages on Skype or upload videos to YouTube, we are generating data about human behavior that the companies then feed into machine-learning programs.

These programs use our personal data to learn patterns that allow them to imitate human behavior and understanding. With that information, computers can recognize images, translate languages, help viewers choose among shows and offer the speediest route to the mall. Companies such as Facebook, Google and Microsoft (where one of us works) sell these tools to other companies. They also use our data to match advertisers with consumers.

Defenders of the current system often say

that we don't give away our personal data for free. Rather, we're paid in the form of the services that we receive. But this exchange is bad for users, bad for society and probably not ideal even for the tech companies. In a real market, consumers would have far more power over the exchange: Here's my data. What are you willing to pay for it?

An internet user today probably would earn only a few hundred dollars a year if companies paid for data. But that amount could grow substantially in the coming years. If the economic reach of AI systems continues to expand—into drafting legal contracts, diagnosing diseases, performing surgery, making investments, driving trucks, managing businesses—they will need vast amounts of data to function.

And if these systems displace human jobs, people will have plenty of time to supply that data. Tech executives fearful that AI will cause mass unemployment have advocated a universal basic income funded by increased taxes. But the pressure for such policies would abate if users were simply compensated for their data.

The data currently compiled by Facebook and other companies is of pretty low quality. That's why Facebook has an additional army of paid workers who are given dedicated tasks, such as labeling photos, to fill in the gaps left by users. If Facebook paid users for their work, it could offer pay tied to the value of the user's contribution—offering more, for example, for useful translations of the latest Chinese slang into Eng-

Data agents would give real power to internet users.

lish than for yet another video labeled "cat."

So why doesn't Facebook already offer wages to users? For one, obviously, it would cost a lot to pay users for the data that the company currently gets for free. And then Google and others might start paying as well. Competition for users would improve the quality of data but eat away at the tech companies' bottom line.

It's also true that users simply aren't thinking this way. But that can change. The basic idea is straightforward enough: When we supply our personal data to Facebook, Google or other companies, it is a form of labor, and we should be compensated for it. It may be enjoyable work, but it's work just the same.

If companies reject this model of "data as labor," market pressure could be used to persuade them. Rather than sign up directly with, say, Facebook, people would sign up with a data agent. (Such services, sometimes referred to as personal data exchanges or vaults, are already in development, with more than a dozen startups vying to fill this role.) The data agent would then offer Facebook access to its members and negotiate wages and terms of use on their behalf. Users would get to Facebook through the agent's platform. If at any time Facebook refused reasonable wages, the data agent could coordinate a strike or a boycott. Unlike individual users, the data agent could employ lawyers to review terms and conditions and ensure that those terms are being upheld.

With multiple data agents competing for users' business, no one could become an abusive monopolist. The agent's sole purpose would be managing workers' data in their interests—and if there were a problem, users could move their data to another service without having to give up on their social network.

Companies such as Apple and Amazon also could get into the act. Currently, their business models are very different from those of Facebook and Google. For the most part, their focus is selling products and services, rather than offering them without charge. If Facebook and Google refuse to pay users for their data, these other companies are big and sophisticated enough to pay for data instead.

Would the "data as labor" model put the tech giants out of business? Hardly. Their vast profits already reflect their monopoly power. Their margins would certainly be tighter under this new regime, but the wider economy would likely grow through greater productivity and a fairer distribution of income. The big companies would take a smaller share of a larger pie, but their business model would be far more sustainable, politically and socially. More important, they would have to focus on the value that their core services bring to consumers, rather than on exploiting their monopoly in user data.

As for Congress, it could help by making it simpler for individuals to have clear property rights in their own data, rights that can't be permanently signed away by accepting a company's confusing terms and conditions.

The European Union has already taken steps in this direction, and its new regulations—which require data to be easily portable—are a leading stimulus for the rise of data agent startups. Government can also help by updating labor law to be more consistent with modern data work while protecting data workers from exploitation.

Most of us already take great satisfaction in using social media to connect with our friends and family. Imagine how much happier and prouder we would be if we received fair pay for the valuable work we perform in doing that?

Prof. Posner teaches at the University of Chicago Law School. Dr. Weyl teaches at Yale University and is a principal researcher at Microsoft (whose views he in no way represents here). Their new book is "Radical Markets: Uprooting Capitalism and Democracy for a Just Society," which will be published on May 8 by Princeton University Press.

NETWORKING FOR ACTUAL HUMAN BEINGS

BY DAVID BURKUS

A SIGNIFICANT BODY of research demonstrates that networking—making and strengthening connections to others—is vitally important for professional success. But there's a problem: Most of us hate doing it. We dread the awkward small talk with strangers at a noisy cocktail party, the pressure to deliver our "elevator pitch" and to "work the room."

There are better ways to make these important connections, but it has to start with a clear understanding of what's wrong with the usual mode of corporate networking and why we dislike it so much. The fact is, such activities strike many of us as insincere and manipulative, even slightly unethical.

A 2014 study published in *Administrative Science Quarterly* found that just thinking about job-related networking made most people "feel dirty." The researchers asked 306 adults to remember a time when they had made a professional contact, either for career advancement or for personal reasons. Both groups were then asked to do a word-completion task that is used to gauge subconscious feelings. Those who recalled a contact intended to advance their careers were significantly more likely to have subconscious thoughts of feeling morally tainted. The researchers got

similar results when they tested memories of online networking.

One result of this revulsion is that most of us don't actually make many new contacts at networking events. In a widely discussed experiment, two professors at Columbia Business School held a gathering in 2007 for some 100 students in the executive M.B.A. program, all of them outfitted with electronic tags to track with whom they interacted and for how long.

Even though almost all of the executives said that they wanted to attend such events to build new business ties, it turned out that they spent, on average, around half their time in conversation with people they already knew. As the study's authors put it, people just don't mix at mixers.

But networking doesn't have to follow these stale formulas. In fact, it's more likely to succeed in making meaningful connections if the activity isn't so relentlessly focused on acquiring new business contacts. Herewith some tips:

Spend more time reconnecting with friends than meeting new people. Since most



of us are more likely to engage with people we already know than with strangers at networking events, skip such gatherings altogether and invest that time in renewing older contacts. A wealth of research suggests that your less-cultivated business acquaintances, or "weak ties," have more information, opportunities and potential introductions to share with you than either your close contacts or total strangers.

Seek out shared activities instead of unstructured events. The Columbia study suggests that we don't really make good use of free-

wheeling social events with strangers. A productive alternative is to focus on an activity. The entrepreneur and author Jon Levy has built a strong network by hosting dinner parties with a twist: When guests arrive, they're told not to share their names and occupations and are given assignments for preparing the group's dinner. Conference organizer Jayson Gaillard takes a similar approach with activities such as mountain biking or jeep tours.

Ask better questions. If you're stuck attending a traditional networking event, try to go beyond the standard opener of "what do you do?" when you encounter strangers. Instead ask questions such as "What excites you right now" or "What are you looking forward to?" Or else give them a chance to talk about themselves: "What's the most important thing I should know about you?" Or be more playful, "Who's your favorite superhero?"

What makes most networking so unpleasant is the feeling that it's all instrumental, a way for us to use other people to get ahead. So instead try a better approach: greet all those strangers as actual human beings.

This essay is adapted from Mr. Burkus's new book, "Friend of a Friend: Understanding The Hidden Networks That Can Transform Your Life and Career," published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.

REVIEW



BILL MURRAY and a gopher puppet became breakout stars of the movie; originally the actor wasn't in the film and the gopher had one scene.

The 'Caddyshack' Revolution

A Cinderella story about the moment when improvisational comedy upended staid, stuffy Hollywood.

BY CHRIS NASHAWATY

THE MAN looks drunk, or maybe stoned. He's wearing a grass-stained shirt buttoned up to his Adam's apple, a camouflage hat, dirty tan workpants and big, clunky, unlaced boots. In his hands, he holds a long-handled grass whip. He is Carl Spackler (Bill Murray), the lowly assistant greenkeeper at Bushwood Country Club, the setting for the 1980 cult comedy hit "Caddyshack."

Standing next to a bed of fluffy white mums near the club's first tee, Carl chokes up on the grass whip like a golf club. His mouth twisted into a silly-putty smirk, he lines up next to the first row of flowers, waggles his hips and begins his color commentary, in the familiar cadences of a TV golf announcer: "What an incredible Cinderella story. This unknown, comes out of nowhere to lead the pack at Augusta. He's on his final hole. He's about 455 yards away. He's gonna hit about a two iron, I think...."

Carl takes a leisurely backswing and then, swoosh—lops the head off the mum. Petals explode like confetti and fly everywhere. "Oh, he got all of that! The crowd is on its feet here at Augusta. The normally reserved Augusta crowd going wild...for this young Cinderella."

The whole scene only lasts for a minute and a half. And though it may not have felt like history in the making at the time, that's exactly what it was. Set at a lily-white citadel of manicured fairways and snooty entitlement, "Caddyshack" is a timeless slobs-vs.-snobs satire, but it was also something new and not entirely respectable in movies: the first full-blown incursion of the crazy world of improvisational comedy. Hollywood has never looked back.

The movie stars a stuffed-shirt WASP tyrant (Ted Knight), a playboy hedonist wastrel (Chevy Chase) and a nouveau riche vulgarian in Day-Glo slacks (Rodney Dangerfield). Huge chunks of the film—including some of its most indelible and still-quoted scenes—were totally made up on the spot. And no actor was flying blind more than Murray.

His Carl Spackler is a slack-jawed doofus who spends most of the movie trying to kill a precociously clever fairway-destroying gopher. The character was a complete afterthought. Carl didn't exist in the script until shooting was already under way. And even then, no actual lines of dialogue were written for him. Murray's Cinderella story riff, his famous speech about caddying for the Dalai Lama and receiving, as his tip, "total consciousness"—all of it was off-the cuff, conjured in the moment.

In the summer of 1980, when "Caddyshack" hit theaters, such improvisation was unheard-of in Hollywood. Most of the movie's stars and their inexperienced, first-time director, Harold Ramis, had come up through the world of on-the-fly comedy, either on stage at Chicago's legendary Second City improv theater, through the live-TV crucible of "Saturday Night Live" or via the nothing-sacred satire of the National Lampoon magazine and its offshoots. "Caddy-

shack" was the first time that the lunatics had been given the green light to run the asylum.

Forty years ago, Hollywood couldn't have been less receptive to this kind of humor. The major studios were still run by square, aging executives whose idea of hilarity tended toward Burt Reynolds cracking redneck jokes in "Smokey and the Bandit" and Clint Eastwood palling around with an orangutan in "Every Which Way But Loose."

That would all change when the frat-house comedy "Animal House" hit theaters in 1978 and quickly became the highest-grossing movie comedy of all time. Written by a trio of Second City and Lampoon alums (including Ramis and "Caddyshack" co-writer and producer Doug Kenney), "Animal House" was like a whoopee cushion set off at a wake. Every studio wanted the writers' next idea.

Ramis, Kenney and another Second City veteran, Brian Doyle-Murray, would end up pitching a deliriously lowbrow clash between the haves and have-nots at a stuffy country club. The idea was the brainchild of Doyle-Murray, who along with his younger brother, Bill, had spent his teenage summers caddying at some of the ritziest golf clubs along Chicago's suburban North Shore.

When Ramis and his cast arrived in Florida to start shooting, the script had already gone through a number of rewrites, but it still felt

rushed and half-baked. None of this scared Ramis. He had faith that whatever magic was missing would somehow materialize once the cameras started rolling. "We always trusted improvisation," Ramis said. "It never felt like we were winging it. It's an actual technique...it's not grabbed out of thin air."

Although their careers had all taken different paths before "Caddyshack," Chase, Dangerfield and Murray were all seasoned improvisers. The lack of structure that can paralyze most performers was oxygen for them. As for the film's fourth above-the-title star, Ted Knight, he might as well have been an alien from a distant planet. A classically trained actor who had been nominated for six Emmys for his role as Ted Baxter on "The Mary Tyler Moore Show," Knight was used to sticking to every word and comma in the script. He was the movie's odd man out.

Scenes that had been written for months were tossed in the trash. Others were filmed mere seconds after they had been conceived. Chase almost seemed to dare his co-stars to keep up with him. In one scene where he gives

a massage to the film's resident temptress, Lacey Underall (Cindy Morgan), Chase spilled an entire bottle of baby oil on her back. Morgan was unprepared—and less than pleased. But it got just the reaction Chase and Ramis were looking for. Meanwhile,

Dangerfield would toss unscripted one-liners like hand grenades into his scenes with Knight, like the one in the pro shop where he says, "You buy a hat like this, I bet you get a free bowl of soup."

As for Murray, he brought an air of imminent mischief whenever the camera was on. When he arrived on the set a month into filming, Ramis had left the character of Carl completely in the actor's hands. "I was good in those days," says Murray. "Improvising about golf was easy for me."

The problem with making a movie without a locked-in script became obvious once Ramis got to the editing room. Since so many scenes were completely ad-libbed, nothing fit together. Ramis's initial cut of the film was a four-hour collection of drive-by gags with nothing connecting them. Executive producer Jon Peters suggested going back and making the gopher (then just a character in one scene) the thing to tie it all together. Ramis hated the idea, but as ridiculous as it might sound, the gopher saved the film.

The movie was a modest box office success, but the critics were brutal. The Hollywood Reporter began its review by saying, "To attempt a critical evaluation of Orion's new 'Caddyshack' is a little like describing the aesthetic qualities of an outhouse." New York magazine said that Ramis had cobbled together "a perfectly amiable mess."

The critics weren't wrong. "Caddyshack" was an amiable mess, but its imperfections were what made it, in a way, perfect. Looking back now, it's fitting that the movie ends with Carl, determined to kill that gopher, obliterating the golf course in a giant explosive fireball. "Caddyshack" blew up what everyone at the time thought they knew about how to make a successful Hollywood comedy. You might even call it a Cinderella story.

Mr. Nashawaty is a film critic at *Entertainment Weekly*. This essay is adapted from his new book, "Caddyshack: The Making of a Hollywood Cinderella Story," published by Flatiron Books.

ORION PICTURES/EVERETT COLLECTION
RODNEY DANGERFIELD tossed in one-liners.

WORD ON THE STREET:
BEN ZIMMER

Pundits Unleash 'Wag the Dog'

AFTER PRESIDENT Donald Trump announced last week that the U.S., along with the U.K. and France, had launched airstrikes in Syria to punish President Bashar al-Assad for a suspected chemical attack against civilians, some pundits questioned the timing of the decision. Was this a "wag the dog" situation, an attempt to distract from Mr. Trump's various brewing scandals?

On her MSNBC show, Rachel Maddow said, "Even if the tail is not wagging the dog...what else is going on in the president's life right now unavoidably creates a real perception around the globe that that may have been part of the motivation." In response, David Gergen said on CNN's "Reliable Sources," "It may have been twisting the tail, but it was not a 'wag the dog' kind of event."

The allusion in this canine talk is to the 1997 movie "Wag the Dog," in which a spin doctor, played by Robert De Niro, decides that the best way to deflect attention from a presidential sex scandal is to create a fictional war with Albania. The film's epigraph illuminates the title: "Why does a dog wag its tail? Because a dog is smarter

An 1858 play and 1997 movie paved the way.

than its tail. If the tail was smarter, the tail would wag the dog."

The idiom of "the tail wagging the dog," used for when a minor element comes to dominate a situation, or when the offshoot of an entity comes to overpower the entity itself, has a history in American English going back to Civil War days.

The seeds for the expression go back to the comic hit "Our American Cousin" by the English playwright Tom Taylor, which premiered in 1858. Its most notorious performance came seven years later, when Abraham Lincoln was assassinated while attending the play in Washington at Ford's Theatre.

One popular character in the play was a dimwitted English nobleman, Lord Dundreary, who was terrible at telling jokes. Such mangled witticisms came to be known as "Dundrearyisms." In one copy of the script, Dundreary tells a riddle: "Why does a dog waggle his tail? Because the tail can't waggle the dog!" In 1862, the magazine London Society elaborated the joke in a way similar to the epigraph for the 1997 film but told in Dundreary's signature lisp: "If he wathn't the tail would waggle the dog!"

That improbable image quickly became popular in both England and the U.S., and it entered political arguments surrounding the Civil War. An Ohio newspaper in February 1864 criticized secessionists arguing for states' rights by saying that they "want a tail constructed with a dog attached to it—a government in which the tail shall be strong enough to waggle the head."

The version with "wag" soon eclipsed "waggle," as in an 1869 article in Britain's Manchester Guardian about Prussia annexing North German territories: "In North Germany, at this moment, the tail has certainly begun to wag the dog; that is to say, the annexed and federated states are controlling and coercing the annexing power."

Since then, "the tail wagging the dog" has become convenient shorthand for such reversals of power. But thanks to the movie "Wag the Dog," we most often hear the expression when a presidential policy decision seems to be driven by publicity concerns.

Answers to the News Quiz on page 13:

1.A, 2.A, 3.B, 4.B, 5.D, 6.C, 7.D, 8.B, 9.C

BOOKS

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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The High and Rocky Road

Wilson's presidency was an allegory of personal idealism vs. political realism, played on the world stage

The Moralist: Woodrow Wilson and the World He Made

By Patricia O'Toole

Simon & Schuster, 636 pages, \$35

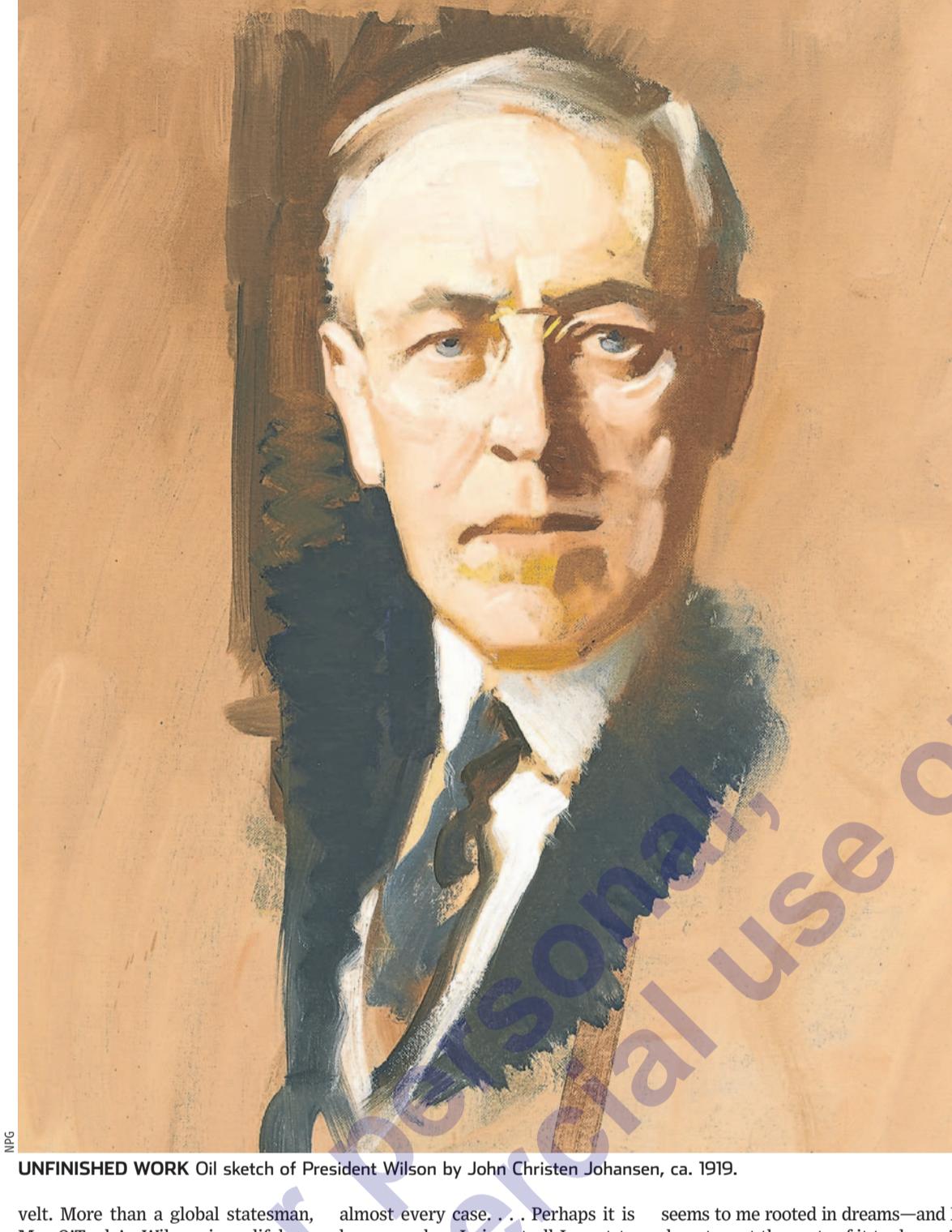
BY RICHARD NORTON SMITH

ONE HUNDRED YEARS after war-weary Europeans by the millions acclaimed him as a latter-day prince of peace, Woodrow Wilson is decidedly out of favor—disowned by the left for his racial bias and by the right for his concentration of power in Washington. Nationalists scorn Wilson's commitment to collective security. Civil libertarians blame him for wartime repression unmatched since John Adams signed the original Alien and Sedition Acts.

Yet this is far from the whole story. Long before he rode a crest of Progressive-era sentiment into the presidency in 1912, Wilson the educational reformer secured for Princeton a place in the front rank of American universities. As governor of New Jersey he battled political corruption, enacted workman's compensation and brought the state's utilities to heel. Wilson's first term as president was as productive as his second was troubled. Before it ended, he had established the Federal Reserve System to protect consumers from the so-called Money Trust, the Federal Trade Commission to curb unfair trade practices, and a graduated income tax in place of protectionist tariffs that added 10% or more to the cost of living for those least able to afford it.

His powers of persuasion, no less than the principles for which he contended, led both Harry Truman and Richard Nixon to hang Wilson's portrait in the White House Cabinet Room. Every president since his time has governed in the shadow of the original Wilsonian, his name synonymous with liberal democracy, arms control, self-determination and organized peacekeeping in opposition to the senseless slaughter of World War I. Almost a century after he left the White House the debate rages on. Was Wilson a tragic figure, unjustly punished for his vision of a world governed by its better angels? Or did he sow the seeds of his own destruction by abandoning on the world stage the very skills that had made his presidency a whirlwind of domestic reform?

His improbable rise and breathtaking fall have challenged biographers from William Allen White and Sigmund Freud to Herbert Hoover, Arthur S. Link, John Milton Cooper and A. Scott Berg. Now comes Patricia O'Toole, a deeply empathetic writer justly acclaimed for her lives of Henry Adams and Theodore Roosevelt.



UNFINISHED WORK Oil sketch of President Wilson by John Christen Johansen, ca. 1919.

velt. More than a global statesman, Ms. O'Toole's Wilson is a lifelong teacher who seems never to have learned humility. Born in a Presbyterian manse in 1856, Wilson imbibed a sense of moral superiority along with the Westminster Shorter Catechism. His Presbyterian faith bonded a personality otherwise splintered between what he called the "quick, generous, impulsive, passionate" side inherited from his Irish father, and the "canny, tenacious, cold, and perhaps a little exclusive" qualities imparted by his Scottish mother.

"Plenty of people offer me their friendship," Wilson acknowledged, "but partly because I am reserved and shy, and partly because I am fastidious and have a narrow, uncatholic taste in friends I reject the offer in

almost every case. . . . Perhaps it is because when I give at all I want to give my whole heart, and I feel that so few want it all, or would return measure for measure." A notable exception to this rule was Ellen Axson, a minister's daughter from Rome, Ga., with whom Wilson conducted a passionate courtship by correspondence before their 1885 wedding. A gifted painter and shrewd judge of character, Ellen had unwavering faith in her husband's destiny. It survived his rumored affair with Mary Hulbert Peck, a vivacious divorcée Wilson met on a 1907 Bermuda vacation.

The thinking machine of public legend was, in truth, an imaginative artist rather than a library scholar. Wilson did not exaggerate in telling a friend, "Sometimes . . . my whole life

seems to me rooted in dreams—and I do not want the roots of it to dry up." As a child he fantasized himself a vice admiral in the British Royal Navy. The chief sponsor of the League of Nations busied himself in his youth devising constitutions for a phantom yacht club and his college baseball team. America's only Ph.D. president was by instinct a parliamentarian. At the age of 16 he hung a portrait of British Prime Minister William Gladstone over his bed. Forty years later he revived a custom unobserved since Thomas Jefferson: appearing before Congress in person to deliver the annual report modern audiences recognize as the State of the Union Address.

Viewing oratory as "the greatest power granted unto man," Wilson

clearly relished the emotional control he exercised over audiences through a vocabulary said to number 62,000 words. Fifty years after Lincoln at Gettysburg promised a new birth of freedom, Wilson lamented the loss of wartime idealism and the erosion of economic democracy. "Our thought has been, 'Let every man look out for himself, let every generation look out for itself,'" the new president warned in his inaugural address. A political establishment dependent on tariff revenue had raised protectionist walls, fueling monopoly while widening the gap between rich and poor.

Wilson's New Freedom would open the sluiceways of competition by slashing tariffs, strengthening antitrust laws and increasing access to credit. Legislation was passed to abol-

ish child labor and secure an 8-hour workday for railroad employees. In 1916 Wilson placed Louis Brandeis, the "People's Lawyer," on the Supreme Court as America's first Jewish justice. In the White House Wilson shined his own shoes rather than assign the task to a servant. He also reinstated segregation in a government workforce unofficially integrated since Reconstruction.

Ms. O'Toole does full justice to Wilson's complexities, but it is with the coming of the war that her narrative takes on something close to Shakespearean dimensions. Two-thirds of "The Moralist" unfolds after August 1914, when a distracted president sat by the bedside of his dying wife and his European counterparts flirted with self-destruction. Fresh off a bungled intervention in Mexico's revolution, Wilson ruled out any involvement by his countrymen in the murderous stalemate between Allied and Central powers. Desperate to avoid the carnage, Wilson convinced himself that the combatants would invite American arbitration if convinced of American neutrality.

Not for the last time, the president allowed missionary fervor to supplant hardboiled diplomacy. Confronting German submarines and arrogance, Wilson composed a series of diplomatic protests that united the pacifist left and Rooseveltian militants in disapproval of his leadership. Wilsonian certitude was reinforced by Nixonian isolation. "The great deficiency in the education of Woodrow Wilson was not in foreign relations but human relations," claims Ms. O'Toole. He pre-

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Don't Just Do Something, Stand There

Not Enough: Human Rights in an Unequal World

By Samuel Moyn

Harvard, 277 pages, \$29.95

BY ADAM KIRSCH

THE COVER of the April issue of Foreign Policy magazine bears the headline "The End of Human Rights?" It is accompanied by the image of a white dove pierced by arrows.

If human rights is dead as a meaningful concept in international politics, there is plenty of blame to go around: As in "Murder on the Orient Express," the victim had more than one killer. To nationalists, human rights sounds suspiciously like world government; to authoritarians, it represents a potential limit on their power; to populists, it is an imposition by a global elite. Meanwhile, certain sectors of the left have long held the idea of human rights in suspicion, seeing it as merely a fig leaf for Western imperialism, a way for powerful countries to take charge of the affairs of the less powerful. In all these ways, the fate of human rights reflects the fate of liberalism itself—appropriately enough, since it was the liberal idea of "inalienable rights" that shaped the discourse of human rights in the first place.

No one has written with more penetrating skepticism about the history of human rights than Samuel Moyn, a professor of law and history at Yale and one of the leading academic intellectuals at work today. In "Not Enough," Mr. Moyn asks whether human-rights theorists and advocates, in the quest to make the world better for all, have actually helped to make things worse. Toward the end

of the book, he clarifies what is at stake in the human-rights debate with a thought experiment:

"Human rights' are often invoked to spur the world to intervene. But 'the world' truly means the U.S.

of the book, he clarifies what is at stake in the human-rights debate with a thought experiment.

"Imagine that one man owned everything," Mr. Moyn suggests; "call him Croesus," after the fantastically rich king from ancient Greece. Such a world would seem to be a dystopia for everyone except Croesus himself, since it would mean that no one else could possess any property or power. But what if, Mr. Moyn asks, Croesus turned out to be a benevolent ruler. For this author the big question facing the left in particular is how to frame its economic aims.

Clearly, Croesus is Mr. Moyn's way of challenging us to think about economic inequality, one of the key subjects of contemporary political debate. For this author the big question facing the left in particular is how to frame its economic aims.

Should it advocate for equality, in the spirit of socialist movements past—ensuring that everyone has roughly the same share of the world's goods? Or should it choose the more modest goal of sufficiency, so that every human being is guaranteed a bare mini-

provements to the general welfare.

Mr. Moyn is a historian of ideas, not a political philosopher, and he doesn't set out to address these questions head-on. Rather, in "Not Enough," he examines how they have been answered by international lawyers, political philosophers and human-rights activists since the end of World War II. He concludes that, while the human rights movement has not deliberately supported the growth of material inequality during this period, it has also not done enough to combat it: "unwittingly, the current human rights movement appears to be helping Croesus live out his plan," Mr. Moyn writes. In general terms, Mr. Moyn's book covers much the same ground as his 2010 study, "The Last Utopia," which also treated the modern history of human rights. Indeed, Mr. Moyn describes his new volume as a "rewrite" of the earlier one: "What can make the study of history exciting is that its infinity of sources and our change in perspective can allow two books on the same topic by the same person to bear almost no resemblance to each other." Despite this disclaimer, there is a basic consistency in Mr. Moyn's position: In both books he writes as a critic of human rights from the left.

The author notes that, since the

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GETTY IMAGES

THE LEFT, RIGHTS AND WRONGS A child arrives in Hama province last month after being evacuated from Eastern Ghouta, Syria.

BOOKS

'It is not only fine feathers that make fine birds.' —Aesop

A Fuss Over Feathers

The Feather Thief

By Kirk Wallace Johnson

Viking, 308 pages, \$27

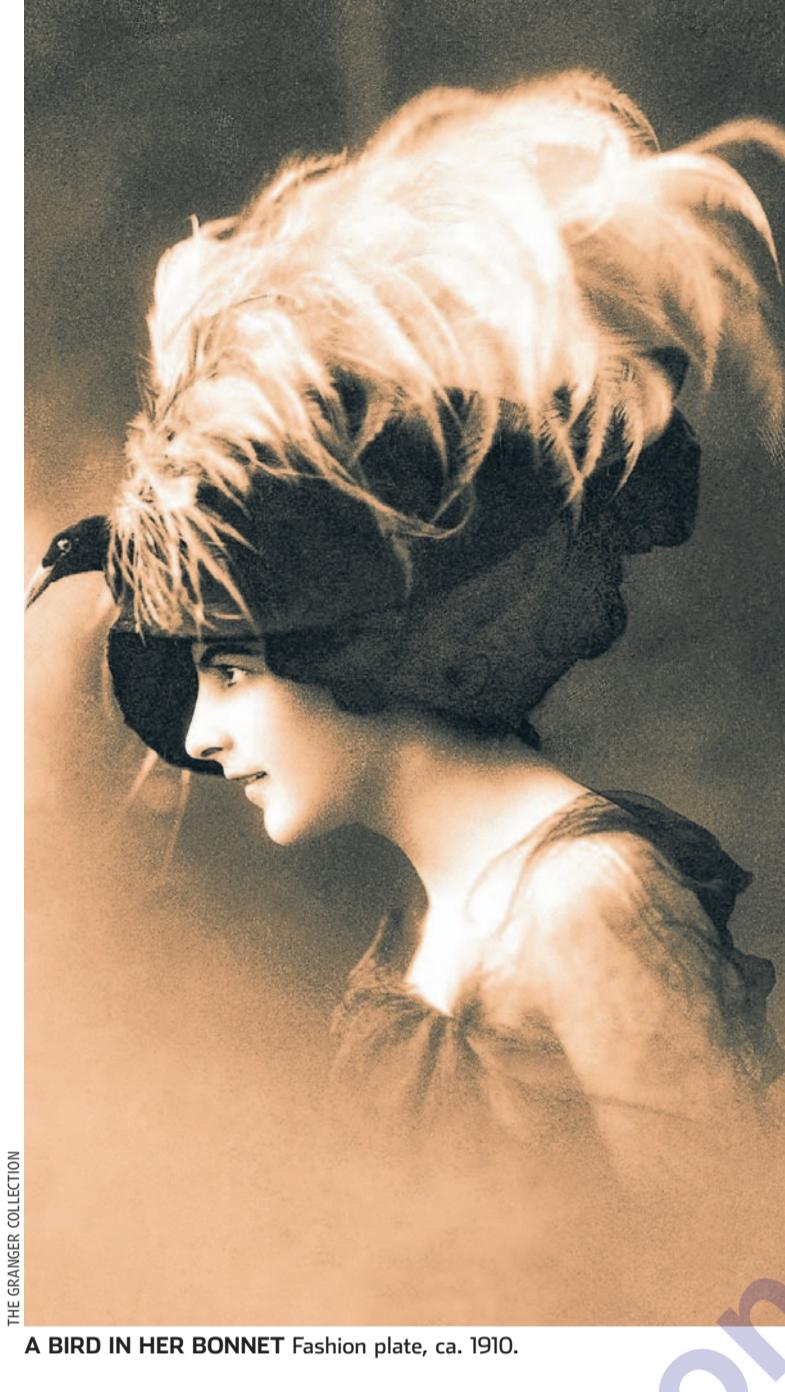
BY TOM NOLAN

HOUSED IN THE Natural History Museum at Tring, Hertfordshire, about an hour northwest of London, is one of the greatest collections of ornithological specimens on the planet. Here are kept the skeletons and skins of such extinct species as the Dodo and the Great Auk, along with the finches gathered by Charles Darwin on his expedition aboard HMS Beagle in the 1830s and a wealth of rare and colorful birds brought back from distant lands by Darwin's contemporary, the naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace.

On a June evening in 2009, a 20-year-old American flutist named Edwin Rist broke into this museum, made his way toward the drawers holding the remains of these rare and beautiful birds, and began loading them into a suitcase. The offender's haul, as Kirk Wallace Johnson relates in "The Feather Thief," included 37 specimens of the Purple-breasted Cotinga, 12 Superb Birds of Paradise, 17 Flame Bowerbirds and many other "flawless specimens, gathered against almost impossible odds from virgin forests of New Guinea and the Malay Archipelago 150 years earlier." After nearly three hours, Rist made his escape, having swiped 299 skins from 16 different species and subspecies.

"The Feather Thief," Mr. Johnson's account of Rist's crime, is actually three books in one. First is the story of the theft itself and of Rist's arrest and subsequent legal repercussions, as well as the fate of his stolen goods (some of which he sold). Second is a history of Alfred Russel Wallace's heroic efforts to bring these exotic birds to the West. Wallace's success eventually led to the Victorian craze for avian plumes in women's fashions and, most important to Mr. Johnson's modern chronicle, for exotic feathers used in fly-fishing lures—a popularity that would result in these vulnerable creatures being hunted almost to extinction. Last is a first-person account of Mr. Johnson's own attempt to track down the many skins and feathers still missing from the museum's ravaged collection.

Mr. Johnson, the founder of a nonprofit aimed at helping Iraqi refugees, was professionally exhausted



A BIRD IN HER BONNET Fashion plate, ca. 1910.

from his work running his organization, he says, when he first heard of Rist's strange deed from a fly-fishing guide in New Mexico. "I became obsessed with the crime within moments," he writes. "The more I found out, the greater the mystery grew, and... my own compulsion to solve it."

Soon he embarked on a five-year journey "deep into the feather underground." His first stop was a fly-tying symposium in New Jersey, where one expert fly-tier, when told by Mr. Johnson of his intent to write about the Tring theft, warns the author: "I don't think you want to write that story.... We're a tight-

knit community, fly-tiers, and you do not want to piss us off."

Mr. Johnson pored through online forums, visited and interviewed staff at the Tring museum, consulted with English police, and even contacted, by phone and email, some of those who had illicitly bought specimens from Rist. What Mr. Johnson found was the continuation of a battle, begun in Victorian times and extending into the age of the internet, between those who work to protect endangered species and those who collect or trade in them for personal pleasure or financial gain.

The author has some fun with his own self-image as "a refugee advo-

cate moonlighting as an amateur bird heist investigator," but he becomes frustrated by some of the figures he meets who don't seem to grasp the severity of Rist's crime. One bird buyer who had dealt with Rist, dismissing the supposed scientific value of preserving species, informs the author that the theory of evolution has been "conjured up," calling it "a knowledge base that was given to man by the Fallen Watchers, which is a group of angels that did not agree with God."

Mr. Johnson, of course, meets others who are outraged at Rist—both at his crime and at what many thought to be his too-lenient legal treatment. The theft went unnoticed

A true-crime account of the 'feather underground,' the lucrative black market for endangered birds.

for over a month, and when detectives finally confronted Rist nearly a year and a half later, he confessed at once. A judge, convinced by an expert's opinion that Rist suffered from Asperger's syndrome, handed down a suspended 12-month prison sentence. After a few years of stonewalling, Rist himself eventually agreed to be interviewed by Mr. Johnson, in Germany, where the flutist had since moved. Polite, patient and generous with his time, he betrays little remorse for what he has done ("I don't feel like a thief") and seems to blame the museum for not having had better security. His complacency is in stark contrast with the anguish of the vandalized museum's director of science, who decries Rist's act as "a catastrophic event" of "stealing knowledge from humanity."

So it goes: an unending (it seems) struggle, Mr. Johnson writes, between "humans bound across centuries by the faith-based belief that these birds were worth preserving" and "centuries of men and women who looted the skies and forests for wealth and status." Mr. Johnson has written a fascinating book about that struggle—the kind of intelligent reported account that alerts us to a threat and that, one hopes, will never itself be endangered.

Mr. Nolan, the editor of the Ross Macdonald volumes in the Library of America series, reviews crime fiction for the Journal.

'Not Enough'

Continued from page C5

1970s, and especially since the end of the Cold War, the language of human rights has become our most authoritative way of talking about political justice. To call something a violation of human rights—for instance, Bashar al-Assad's use of poison gas on his own citizens—is implicitly to call on the world to do something about it. And "the world," in this sense, usually means the United States, which until recently was the only power willing, on occasion, to use force in the defense of human rights, as it did in the former Yugoslavia in the 1990s. But it is precisely this association of human rights with American interventionism that leads many on the left to reject the whole discourse. If human rights gave us the Iraq War, they believe, then it is a self-refuting notion.

In "Not Enough," Mr. Moyn expands this indictment to include a broader attack on the whole economic system sponsored by the United States since the Reagan years—the global, free-trade, anti-regulation system known, primarily to its detractors, as "neoliberalism." "It is very revealing," Mr. Moyn writes, "that the prestige of human rights politics and law... has shared the same lifespan as their neoliberal *Doppelgänger*." There is no actual argument against neoliberalism in Mr. Moyn's book; its viciousness is taken for granted. Rather, what the author is doing is to put human rights on trial, on the charge of aiding and abetting neoliberalism. Is the idea of human rights responsible, in some way, for the growth of economic inequality over the past four decades?

To answer this question, Mr. Moyn presents an eclectic array of thinkers and historical episodes. His first task is to argue, as he did in "The Last

If 'human rights' gave us the Iraq war, many on the left believe, then it is a self-refuting rationale.

Utopia," that it would be a mistake to see human rights as a creation of the immediate postwar world. It is true that the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in 1948; but Mr. Moyn insists that human rights meant something different at that time than it does today. We tend to think of human rights as a language for challenging the abuses of states. But in the 1940s, the right to economic betterment was supposed to be delivered by and through the nation-state. Indeed, Mr. Moyn describes the declaration as "a charter for national welfare states."

Mr. Moyn argues that for the Third World it was decolonization and national self-assertion that were expected to repair the damage of imperialism. He is particularly fascinated by a seemingly minor episode in the 1970s, when a number of poor countries put forward proposals for a New International Economic Order, one designed to strengthen the position of Third World governments vis-à-vis rich countries and multinational corporations. The effort came to nothing, but the author sees it as an important path not taken—a way of understanding global justice that was formulated in terms of national power rather than human rights.

Still, Mr. Moyn is much less critical of human rights than many on the left. In his chapters on the academic philosophers who developed the concept, he writes that they acted in good faith, out of high, idealistic motives. More, he credits human rights with doing a great deal to promote racial and gender equality, causes that the classic welfare state largely ignored. Mr. Moyn concludes that "the real trouble about human rights... is that they are unambitious in theory and ineffectual in practice in the face of market fundamentalism's success." This is the meaning of his title: Human rights are necessary, but they are "not enough" to fix the problems we face. This book, like the author's last, is the rare academic study that is sure to provoke a wider discussion about important political and economic questions.

As the left thinks about how to formulate its goals in a changing ideological landscape, arguments like Mr. Moyn's may have a decisive influence.

Mr. Kirsch is a poet and literary critic whose books include "The Global Novel: Writing the World in the 21st Century."

The Man Who Would Be King

The Seminarian

By Patrick Parr

Lawrence Hill, 286 pages, \$26.99

BY JONATHAN EIG

EVERY BASKETBALL TEAM has one—the player who hates to pass, preferring to launch a shot every time he touches the ball. At Crozer Seminary in 1951, that player was Martin Luther King Jr., known to his classmates as ML, or Mike, or "a will-shoot." When asked why he disdained the passing game, the 21-year-old King merely shrugged. "I just felt like shooting," he said, according to a friend.

It is a testament to Patrick Parr, an independent scholar and freelance journalist, that he learned about King's style on the basketball court and then went a step further, tracking down a box score from a game in which King's Crozer team lost to Eastern Baptist Seminary by the unmerciful score of 104-41.

More than anything else, it's Mr. Parr's willingness to dig that impresses and makes "The Seminarian" an original, much-needed and even stirring book about King's formative years at Crozer. King's decision to go to a small, mostly white school in Chester, Pa., and study with an all-white, largely liberal faculty would have profound effects on this son of an Atlanta minister.

If Mr. Parr were a basketball player, he'd be King's opposite. There's no flash to his game. His prose never rises above the rim. But he hustles and does all the little things right. He lists every class that King took at Crozer and goes into detail on the most important ones, describing the courses and professors who helped shape one of the

20th century's great leaders. Some readers will prefer to skip the course descriptions that come straight out of the school's catalog, and some will likewise glance quickly at King's course schedules.

Those details may be useful for future historians, and Mr. Parr deserves credit for leaving no page in King's academic record unturned. But his significant contribution is in

"We were madly, madly in love, the way young people can fall in love," Moitz told Mr. Parr in a 2016 interview. King faced a dilemma. To marry or even to continue in a long-term relationship with a white woman presented serious risk, especially for a young man pursuing a career as the leader of a black church in the South. Interestingly, Mr. Parr says that King was more worried

vania while attending Crozer. He studies Kant, Marx and Gandhi. He dives deep into the theological works of Walter Rauschenbusch and Reinhold Niebuhr. The strands come together for a philosophical theology that would soon guide a mass social movement and make this young man, at the age of only 27, one of his country's most influential and controversial figures.

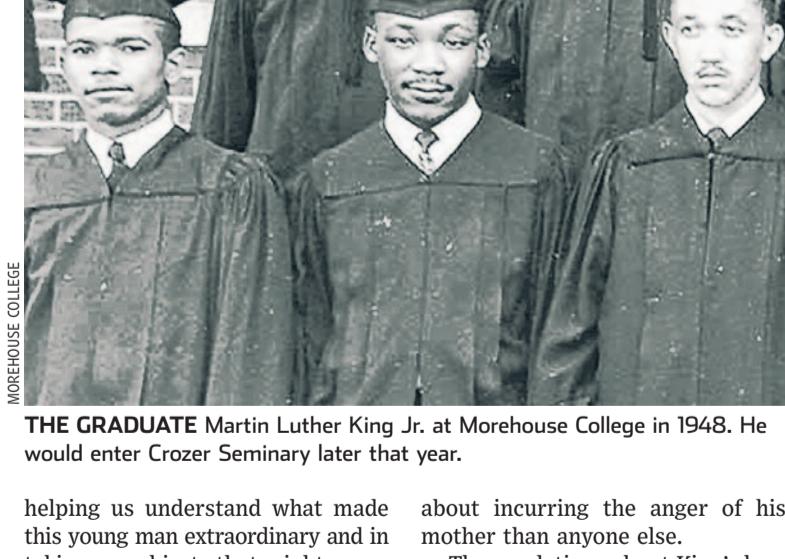
Mr. Parr shows how King also won the affection of his classmates with his passion for justice and his impressive gift for giving sermons to black and white audiences. Fellow students recall hearing King practic-

An enterprising researcher takes on subjects too difficult for some of King's devotees to stomach.

ing in his room, even trumpeting some of the same phrases he would make famous and use so effectively years later. "Let justice run down like water," he would thunder from his little room on campus, "and righteousness like a mighty stream."

King's speeches worked brilliantly—some would say miraculously—in putting religion to work in the fight for political and economic reform, touching souls and inspiring action not only among his parishioners but among a broad range of people around the world. It was a gift, but it was a gift built on study and practice, much of it done at Crozer. "The Seminarian," valuably, shows us how King did the hard work that changed a young man first and, then, decisively, a nation.

Mr. Eig is the author of "Ali: A Life."



THE GRADUATE Martin Luther King Jr. at Morehouse College in 1948. He would enter Crozer Seminary later that year.

helping us understand what made this young man extraordinary and in taking on subjects that might prove difficult to stomach for those who worship King.

Among them: King's penchant for plagiarism, which seems, by Mr. Parr's account, to be worse than previously known. King plagiarized repeatedly, and the faculty, for the most part, either missed it, didn't care or decided that it wasn't important enough to derail the career of a promising student.

Mr. Parr also adds valuable detail on King's romantic relationship with a white woman named Betty Moitz.

about incurring the anger of his mother than anyone else.

The revelations about King's love life and academic fraud may garner the headlines (and tempt reviewers such as this one), but the book's real achievement is in charting King's intellectual and spiritual development, building a compelling case that the black church was not King's only foundation.

King is a serious young man, always smartly dressed, early to class and eager to please. He plays cards and pool, and he wins friends with his biting sense of humor. He takes classes at the University of Pennsyl-

BOOKS

'For a long time, when it's working, the drink feels like a path to a kind of self-enlightenment, something that turns us into the person we wish to be.' —Caroline Knapp

When Another Drink Will Kill You

The Recovering

By Leslie Jamison

Little, Brown, 534 pages, \$30

BY KATE CHRISTENSEN

I'M A BIG FAN of "drunkalogs"—that's Leslie Jamison's half-fond, half-deprecatory nickname for the wildly popular genre of drinking/recovery memoirs. I loved Caroline Knapp's "Drinking: A Love Story," Augusten Burroughs' "Dry" and Sarah Hepola's "Blackout," all of which are riveting, gritty, often funny, unapologetically personal memoirs that, like torch songs, reverberate in your chest long after the final note.

Ms. Jamison's "The Recovering," by contrast, is a symphonic tome (534 pages, including end notes) that feels more like a story of religious conversion than a recovery memoir. Sure, it's about the author's years of drinking too much, then joining Alcoholics Anonymous and getting sober, but this is a drunkalog the same way St. Augustine's "Confessions" is a catalog of sins. In fact, that book is listed in this book's (extensive) bibliography; I had a strong feeling "The Recovering" borrowed its arc, structure and overall ambitions from Augustine.

In other words, Ms. Jamison is after greatness, and this is an exhaustive and definitive Big Book, expressing the contemporary trope of sobriety that directly mirrors religious conversion. And so, alongside Ms. Jamison's own story, we get a great deal of material from her doctoral thesis, which explores the relationship between creativity and addiction, as well as many other addicts' stories. Expressly intending this book to be "useful," a word that recurs throughout, Ms. Jamison has created what she intends as a sort of literary version of an AA meeting, a collective "was lost but now am found" narrative. There's the Before, when the speaker was a substance-abusing sinner, and the After, when by the grace of a Higher Power she stops using, and thereafter struggles every day—humbly, often unsuccessfully, and with tremendous will and discipline—to maintain her newfound sobriety, which has literally saved her.

I can absolutely see what Ms. Jamison is going for here, and I applaud her ambition. The problem is that Ms. Jamison can't or won't cut the highfalutin language, the unrelentingly earnest, good-student voice and academic distance. "I was never out of class, always trying to impress," she writes of her dates with a fellow Yale grad student named Peter, to whom she recounted "every thought I'd ever had about Victorian illness memoirs,



GETTY IMAGES

or the stuffed tiger my dad had given me as a kid, or the etymology of the word 'render.'

In the first half of the book, the author lists every reason she can think of for why she drank too much—from her often-absent father to genetics to being "born into late capitalism"—along with what feels like every single drink she ever had, as well as every vicissitude and emotional seismic of her typical-in-your-20s romantic relationships. But in all this detailed recounting, Ms. Jamison never cops to any of the deep, corrosive anger, curled into self-loathing, that underlies the self-destructiveness of addiction. And this anger, driven by the headlong courage of self-exposure, is the potent engine that fuels the best drunkalogs, primarily because it allows the reader to feel connected, to know she's not alone.

Perhaps Ms. Jamison feels undeserving of the memoirist's usual right to rage because she was such a high-functioning, super-achieving alcoholic. During her drinking years, she earned degrees from Harvard, the Iowa Writers' Workshop and Yale. During her years of blackouts and

vomiting into the toilet, she wrote that doctoral dissertation as well as a novel. (She has since published a widely acclaimed, best-selling collection of essays called "The Empathy Exams.") The author has traveled to exotic places and attended prestigious writing retreats, including Yaddo, and had a series of long-term live-in stable monogamous relationships with mostly nice white men. "My childhood was easier than most," she writes, "and I ended up drinking anyway." Then she got sober at the tender age of 27.

Such an extreme confluence of achievement and self-destructiveness could have made for a profoundly interesting story, one that needs and deserves to be told without any "Sorry-for-being-me" kerfuffle. Instead, Ms. Jamison repeatedly goes out of her way to apologize for being white and privileged, lamenting not having hit a more dramatic bottom, even attempting to align herself in a sisterhood with black female addicts.

As I kept hefting the unread pages left to plow through, one particular anecdote struck me as potential gold,

a portal into the rage-driven coruscating-humor mother lode, pun intended. Ms. Jamison comes from a highly educated family: accomplished parents, two equally brilliant older brothers who were godlike stars to

The author avoids risky self-exposure, outsourcing her introspection to great, drunk writers of the past.

their much younger sister. She describes sitting at the dinner table as a little girl, anxiously trying to be interesting enough for this remarkable family, "trying to figure out what to say at the dinner table, especially on French nights—when everyone was practicing a language I didn't speak." I thought: haha, hooray, here we go, finally the rage, finally she'll be hilariously scathing and connect this scene to her drinking, yay... but no. The story is told straight, without a glint.

It's a maddening pattern throughout the book. Ms. Jamison seems to

skitter away from her own story whenever it starts to get emotionally complicated and therefore interesting, shoehorning in another chunk of her thesis or someone else's experience instead. We never get to the heart of the "thousand and one stories" of what made her want to drink in the first place ("Where does the lack come from?" she asks, but never answers). After a while, it begins to feel as if she's outsourcing the fearless self-exposure to other, more famous and mostly dead writers and artists, who also happened to be drunks and who (for the most part) also got sober—John Berryman, Raymond Carver, David Foster Wallace, Malcolm Lowry, Jean Rhys. Even Billie Holiday makes an appearance, in a passage that rightly decries the racism in societal attitudes toward addiction, but which made me cringe in its transparent bid for woke-ness. Ultimately, it felt like yet another apology.

"The Recovering" gets better in the second half—less stiltedly written, more interesting and at times quite beautiful and moving. Ms. Jamison makes up for her bright-eyed humorlessness and eager-beaver scholarship by writing with poignancy and compassion of hard-won triumphs, hers and others'. She is observant and honest, at times lyrical, about her experiences in AA, what the group gives its members, but also what they lose when they get sober. She writes about the sense of fellowship in meetings viscerally, like a churchgoer describing a powerful service: "Whenever someone else said something simple and true, I felt it bodily. 'I got sad and ate a cookie,' one woman said, and an electric current surged between her body and mine."

But ultimately, "The Recovering" is a messy, chockablock brick of a book whose scope and ambition are at odds, throughout, with its author's professed desire not to dominate the narrative as a soloist—to be, instead, a humble, egoless member of the chorus, one believer in a crowded church of sinners struggling every day to keep the faith. No matter how bright and self-aware and analytical and ambitious Ms. Jamison is—and she is manifestly and impressively all of those things—she tries far too hard to anticipate and deflect potential criticisms. Except this one: I wish she'd sing her own damned song. In her determination not to write "just another addiction memoir," she refuses to embrace the enduring strengths of the genre.

Ms. Christensen is the author of "Blue Plate Special: An Autobiography of My Appetites" and many novels, including the forthcoming "The Last Cruise."

The Idealism of Woodrow Wilson

Continued from page C5

ferred to communicate with his staff and Cabinet by memo. Rare was the outsider invited to join the president for a White House meal or on one of his frequent golfing excursions.

"My chief puzzle is to determine where patience ceases to be a virtue," the president confided to Col. Edward House, a self-regarding political operative from Texas whom Wilson made his emissary to the brutalized Old World. "House's great gift to Wilson was not counsel but sympathy," the author asserts. It was not enough to keep House from joining the ranks of Wilson's former friends, once he fell out of favor with the president's second wife. Edith Bolling Galt was an aging Gibson Girl to whom Woodrow proposed eight weeks after their first encounter. (It took her a bit longer for her to address her suitor as "Dear Tiger.")

Happily remarried, Wilson was narrowly re-elected in 1916, as voters rallied behind the man who had kept them out of war. Such campaign slanging was soon rendered obsolete by the resumption of unrestricted German submarine warfare. Wilson's April 2, 1917, message to Congress remains a highwater mark of presidential eloquence. In proposing to make war on foreign soil "for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts," the president justified the spilling of American blood for abstractions—for the rights of small nations, for governments based on the consent of the governed, for a still Newer Freedom in place of the Hobbesian balance of power enshrined by kaisers and kings.

The collapse of Czarist Russia only strengthened Wilson's zeal for a war

to make the world safe for democracy. Ms. O'Toole's scrupulously balanced account of the American war effort records chaos and bottlenecks but also miracles of organization as a pacifist secretary of war transported across the Atlantic an improvised army of two million men. Herbert Hoover, eschewing rationing cards, exhorted his countrymen to observe Meatless Mondays and chew sugarless gum. The president's son-in-law operated a nationalized rail system, while propagandist George Creel stoked anti-German feeling to feverish levels, only to see it boil over into postwar xenophobia and repression.

As a war president, Wilson was both moralist and martinet. In June 1917 he affixed his name to the Espionage Act, under which anarchist Emma Goldman was arrested and eventually deported to Soviet Russia, and Socialist presidential candidate Eugene Debs was imprisoned. A very different presidential vision emerged just six months later, when Wilson's Fourteen Points inspired comparisons with the Emancipation Proclamation. The president had not only mapped a new world, said the New York Tribune; he had also written its constitution.

Wilson's appeal for a Democratic Congress in the 1918 mid-term elections backfired when voters turned against his party. It didn't keep the president from announcing his intention to participate in the forthcoming Paris peace conference. In a serious lapse of judgment he refused to include any prominent Republican in the American delegation. Peace-making became a partisan enterprise. Here the streams of Wilsonian scholarship diverge. One school of thought

attributes his fitful performance at Versailles to deteriorating health, with conduct suggestive of early dementia blamed on a series of small strokes.

Ms. O'Toole acknowledges Wilson's diminished capacities, but grounds his erratic behavior on the bedrock of character. Moral character. In one

Wilson came away from Versailles with his League of Nations essentially intact. For the first time in recorded history, international disputes would be settled by talk or economic sanctions rather than at gunpoint.

When opponents led by Massachusetts Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge in-

the steady progress toward a goal or the continuous development which we ordinarily expect in the great, but a curve plotted out many times and always turning from some flight of achievement toward a steep descent of failure." When Edmund Wilson offered this theory in November 1927 he had in mind the unmistakable pattern of Wilson's public life in Princeton, Trenton and Washington—where great initial success was followed by disappointment and self-inflicted defeat. Wilson was unwilling to compromise, and his all-or-nothing strategy with regard to the Senate and the Versailles treaty had the effect of strangling American participation in the peacekeeping league in its cradle. "In the end," writes Ms. O'Toole, "it was Wilson who broke the heart of the world." A harsh verdict, to be sure. But not the final one.

It is in the author's subtitle that Wilson's larger legacy is defined. However stony the soil of 1919, seeds of Wilsonian idealism and global co-operation would take root in the United Nations, NATO, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Marshall Plan and more contemporary efforts to combat global warming. Despite recent setbacks, and Donald Trump's helter-skelter challenge to the postwar order, "the world of the twenty-first century is still more democratic than it was before Wilson threw his moral force against imperialism, militarism, and autocracy." It is a fitting conclusion to this elegantly crafted portrait of a president as polarizing as he is consequential.

Mr. Smith, a historian and biographer, is currently at work on a life of Gerald R. Ford.



WILSON'S WAY American troops in Paris on Sept. 13, 1918, celebrating the christening of the Avenue du Président Wilson.

chilling scene she describes the effect on British Prime Minister David Lloyd George as Wilson laments the failure of organized religion, and Christ in particular, to offer workable solutions to the world's problems. "That is the reason why I am proposing a practical scheme to carry out His aims," explains Wilson. The compromises and betrayals of principle that he was forced into by Old World diplomats he easily rationalized as the price morality must pay to expedience. And yet

sisted on amending the treaty in the hope of killing it, Wilson embarked on his last round of oratorical persuasion, a nationwide rail tour at once heroic and doomed from the start. "I have caught the imagination of the people," he insisted. The next day he collapsed on the train. A week later a massive stroke effectively silenced this man of words.

It is possible to observe in certain lives, where superior abilities are united with serious deficiencies, not

BOOKS

'A tool may have other uses that you don't know. Sometimes in doing what you intend, you also do what the knife intends, without knowing.' —Philip Pullman

FICTION CHRONICLE: SAM SACKS

Love Among the Higher Primates



THE THEORY that Dr. Francine Burk advances in Audrey Schulman's novel "Theory of Bastards" (Europa

Editions, 403 pages, \$18) is that there are enough long-term evolutionary benefits to conceiving children outside of marriage to make women risk the stigma of adultery, a proposal so controversial that Burk becomes a celebrity in her field and lands a well-endowed position at a Missouri primate foundation to do the sort of thing evolutionary biologists dream about—observing the mating behavior of bonobo chimps.

Improbably, a facility filled with apes proves to be a stable environment in a world going haywire. Ms. Schulman's novel takes place in an indeterminate near-future marked by the now-familiar dystopian features of meteorological catastrophe and technological malfunctions. Burk's body is another site of chaos. For years she has suffered from the misdiagnosed disorder endometriosis, a source of such ferocious chronic pain that she adapted her intensive scientific methods as a way to distract from it.

The captive bonobos have things pretty well figured out, in contrast. Before every meal they enjoy a massive group orgy, a ritual that, however startling to the tourists viewing them from behind Plexiglas, reduces intra-tribal conflict, a case of "promiscuity defeating infanticide." "Theory of Bastards" cleverly sets their matriarchal, peaceful and, in its Dionysian way, rather civilized society against a human order ravaging itself through war, computer viruses and environmental collapse.

At first the story keeps these crises on the periphery, focusing on Burk's unfailingly fascinating discoveries about bonobo sexual selection, as well as on her deepening connection with the chimps and with her assistant, anthropologist David Stotts. The misunderstood nature of female desire is at the center of her inquiries, both in how it guides the bonobos, who are ruled by a bald, benevolent dictator called Mama, and in how Burk experiences it in her own surgery-scared body. Ms. Schulman is a swift, confident, engaging writer who wields her considerable research—the novel includes a five-page appendix docu-



menting her sources—with a nimble touch. And when, near the conclusion, disaster inevitably strikes, it yields the unforgettable image of Burk, Stotts and a troop of randy bonobos trekking together across an evacuated middle America, the hope for the future found in the secrets of the evolutionary past.

"Which are truer, the happy memories, or the unhappy ones?" asks Paul, the lovelorn narrator of Julian Barnes's "The Only Story" (Knopf, 254 pages, \$25.95). That the question is unanswerable has never stopped the heartsick from picking it over. Is it better to have loved and lost, or should the poet go stuff it?

Mr. Barnes's novel looks at both sides of the question in a rigidly literal fashion. Its opening section, narrated by Paul in the first person, relates the swoony start of his affair

with Susan Macleod. Paul is 19; Susan is 48, with two daughters and a moribund marriage to an abusive alcoholic. Proudly flouting the staid mores of suburban England, and rev-

psychologically wounded than Paul can fathom, turns to the bottle, and in short order the young man is trapped caring for an erratic old dipsomaniac. The final section shifts to the third person, as Paul, now an elderly bachelor, sifts his memories, hoping to judge the weight and meaning of his choices. One, two, three: thesis, antithesis, synthesis.

That's the set-up, at least, though in actuality it's a bit of a ruse. Like Mr. Barnes's 2011 novel "The Sense of an Ending," this is on the surface a short, spare, parable-like drama that presents the past as a kind of puzzle. But beneath the orderly veneer is an overwhelming feeling of despair over missed opportunities and the persistence of loss. Don't be fooled by the neatness of the narration: This isn't a two-sided examination of the past so much as a melan-

The matriarchal life of bonobos as a Dionysian counterpoint to our current social disorder.

eling in his unique initiation into adulthood, Paul vows to live only for "truth and love," and the couple move together to an apartment in London.

But in part two, related in the second person, we get the dark side of the tale. Susan, who is far more

A Master Class in Tragedy

Lear: The Great Image of Authority

By Harold Bloom
Scribner, 160 pages, \$24

BY DAVID YEZZI

FOR THE CRITIC Harold Bloom, the role of King Lear lies beyond the capacity of any actor to perform. Each time Mr. Bloom attends a production of Shakespeare's great tragedy, he writes in "Lear: The Great Image of Authority," he finds the part "less and less actable." This will come as a bucket of cold water for the actors who continually essay the role, most recently Antony Sher in a revival of the Royal Shakespeare Company's production at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in New York. Other recent Lears of note include Michael Pennington, Ian McKellen and Simon Russell Beale, all under the shadow of Paul Scofield, whose Mad King was voted by the RSC the finest Shakespeare performance in living memory.

Still, one knows what Mr. Bloom means. The problem isn't the formidable technical demands of the play, which involve a heath-shaking storm, settings that range from palace halls to sheepcotes and hovels, and, perhaps most challenging, an octogenarian who can heft the body of his daughter Cordelia. Nor is it the puzzling behavior of its central characters. Why, for example, does Cordelia withhold her demanded profession of love, thereby setting events on their disastrous course? And what prompts Lear to divest himself of his lands and power, conferring them on his insidious elder daughters, Regan and Goneril? These are questions that directors must grapple with, offering differing interpretations as they strive to realize the play.

Toughest to realize is Lear himself, who, along with Hamlet, remains one of Shakespeare's most forbidding creations. Lear's "amazing range of intense feeling" tests the limits of our understanding, Mr. Bloom observes. What actor, then, could possibly lead an audience through realms of feeling that resist our apprehension of them on the page, let alone the stage? One wishes that Mr. Bloom had more patience for the struggles of our greatest performers, who have breathed brilliant life, however imperfectly, into Lear—but he has a point. King Lear is among the most complete

Lear's 'amazing range of intense feeling' tests the limits of both the actor's art and human understanding.

statements of negation in English. "Nothing will come of nothing," Lear warns the justly recalcitrant Cordelia, and for the next three hours the play makes good on this threat, turning over negatives—no, not, nothing, never—like shiny vials of poison.

A renowned scholar and professor at Yale, Mr. Bloom has guided tours through the Shakespearean landscape for decades. His "Shakespeare: The Invention of the Human" (1998) introduces a number of ideas and themes that are revisited and expanded in the current study. The third in a projected suite of volumes on "Shakespeare's personalities," "Lear: The Great Image of Authority" moves through the play deliberately, scene by scene. Whether one is reading "Lear" for the first time or the 14th, Mr. Bloom is a sure-footed pathfinder, clarifying arcane lan-

guage, posing illuminating questions and weighing interpretations. It's much like a deluxe DVD that, in addition to the film, includes an insider's running commentary.

Mr. Bloom takes his Shakespeare personally. This is not to everyone's taste, and his detractors have scolded him for it. His book on the delightful scoundrel John Falstaff begins with a description of the time

renaissance song in the voice of Tom o' Bedlam, an identity assumed by Edgar after his flight from court, and a sprinkling of modern poems on Lear make for rewarding digressions. The freshest and most engaging thread follows the transformations not of Lear but of Edgar, the faithful son of Gloucester, who has been maligned by his conniving half-brother, Edmund. Lear has by

comfort, his birthright—but wins it back in an act of extraordinary perseverance and valor. In the end, only he is fit to rule. Edgar is the consummate actor, changing from beggar, to peasant, to avenging knight: "In all of Shakespeare, there is nothing like these astonishing metamorphoses," Mr. Bloom tells us. Edgar's victory could not be more hard-won: "The worst is not / So long as we can say 'This is the worst.'" For Mr. Bloom, "Edgar is the uncelebrated hero of the negative way, no other being available in this great drama."

While the book is informed by Mr. Bloom's broad scholarship, it is not an academic study but a gloss for the general reader. Mr. Bloom does not dwell on the Jacobean context of the play, recently explored in James Shapiro's excellent "The Year of Lear: Shakespeare in 1606"; nor does he engage in the continuing textual debates about the accuracy and development of the earliest printings, one of the thorniest cruxes in the Shakespeare canon. Mr. Bloom's companionable reading is a master-class lecture for curious students, a compilation of fan's notes on one of the most wrenching and mysterious works in English. Here he is the affective critic, measuring the emotional shocks delivered by the play until they outstrip our "resources to receive [their] increasing chaos." Mr. Bloom sometimes declines to offer decisive interpretations, accepting the play's many suggestive but unfathomable recesses. "I could not better characterize both the tragedy, and Lear himself," he concludes, "than as, 'the art of our necessities is strange.'"

Mr. Yezzi's latest book of poems is "Black Sea." He is chair of the Writing Seminars at Johns Hopkins University.



MAD Antony Sher as Lear in a 2016 Royal Shakespeare Company production.

he performed the role in Cambridge, Mass., with the director Robert Brustein as Pistol—as if to say, "Well, when I played Falstaff . . ."—and he delights in referring to himself as Harold Bloomstaff. The result in his latest work is that Mr. Bloom is very much present in the criticism, his particular takes both idiosyncratic and revealing.

The author of several books on Scripture and religion, Mr. Bloom has an ear well-tuned to biblical and textual echoes, and the parallels he draws enrich our reading. He quotes in full an anonymous Re-

far the largest speaking role in the play (749 lines, by Mr. Bloom's count), with Edgar next at 392. Cordelia punches well above her weight at 117 lines, an example of one of Shakespeare's most resonant characters having the least to say. Her "honest reticence" is literal as well as temperamental.

Edgar's trials form the steepest dramatic arc in the play, even more so than Lear's. Lear's descent—into nakedness, madness and death—is deepest, but it never turns back toward any kind of restoration. Edgar loses everything—his identity, his

BOOKS

'How pleasant to know Mr. Lear! / Who has written such volumes of stuff! / Some think him ill-tempered and queer, / But a few think him pleasant enough.' —Himself

An Airborne Life of Art and Nonsense

Mr. Lear

By Jenny Uglow

Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 598 pages, \$45

BY JONATHAN COTT

'I WISH I WERE an egg and was going to be hatched,' wrote Edward Lear in fallow middle age. Within a few years, out of the shell of himself emerged some of the most memorable nonsense songs and characters in children's literature—the Dong With a Luminous Nose, the Pobble Who Has No Toes and the Yonghy-Bonghy-Bò. In a 2014 poll of Britain's most beloved children's poems, his "The Owl and the Pussy-Cat" was voted number one (with "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" and "Humpty Dumpty" runners-up), and in 1988, on the centenary of his death, Lear took his place in Poets' Corner at Westminster Abbey.

In "O Brother Chicken! Sister Chick!" he declared: "This broken Eggshell was my home! // How ever did I get inside? Or how did I get out?" The 20th of 21 children—only 13 of whom lived past infancy—Lear was born in 1812 in the London suburb of Holloway. His father, a stockbroker, went bankrupt, and at the age of 4 Edward was entrusted to the care of his 25-year-old sister Ann, who from then on was his de facto mother. When he was around 5 years old, he experienced the first of what would become a lifetime of epileptic seizures, which he referred to as "the Demon." At age 7, he began also to suffer from profound depression, which he characterized as "the Morbids." Moreover, just before his 10th birthday he seems to have been sexually abused by one of his male cousins—he would later call it "the greatest evil done to me in life"—and perhaps also by his brother Charles. It is therefore little wonder that he described himself to a friend as "3 parts crazy—and wholly affectionate."

From Ann he learned how to draw, and he was soon selling his sketches "for bread and cheese" in order to support both of them. By the age of 16, he had become such a proficient draftsman that the Zoological Society of London gave him permission to draw the parrots in its collection; he was among the first artists to work from living birds rather than from taxidermic specimens. At 18 he published an album of lithographic prints of those parrots, images of such graceful design and anatomical accuracy that Edward Stanley, the 13th Earl of Derby, invited Lear to draw and paint some of the more than 300 mammals and 1,000 birds at his vast private menagerie in Lancashire.

In her extraordinary new book "Mr. Lear: A Life of Art and Nonsense," Jenny Uglow—the award-winning biographer of Charles II,



RHYME'S UNREASON 'Feather and Business Card' and fanciful self-portrait, both by Edward Lear.

Elizabeth Gaskell and William Hogarth—writes: "Birds gave Lear joy all his life, not in cages but in the freedom of the skies, lakes and rivers, forests and gardens. Every journey he made was crowned with birds." As she points out, birds appear everywhere in Lear's limericks, stories and songs, and in his drawings and doodles he would often portray himself as a hybrid avian-human, with his arms feathering out into wings and his nose curving into a beak.

On what must have been the wings of inspiration, Ms. Uglow has divided her biography of Lear into seven sections—"Fledging," "Perching," "Flying," "Tumbling," "Circling," "Calling," "Swooping"—a kind of Shakespearean ornithological "Seven Ages of Man." One of the many remarkable things about the book is the way she presents the arc and trajectory of Lear's life, the many journeys and returns, as those of a migratory bird. It is clear that Lear fully embraced William Blake's notion that

"ev'ry Bird that cuts the airy way / Is an immense world of delight, clos'd by your senses five."

Lear once stated to a friend, "If you are absolutely alone in the world, & likely to be so, then move about continually & never stand still. I

The author-illustrator of 'The Owl and the Pussy-Cat' was Queen Victoria's personal drawing master.

therefore think I shall be compelled & more especially by things on the horizon." Emily Dickinson, who wrote "Hope" is the thing with feathers," also asserted: "To shut our eyes is Travel." Dickinson chose to stay at home, but Lear had no home to stay at, and so his life became a perpetual Grand Tour. He traveled by railway and steamship to Italy, Greece and Al-

bania as well as to the Levant, Egypt and India, and asserted that he wanted to "topographize" all of his journeys in his journals and landscape paintings "so that I shall have been of some use after all to my fellow critters."

But like a migrating swallow, he would return almost every summer to England in order to renew his contacts with his patrons and benefactors, and to see Ann and his hundreds of friends—Lear was just one or two degrees of separation from everyone who was anyone in the arts, sciences and politics of the time. He even gave drawing lessons to Queen Victoria, who greatly admired his work.

With the approach of autumn, he would ineluctably experience restlessness and would once again fly off to discover new worlds, "for ever roaming with a hungry heart." As Ms. Uglow simply states, "he loved men" yet also "dreamed of marriage"—though his attentions to both sexes were mostly unreciprocated. He occasionally and halfheartedly harbored nesting fantasies, and when he was 59, he bought land and built a villa in the Italian Mediterranean city of San Remo. He told a friend that "going up & down stairs worries me, & I think of marrying some domestic henbird & and then of building a nest in one of my many olive trees." But instead of a wife, he acquired a stumpy-tailed cat he named Foss and spent most of his remaining years in the company of the beloved and oft-drawn feline, as well as with his longtime Albanian servant-companion, Giorgio Kokali.

Like Jacques in Shakespeare's "As You Like It," Lear was for most of his life wrapped "in a most humorous sadness." He knew that he often cut a bizarre figure to those who did not know him: an overweight, spindleg-legged, bushy-bearded, bulbous-nosed, bespectacled man with owl-like glasses. But children were delighted by him, and he was always happy in their company. "Lear liked children," Ms. Uglow writes, "their spontaneous affection, their cheerful lust for violence, their acceptance of the odd.... He just saw them as individuals and tried to enter their world.... They made him laugh." And he, in turn, made children laugh—and, of course, adults as well—with his pixelated puns, spoonerisms and portmanteau words ("abruptious," "ombliferous," "furibondiously") and with the antic drawings that accompanied his nonsense writings. "Nonsense," Lear once said, "is the breath of my nostrils," and in a sense it was also his salvation, enabling him to relieve the unbearable weight of living. "In his limericks and songs," Ms. Uglow

remarks, "Lear wrote about his moods obliquely. More unusually, he drew them. He drew his longing to fly high, and those moments of ecstasy when one feels one can catch the moon."

More than any of the five previous Lear biographies—including Vivien Noakes's seminal "Edward Lear: The Life of a Wanderer" (1968)—Ms. Uglow's nearly 600-page book miraculously takes wing, soars higher and provides a more inclusive bird's-eye view of almost every aspect of Lear's life. Proceeding chronologically from birth to death and drawing more extensively than before on Lear's diaries, travel journals and previously unpublished letters, Ms. Uglow also details, although sometimes a bit excessively, the social, political and historical events of Lear's peripatetic years, including the Crimean War, the Italian Risorgimento and the Indian Mutiny.

At various moments throughout this avian journey, Ms. Uglow swoops down to examine and explicate with hawk-like acuity the ludic complexities of Lear's writings. She brilliantly elucidates the interplay between the drawings and words in Lear's limericks—"full of joys, shocks, rule-breaking freedoms and assaults"—and astutely observes his Darwinian use of language, in which "words mutate and evolve, finding new endings and appendages, like new limbs." And she profoundly comprehends that Lear's portrayals of his romantic odd couples—pelican and crane, duck and kangaroo, nut-crackers and sugar-tongs—radically convey the sense not just of wish-fulfillment but of the possible liberation of creatures that fit and feel well together, regardless of societal sanctions.

"Mr. Lear" is lavishly produced and resplendently illustrated with color and black-and-white reproductions of paintings, drawings, sketches and photographs—many of which have been rarely seen. For me there is just one word to describe Jenny Uglow's book, a word that Lear used to describe a sumptuous dinner party in Rome at which "oysters & peaches from America" and "Champagne & all things very excellent" were served.

The word, which he wrote in his diary, was *splendidophoropheros-tiphongious*.

Mr. Cott is the author of "Pipers at the Gates of Dawn: The Wisdom of Children's Literature" and, most recently, "There's a Mystery There: The Primal Vision of Maurice Sendak."

The Bastianich Family Recipe

My American Dream

By Lidia Matticchio Bastianich

Knopf, 334 pages, \$28.95

BY MOIRA HODGSON

IN 1958, 11-year-old Lidia Matticchio and her family arrived in America as Italian refugees, penniless and speaking no English. Social workers supplied them with lodging, used clothes and boxes of unfamiliar food, including a thick, canned, white substance that baffled her mother. "The red, white and blue label featured a slice of cherry pie and the word 'Crisco,'" she writes. "My mother suspected it was floor wax.... Her 'finger' taste confirmed it."

"My American Dream: A Life of Love, Family, and Food" is a beguiling memoir about Lidia Matticchio Bastianich's path from a bucolic European childhood, abruptly cut short, to her remarkable present-day success as an award-winning television chef, cookbook author and restaurateur. Her story begins on the eastern shores of the Adriatic, in the city of Pola, where she was born in 1947—the same year the region was ceded by Italy to Yugoslavia. Tito's communist forces gained control, but luckily they didn't pay much attention to the nearby rural village of Busoler, where young Lidia's grandparents had a small farm that she would frequently visit to tend the animals, pick vegetables and raid her grandfather's fruit trees.

Among much else, she learned about the best places to forage for wild asparagus, which her grandmother made into frittata with olive oil and goose eggs. "There is an underlying bitterness," Ms. Bastianich writes of the asparagus, "followed by the taste of the green fields, the brightness of the sun, and an appealing sweetness at the finish." She describes the joy of cuddling next to her grandmother on a corn-husk mattress, playing games in the ruins of a nearby Roman coliseum, and fishing with her uncle in the Adriatic Sea outside Pola, where they caught crabs in traps made from chicken wire.

In Pola, life under Tito was another story. One night in 1956 the secret police took Lidia's father away on suspicion of his being a capitalist and jailed him for 30 days. The ordeal convinced her parents that it was time to leave. On the pretense of visiting a sick aunt, Lidia and her brother, Franco, were whisked across the border to Trieste by their mother. The authorities refused to allow their father to go with them, so he made a harrowing escape across the border later on foot.

In Trieste, the family lived for two years in the San Sabba refugee camp, a red brick compound reminiscent of one of the long-standing brick factory buildings that dot older cities across New England.... A massive steel gate that stretched from one building to

the other marked the entry, where a uniformed guard was posted twenty-four hours a day." The building, a former rice mill and Nazi concentration camp, now held more than 2,000 refugees from across Eastern Europe, including Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Serbia as well. "We were forced to fend for ourselves," Ms. Bastianich writes. "It was a period of near terror that I will



WHAT'S COOKING Lidia Matticchio Bastianich.

never be able to forget, no matter how much I want to." Eventually, Lidia was allowed to attend a nearby Catholic school, where she helped out in the kitchen and learned how to cook in large quantities, a skill that would be crucial to her future career.

Eventually, the U.S. Consulate in Genoa granted them a visa and paid

for their journey to America. Upon their arrival in New York, they were sent to live in a Midtown Manhattan hotel, where Lidia and her brother were so enthralled by the building's elevators that they rode them up and down incessantly. Soon she developed an enthusiasm for Spam, American cheese and Wonder Bread. She describes her wonderment at the "mausoleum of food" at a nearby Horn & Hardart automat, where behind little windows cups of Jell-O wiggled on their plates.

Ms. Bastianich writes about those early days with a buoyant, optimistic tone. The children were excited, as though on a long vacation. But their father, a proud man who had been well-off in Pola, never took to his new country. Their mother, a schoolteacher back home, now worked in a factory. And they all lived in a stifling four-story walkup in Queens, where black dust from the nearby trains collected every day.

Because her mother worked long days, Lidia began cooking dinner for the family after school, foraging in the park for wild herbs and winding up her meals with a Duncan Hines cake. On weekends she worked at Walken's Bakery, where the owner's son—the future actor Christopher—made the deliveries. After she was admitted to Hunter College, she earned extra money by working in a variety of restaurants, where she learned about food preparation. At the age of 19 she

quit college to get married. Together with her husband—Felice Bastianich, also an émigré from the Pola region and a former waiter—opened a series of restaurants on Queens Boulevard, successes that culminated in 1981 in their Upper East Side showpiece, Felidia. Today, in addition to Felidia, Ms. Bastianich is the co-owner of Becco, Esca and Del Posto restaurants in New York. With her daughter, Tanya, she operates Lidia's in Pittsburgh and Kansas City; and with her son, Joseph, she has opened several branches of the Italian food-and-wine market Eataly.

From her grandparents' farm on the Adriatic to American food empire, it's a success story that could only happen here.

Food has been the mainstay of Ms. Bastianich's life, a passion that began when she was a child on the farm in Busoler. "I had not been given the opportunity to say goodbye," she writes, "not to my grandparents, not to the farm animals I had loved and cared for, not to my friends, and not to the lifestyle I left behind. Somehow, food could bring me back there, if only in my mind."

Ms. Hodgson is the author of "It Seemed Like a Good Idea at the Time: My Adventures in Life and Food."

BOOKS

'Moral cowardice that keeps us from speaking our minds is as dangerous to this country as irresponsible talk.' —Margaret Chase Smith

CHILDREN'S BOOKS: MEGHAN COX GURDON



Happy Earth Day



WE WALK on the ground, we drive along it and we take it for granted. How could we not? The ground is there beneath us all the time, whether we like it or not. Yet what marvels lie within the earth, and what wondrous contours it possesses!

The picture book "Earth Verse" (Candlewick, 48 pages, \$17.99), the restraint of Sally M. Walker's 17-syllable haiku poems combines with William Grill's lavish illustrations (see above) to stunning effect. Mr. Grill's distinctive soft, colored-pencil drawings in a palette of reds, blues and grays capture aspects of earth large and small, from minerals and sedimentary rock layers "stuck tight with mineral glue" to the vastness of mountains, glaciers and tsunamis. Beside the thrilling sight of a volcanic eruption, Ms. Walker writes: "Hotheaded mountain / loses its cool, spews ash cloud— / igneous tantrum." Pages of prose at the end of the book explain fascinating aspects of geology in more detail.

Working on the same terrain, as it were, Jody Jensen Shaffer has a bit of goofy, patriotic fun with American landforms in the picture book "A Chip Off the Old Block" (Nancy Paulsen, 32 pages, \$17.99). Lively illustrations by Daniel Miyares and aw-shucks puns make this an entertaining tour of spectacular geological sites for children ages 4-7. Our hero is Rocky, an expressive hunk of stone from a great family ("tons of his relatives were rock stars!") who longs to have a big purpose in the world. One morning Rocky heads out, pitching himself onto the back of a truck headed west to join his Arizona cousin, the sandstone formation known as the Wave. No sooner does he settle in than he is plucked by an eagle and transported to the Devils Tower, a natural monolith in Wyoming. Washed away in a torrent, on Rocky goes, thwacking and plonking his way to Texas and then to South Dakota. Surely there's some nook or cranny where Rocky won't be "taken for granite"?

Four picture-book love letters to the big, beautiful planet that is our common home.

spider web to rusty sandstone formations in the Utah desert to harbor seals on a California beach. Notably, neither human beings nor the work of their hands appears in this picture-book appreciation for children ages 3-6.

People, and lots of them, do figure in Oliver Jeffers's sweetly quirky picture book "Here We Are: Notes for Living on Planet Earth" (Philomel, 48 pages, \$19.99), a project inspired by the birth of his first child. Having a newborn is a lovely and tremulous time for many of us, as we try to absorb the magnitude not only of welcoming a new life but also of being responsible for it. Mr. Jeffers captures the love and the poignancy in what is styled as an introduction to a newcomer: "Things can sometimes move slowly here on Earth," the author explains, as, in a flowery meadow, we see people dozing or amusing themselves quietly. "More often, though, they move quickly, so use your time well," he goes on, showing us a busy New York street-scape, and then turns elegiac: "It will be gone before you know it." Rich colors, witty pictures and a kind sensibility make this book, published late last year, a nice bedtime choice for readers ages 2-6.

Vivid and varied nature photographs form the backdrop of April Pulley Sayre's "love letter to our planet" in "Thank You, Earth" (Greenwillow, 40 pages, \$17.99). "Thank you for water / and those that float, / for slippery seaweed / and stone," she writes. "Thank you for mountains and minerals / that strengthen hills / and bone." Each phrase is matched with a picture of a natural object, a lovely vista or a wild creature—from a delicate

FIVE BEST: A PERSONAL CHOICE

Jake Tapper
on America in the 1950s

McCarthy

By Jack Anderson & Ronald W. May (1952)

1 THIS SPECTACULAR biography was published in 1952, two years before the Senate censured the Communist-hunting senator. Jack Anderson and Ronald W. May paint a vivid portrait of a man driven by a lust for power who had himself cozied up to Communists during his first Senate race. It's a story that includes Joseph McCarthy's apparent dependence on intelligence gleaned from a Communist spy when launching his 1949 attack on U.S. Army interrogators of Nazi war criminals—a noteworthy though little remembered aspect of his conspicuous career. There was no disputing the great political skills that brought McCarthy to power: "We think that Joseph McCarthy has it in him to be a good Senator," wrote the Milwaukee Journal in 1946. "He is possessed of great vigor and personal charm." Anderson and May describe McCarthy's increasing success at promoting his views: "McCarthy was . . . given to shooting questions, like arrows, in the air," they write. That the authors did so at a time when most politicians refused to protest the terrors and trial by accusation unleashed by McCarthyism makes this first book on the subject all the more resonant.

Juneteenth

By Ralph Ellison (1999)

2 MORE THAN anything else, Ralph Ellison's great unfinished novel, edited posthumously by John Callahan, is a monument to what might have been.



SEN. Margaret Chase Smith, 1954.

The book's story—of a racist white senator who had been secretly raised by a black preacher—offers sharp reflections on race relations in the 1950s. We're drawn in by a scene in which 44 elderly black protesters are turned away from an attempt to meet with the senator: "They submitted patiently. . . . They chuckled and winked and smiled, fully aware of the comic aspect of the situation. Here they were, quiet, old, and obviously religious black folk who, because they had attempted to see the man who was considered the most vehement enemy of their people in either house of Congress, were being energetically searched by uniformed security police, and they knew what the absurd outcome would be. They were found to be armed with nothing more dangerous than pieces of fried chicken and ham sandwiches, chocolate cake and sweet-potato fried pies." Ellison's prose, raw and flowery, is a delight.

The Ten-Cent Plague

By David Hajdu (2008)

3 PERHAPS BECAUSE it was overshadowed by the more conspicuous manias of the McCarthy era, the Senate campaign against comic books—one of the more deranged crusades ever embarked upon by a U.S. government body—has never quite gotten the attention it deserved. Comic books stood charged as a serious cause of juvenile delinquency in America. "It is clear now that the hysteria over comic books was always about many things other than cartoons," David Hajdu writes. It was "about class and money and taste; about traditions and religions and biases rooted in time and place; about presidential politics; about the influence of a new medium called television; and about how art forms, as well as people, grow up." Find yourself a copy of Dr. Fredric Wertham's "Seduction of the Innocent" (1954)—a book taken very seriously at the time—for a look at the bafflingly shoddy scholarship that launched the campaign against comic books.

Declaration of Conscience

By Margaret Chase Smith (1972)

4 MARGARET, YOU look very serious," Sen. Joseph McCarthy said to fellow Republican Sen. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine as they met near the Senate subway in 1950. "Are you going to make a speech?" "Yes," Smith replied. "And you will not like it." Smith's "Declaration of Conscience"—in which she,



MR. TAPPER, the chief Washington correspondent for CNN, is the author of the novel 'The Hellfire Club.'

joined by six fellow GOP-ers, condemned those in her party exploiting "fear, bigotry, ignorance and intolerance"—exemplified a rare kind of political courage. But her memoir of the same title is about more than that moment. Here are also detailed memories of her career—an occasionally chilly relationship with President Eisenhower and legislative and electoral battles. Writing about her televised debate with Eleanor Roosevelt on the 1956 presidential race, she recalls her tactic of non-confrontation: "It was evident that Mrs. Roosevelt was caught by surprise as I refrained from tangling with her. The more that I spoke softly and smiled faintly, and the less I said in reply, the more Mrs. Roosevelt seemed to be put off balance." It was evident, too, when she left the Senate in 1973, that the likes of this indomitable character would not be seen there again any time soon.

Washington Confidential

By Jack Lait & Lee Mortimer (1951)

5 THIS 1951 exposé of the "real" Washington, D.C., is overwrought and overwritten. At the time of its publication, Ben Bradlee, then a 20-something Washington Post reporter, accused the authors of "some of the sloppiest reporting ever put between two covers." Still, the book remains fascinating for its deftly captured reflections of bigotry and corruption, much of it colored by the authors' own cynicism about how lobbying and deal making worked. They tell of one lobbyist who "entertained Senators and Representatives in a playroom at his home, where he has slot machines reverse-rigged so the players always won," and they report that "former Senator Burton K. Wheeler is the man to see if you have any trouble with the Interstate Commerce Commission." The authors' hit list is a long one, drawn up, apparently, without worry about who might be offended. Needless to say, the book was a best seller.

Best-Selling Books | Week Ended April 15

With data from NPD BookScan

Hardcover Nonfiction

TITLE / AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Fascism: A Warning Madeleine Albright/Harper	1	New
The Plant Paradox Cookbook Dr. Steven R Gundry M.D./Harper Wave	2	New
The Clean 20 Ian K. Smith/St. Martin's Press	3	New
The Confidence Code for Girls Katty Kay & Claire Shipman/HarperCollins	4	3
12 Rules for Life Jordan B. Peterson/Random House Canada	5	1

Nonfiction E-Books

TITLE / AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Homo Deus Yuval Noah Harari/HarperCollins Publishers	1	—
Fascism: A Warning Madeleine Albright/HarperCollins Publishers	2	New
Lion Saroo Brierley/Penguin Publishing Group	3	—
Code Girls Liza Mundy/Hachette Books	4	—
History of God Karen Armstrong/Random House Publishing Group	5	—
Fluent Forever Gabriel Wyner/Potter/TenSpeed/Harmony	6	—
Educated Tara Westover/Random House Publishing Group	7	6
Socrates: A Man for Our Times Professor Paul Johnson/Penguin Publishing Group	8	—
The Proud Tower Barbara Wertheim Tuchman/Random House Publishing Group	9	—
The Clean 20 Ian K. Smith, M.D./St. Martin's Press	10	New

Hardcover Fiction

TITLE / AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
The Giving Tree Shel Silverstein/HarperCollins	1	4
After Anna Lisa Scottoline/St. Martin's Press	2	New
Dog Man and Cat Kid (Dog Man 4) Dav Pilkey/Graphix	3	1
A Day in the Life of Marlon Bundo Jill Twiss and Marlon Bundo/Chronicle Books	4	9
The Thief J.R. Ward/Ballantine Books	5	New

Fiction E-Books

TITLE / AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
The Thief J.R. Ward/Ballantine Books Publishing Group	1	New
The Sixth Day Catherine Coulter and J.T. Ellison/Gallery Books	2	New
Shoot First Stuart Woods/G.P. Putnam's Sons	3	New
After Anna Lisa Scottoline/St. Martin's Press	4	New
Rescuing Sadie Susan Stoker/Evil Eye Concepts, Incorporated	5	New
The Cutting Edge Jeffery Deaver/Grand Central Publishing	6	New
Rebel Heir Penelope Ward & Vi Keeland/C. Scott Publishing Corp.	7	New
Heat Lightning John Sandford/Penguin Publishing Group	8	—
The Key to Rebecca Ken Follett/Penguin Publishing Group	9	—
Deadly Secrets Robert Bryndza/Bookouture	10	New

Methodology

NPD BookScan gathers point-of-sale book data from more than 16,000 locations across the U.S., representing about 85% of the nation's book sales. Print-book data providers include all major booksellers (now inclusive of Walmart) and web retailers, and food stores. E-book data providers include all major e-book retailers. Free e-books and those sold for less than 99 cents are excluded. The fiction and nonfiction lists in all formats include adult, young adult, and juvenile titles; the business list includes only adult titles. The combined lists track sales by title across all print and e-book formats; audio books are excluded. Refer questions to Peter.Saenger@wsj.com.

Hardcover Business

TITLE / AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
StrengthsFinder 2.0 Tom Rath/Gallup Press	1	1
Emotional Intelligence 2.0 Travis Bradberry & Jean Greaves/TalentSmart	2	3
Extreme Ownership Jocko Willink/St. Martin's Press	3	8
Total Money Makeover Dave Ramsey/Thomas Nelson	4	6
Principles: Life and Work Ray Dalio/Simon & Schuster	5	4
The Five Dysfunctions of a Team Patrick Lencioni/Jossey-Bass	6	7
Radical Candor Kim Scott/St. Martin's Press	7	—
5 Day Weekend Nik Halik and Garrett B. Gunderson/Bard Press	8	—
New Power Jeremy Heimans and Henry Timms/Doubleday Books	9	New
Crushing It! Gary Vaynerchuk/HarperBusiness	10	9

REVIEW



and with little income.

Decades later, history repeated itself when Ms. Clark's husband died of a heart attack when she was 36. She had to figure out a way to support her five children, then ages 5 to 13. Though she had written some radio scripts and short stories, they weren't generating enough income for the family.

She thought that writing a book might be more lucrative, so she turned one of her radio scripts about George Washington into a fictionalized account of his relationship with his wife, Martha.

Originally called "Aspire to the Heavens," it didn't sell well, in part, she thinks, because customers thought it was religious literature.

She realized that she had to get into a more popular genre.

"You have no right with five small children to collapse and be sympathized with," she says. "I had to support them."

Ms. Clark looked at her own bookshelves and realized how many mystery and suspense books she had. She recalls thinking, "I know why some books are wonderful and others are not, and I'll give it a try." A story that she had read in the newspaper inspired her to write about a woman accused of killing her children. "Where Are the Children?" became a best seller and a movie.

Today, Ms. Clark spends six hours a day writing. For each book, she maps out the plot in a long outline. "Some writers can make up the plot as they go along, but I can't," she says. She writes a biography of each character, including the way he or she dresses. The first 50 pages are the most challenging, she finds. It takes her two months, on average, to get them right.

Ms. Clark now writes one of her two books each year with a writing partner, Alafair Burke, the daughter of mystery writer James Lee Burke. Ms. Burke and Ms. Clark devise a plot idea, then Ms. Burke writes sections for Ms. Clark to edit. "You Don't Own Me," the fifth installment in their "Under Suspicion" series, about a female television producer who investigates unsolved cases on her show, comes out in November.

One of her daughters, Carol Higgins Clark, is also a writer. The two have collaborated on five suspense novels, but the process is different from how she works with Ms. Burke. Ms. Clark and her daughter write together sitting side by side. At one point, she says, "We were in the third floor office laughing so hard that John [her husband] yelled up, 'I hope the reading public finds this as funny as you do!'"

Ms. Clark knows that her fans still expect her to deliver. "You cannot take for granted that readers will love it," she says. "You've got to come up with fresh plot and fresh characters." Each new book, she says, is the "first book I've ever written."

WEEKEND CONFIDENTIAL: ALEXANDRA WOLFE

Mary Higgins Clark

At 90, the novelist is still cranking out page-turners

AT AGE 90, Mary Higgins Clark is often asked why she's still writing. The suspense novelist gives two answers: "One, I love to write," she says. "The second is I get very well paid to write."

As she enters her 10th decade, Ms. Clark is still writing two books a year. Her fast-moving mysteries often feature a sharp, intelligent heroine who helps to discover the killer after a few false starts. Her broad commercial appeal has generated more than 50 best sellers, including such titles as "Where Are the Children?" (1975), "The Cradle Will Fall" (1980) and "We'll Meet Again" (1999). All told, there are

more than 100 million copies of her books in print in the U.S. alone.

Her latest, a murder mystery out this month called "I've Got My Eyes on You," is the 43rd book she's written solo (some of her other titles have co-authors). Set in Saddle River, N.J., where Ms. Clark lives with her husband in real life, the book opens with the murder of an 18-year-old girl who ends up at the bottom of a swimming pool after a party at her parents' house. Among the suspects: her boyfriend and a neighbor.

To research the story, Ms. Clark hired a retired detective. To help

shape the description of one young character's time in jail, she interviewed a friend's son who had been arrested. A detail about the meal he ate—a stale roll with two slices of baloney—made it into the book.

She's done similar reporting for her other books, asking former firefighters to tell her which way smoke might waft in fire scenes and psychiatrists to help brainstorm day jobs for serial killers. To make sure she is crafting contemporary dialogue realistically, she listens to her grandchildren's conversations. "You must be accurate," she says.

Still, she never includes overt

sex or foul language in her books. Even though she writes about murder, she won't describe the actual killing in graphic detail. "It is off camera," she says. "I like the impression of building up suspense so the reader does her own thinking."

An ardent Catholic, she says that she ensures her protagonists have a strong moral code. "The morality is always there," she says. In "I've Got My Eyes on You," her heroine, the mother of a boy with brain damage, often prays the rosary.

Ms. Clark grew up with two siblings in the Bronx in New York City. Her father died when she was 11, leaving her mother widowed

ing, only to find that that the "KC" emblazoned on the cap might just as well be "Knights of Columbus" or "King Creole." This has got to end.

So if you're wearing a shirt that says "Carolina," you'd better know that the Tar Heels play in North, not South, Carolina. If your hockey shirt reads Avs, you better know that Avs stands for the Colorado Avalanche hockey team and not California Aviation.

Because, believe you me, there's going to be a test.

If you're sporting a big, bold "NY" when the test is administered, you'd better know who Yogi Berra was, who was called "the straw that stirs the drink" and the last time Babe Ruth pitched in the World Series.

Because someday, you're going to meet a real live Yankees fan. Eddie from Bronx. And he's not going to be as indulgent as I am. And if he really takes this stuff seriously, that might be your final exam.

MOVING TARGETS: JOE QUEENAN



If You Don't Know the Team, Don't Wear the Cap

I AM BAFFLED and chagrined by the number of times I engage strangers in good-natured banter in response to the sports regalia they are wearing—only to end up stymied and embarrassed.

Last week I was walking through a lovely gorge in Colorado when I bumped into a man wearing a Kansas City Chiefs cap. At the time I was in Eagles headgear. "Hey, you've got a Kelce, and we've got a Kelce!" I beamed, alluding to the Chiefs' outstanding tight end, Travis, and his slightly less gifted brother Jason, who plays center for the Philadelphia Eagles.

"Yeah," the KC supporter replied noncommittally.

"You guys sure put a whipping on us!" I continued, alluding to the Chiefs' 27-20 defeat of the Eagles back in September.

The KC fan grunted.

I said, "Wonder what'll happen, now that Alex Smith is gone?"

The KC fan shuffled off.

The whole thing had me flummoxed. Sure, I had run into thousands of Yankees and Patriots and Manchester United "fans" who on questioning didn't know the first thing about those teams. These were but otherwise generic opportunists had attached themselves to a winning team with which they had no geographic connection, as they lived in Des Moines or Sedona or The Hague. But who would pretend to be a fan of the wan, sad Kansas City Chiefs, who last won the Super Bowl in 1970?

The answer, I guess, is that there's no overestimating duplicity. Once I crossed paths with a nerdy guy wearing a New York Jets cap in a Washington, D.C., elevator. "Why on earth would the Jets let Darrelle Revis go?" I asked. "What a bunch of ingrates!"

"I guess he couldn't carry the ball anymore," the man replied. Alas, Revis was an All-Pro defensive

Warning to pretend fans: There's going to be a test.



back, who never carried the ball, not a running back. No doubt this alleged Jets supporter had spoken sheepishly and quietly so that his two little children, traveling with him in the elevator, wouldn't know he was a poser. But I knew that years later, when the tykes came of age, they would remember the encounter as the moment they first suspected their daddy was a fraud.

So, beware of such seemingly harmless duplicity. Sooner or later you'll be wearing that Winnipeg Jets cap in the wrong bar in northwest Manitoba. There, you'll find yourself exposed as a phony who couldn't find Winnipeg on a map. Sooner or later, in a seedy Spanish taverna, you'll confuse Real Madrid with

Unreal Madrid. And then all hell is going to break loose.

I personally am getting tired of being lured into conversations with people I assume to be fans of the teams whose regalia they are sport-

ing, only to find that that the "KC" emblazoned on the cap might just as well be "Knights of Columbus" or "King Creole." This has got to end.

So if you're wearing a shirt that says "Carolina," you'd better know that the Tar Heels play in North, not South, Carolina. If your hockey shirt reads Avs, you better know that Avs stands for the Colorado Avalanche hockey team and not California Aviation.

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REVIEW

**HISTORICALLY
SPEAKING:**
AMANDA FOREMAN**Undying Defeat
From Warsaw
To the Alamo**

EARLIER THIS month, Israel commemorated the 75th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising of April 1943. The annual Remembrance Day of the Holocaust and Heroism, as it is called, reminds Israelis of the moral duty to fight to the last.

The Warsaw ghetto battle is one of many doomed uprisings across history that have cast their influence far beyond their failures, providing inspiration to a nation's politics and culture.

Nearly 500,000 Polish Jews once lived in the ghetto. By January 1943, the Nazis had marked the surviving 55,000 for deportation. The Jewish Fighting Organization had just one machine gun and fewer than a hundred revolvers for

a thousand or so sick and starving volunteer soldiers. The Jews started by blowing up some tanks and fought on until May 16. The Germans executed 7,000 survivors and deported the rest.

For many Jews, the rebellion offered a narrative of resistance, an alternative to the grim story of the fortress of Masada, where nearly 1,000 besieged fighters chose suicide over slavery during the First Jewish-Roman War (A.D. 66-73).

The story of the Warsaw ghetto uprising has also entered the wider culture. The title of Leon Uris's 1961 novel "Mila 18" comes from the street address of the headquarters of the Jewish resistance in their hopeless fight. Four decades later, Roman Polanski made the uprising a crucial part of his 2002 Oscar-winning film, "The Pianist," whose musician hero aids the effort.

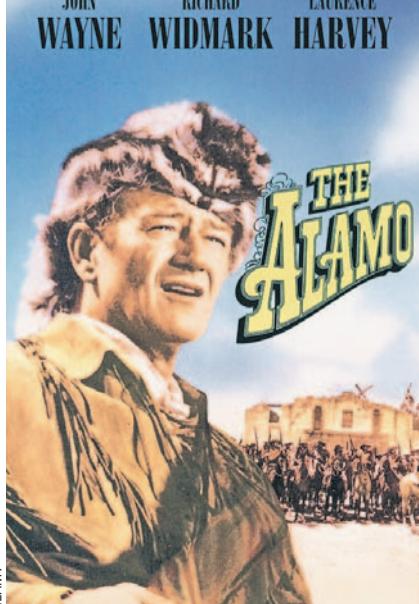
Other doomed uprisings have also been preserved in art. The 48-hour Paris Uprising of 1832, fought by 3,000 insurrectionists against 30,000 regular troops, gained immortality through Victor Hugo, who made the revolt a major plot point in "Les Misérables" (1862). The novel was a hit on its debut and ever after—and gave its world-wide readership a set of martyrs to emulate.

Even a young country like the U.S. has its share of national myths, of desperate last stands serving as touchstones for American identity. One has been the Battle of the Alamo in 1836 during the War of Texas Independence. "Remember the Alamo" became the Texan war cry only weeks after roughly 200 ill-equipped rebels, among them the frontiersman Davy Crockett, were killed defending the Alamo mission in San Antonio against some 2,000 Mexican troops.

The Alamo's imagery of patriotic sacrifice became popular in novels and paintings but really took off during the film era, beginning in 1915 with the D.W. Griffith production, "Martyrs of the Alamo." Walt Disney got in on the act with his 1950s TV miniseries, "Davy Crockett: King of the Wild Frontier."

John Wayne's 1960 "The Alamo," starring Wayne as Crockett, immortalized the character for a generation.

Wayne said that he saw the Alamo as "a metaphor of America" and its will for freedom. Others did too, even in very different contexts. During the Vietnam War, President Lyndon Johnson, whose hometown wasn't far from San Antonio, once told the National Security Council why he believed U.S. troops needed to be fighting in Southeast Asia: "Hell," he said, "Vietnam is just like the Alamo."



JOHN WAYNE in an ad for 'The Alamo.'



KENDRICK LAMAR
performing in Los Angeles in February.

RICHARD SHOTWELL/INVISION/ASSOCIATED PRESS

**Rap Doesn't
Need Prizes**

Kendrick Lamar's surprise win was progress for the Pulitzers, but the music moved into the mainstream long ago

BY CHRISTOPHER JOHN FARLEY

RAPPER KENDRICK LAMAR won the Pulitzer Prize in music this week, and lots of people who don't know much about rap went crazy talking about what a seismic event it was.

Slow your roll, everyone. The award was a giant leap for the Pulitzers, but only a small step for rap.

It's not like rap hasn't won big awards before. Lin-Manuel Miranda won the Pulitzer Prize in drama for his hip-hop musical "Hamilton" in 2016. Rapper-singer Lauryn Hill won a Grammy for album of the year almost two decades ago. The rapper Common has won an Oscar, an Emmy, a Golden Globe and three Grammys. Even Three 6 Mafia, a rap group nobody remembers, managed to win an Oscar in 2006 for "It's Hard Out Here for a Pimp," a rap song nobody liked.

Rap has been around for more than four decades, and people are still acting like it's just one MacArthur "genius grant" away from getting mainstream respect. Major awards actually need rap more than the genre needs major awards. It's more likely that Mr. Lamar's win will draw attention to the other Pulitzer winners than that, say, the Des Moines Register's award in editorial writing will spur peo-

ple to pick up Lamar's new album "DAMN."

The music is long past the point of having arrived. Rap moguls like Jay-Z, Dr. Dre, and Sean "Diddy" Combs have personal portfolios that are reportedly worth hundreds of millions of dollars. Veteran rappers like Will Smith and Queen Latifah are so famous and successful in television, movies and other fields that younger fans don't even know that they ever had rap careers. When Toronto Raptors basketball games are on TV, the cameras focus more on the Canadian rapper Drake sitting in the front row than on the team's players sitting on the bench.

Rap's history is so firmly established that its current stars are able to draw on its rich past for inspiration. Recently, two rappers released two new songs, Drake's "Nice for What" and Cardi B's "Be Careful," that both sampled the same classic hip-hop soul track, Lauryn Hill's 1998 hit "Ex-Factor," from her Grammy-winning album, "The Miseducation of Lauryn Hill." This week, Ms. Hill announced a tour to celebrate the album's 20th anniversary.

That's right, "The Miseducation of Lauryn

Hill" is two decades old. Rap has been around a loooong time. Don't buy all the think pieces about how it's just now getting some notice.

When I was a kid, I'd play The Sugar Hill Gang or Run-D.M.C. on my boombox, and some of my high-school classmates would make fun of it and say rap was "just talking." And they were right in a way. The careful crafting and curating of words is why "Hamilton" did a better job of evoking the American founders than its Broadway predecessor "1776." As Mr. Miranda and others have pointed out, hip-hop uses more words—and more sophisticated ones—than rock and other musical genres. But kids aren't arguing about these issues any more. It's all been settled for a while now.

Mr. Lamar's album is getting widespread recognition not because rap is coming into its own as an art form but because he's come into his own as an artist. "DAMN." is a daring album that's timely and timeless, with incisive lyrics about race, sex, police brutality and wealth inequality. Mr. Lamar needed a Pulitzer to validate his craft like he needed the \$15,000

prize money to bulk up his bank account. I have a feeling he's good either way.

Awards are like the light from distant stars—the twinkle we see in the sky takes years to reach our eyes. Bob Dylan's heyday was in the 1960s and 1970s, but the Grammys only got around to giving him Album of the Year in 1998. He didn't get Pulitzer recognition until 2008, and he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2016. In other words, Kanye West may be waiting some time for his call from the Swedish Academy. Twenty-year-old XXXTentacion may have to wait even longer.

It's great that the Pulitzers have discovered rap, but it's a place that has people living there already. It's called planet Earth.

**Schools
As 'Maker
Spaces'**

THIS PAST summer, the Haine Elementary/Middle School in suburban Pittsburgh decided to put its library to a different use. The books were moved to a smaller room, and when students arrived in the fall, they found the new Creativity, Innovation & Research Center, which takes its cues from Silicon Valley's startup incubators.

In the remodeled space, students huddle around laptops on polished-concrete floors, play with educational robots, use a 3-D printer or craft "Shark Tank"-style pitches for inventions they've dreamed up. Some focus on math problems, while others play on the indoor tree house. Wheeled furniture makes for flexible work groups.

The \$200,000 experimental classroom,



funded by a state grant, is part of a wave of "maker spaces" popping up at schools across the country. They're designed for open-ended, thought-provoking activities that involve tinkering and engineering. The idea is to foster critical thinking and team-building skills.

Educators are still learning how students

can best benefit from such spaces. "You can use something that's really cool without learning very much," cautions Donna Ross, an associate professor of science education at San Diego State University, but she still thinks the efforts can boost engagement in science and technology.

— Leigh Kamping-Carder



PLAY

NEWS QUIZ: Daniel Akst

From this week's
Wall Street Journal

1. Former First Lady Barbara Bush died at 92. What was her name at birth?



- A. Barbara Pierce
 B. Barbara Peirce
 C. Barbara Pearce
 D. Barbara Pearse

2. What was the most widely detested food last year on Hater, a dating app that matches users by things they dislike?

- A. Hawaiian pizza
 B. Spray cheese
 C. Brussels sprouts
 D. Quinoa salad

3. Saudi Arabia opened its first new cinema in 35 years. What movie did it show?

- A. "Avengers: Infinity War"
 B. "Black Panther"
 C. "Beirut"
 D. "I Am Curious (Yellow)"

4. Southwest Airlines pilot Tammie Jo Shults calmly landed a Boeing 737 after an engine broke apart midflight. Where did she set the craft down?

- A. Pittsburgh
 B. Philadelphia
 C. Baltimore
 D. Richmond

5. Tough razor competition last year shaved the performance of the Gillette unit—of which parent company?

- A. Unilever
 B. Colgate-Palmolive

To see answers, please turn to page C4.

- C. King C. Gillette Inc.
 D. Procter & Gamble

6. Maine's governor and legislature are at loggerheads—over what?

- A. Cancer warnings on lobsters
 B. Clear-cutting of the state's old-growth forests
 C. Broadening access to the overdose drug naloxone
 D. Free tuition for middle-class students at state colleges

7. For the first time, Amazon disclosed how many Prime subscribers it has world-wide. What's the approximate number?

- A. 20 million
 B. more than 50 million
 C. 80 million
 D. more than 100 million

8. Uncle Sam gave taxpayers a one-day extension for filing returns this year. Why?

- A. A flood at IRS headquarters
 B. A computer glitch
 C. A shortage of green eyeshades
 D. A wintry storm that snarled mail deliveries

9. Which of these were among the surprising findings in a new study of New York City mice?

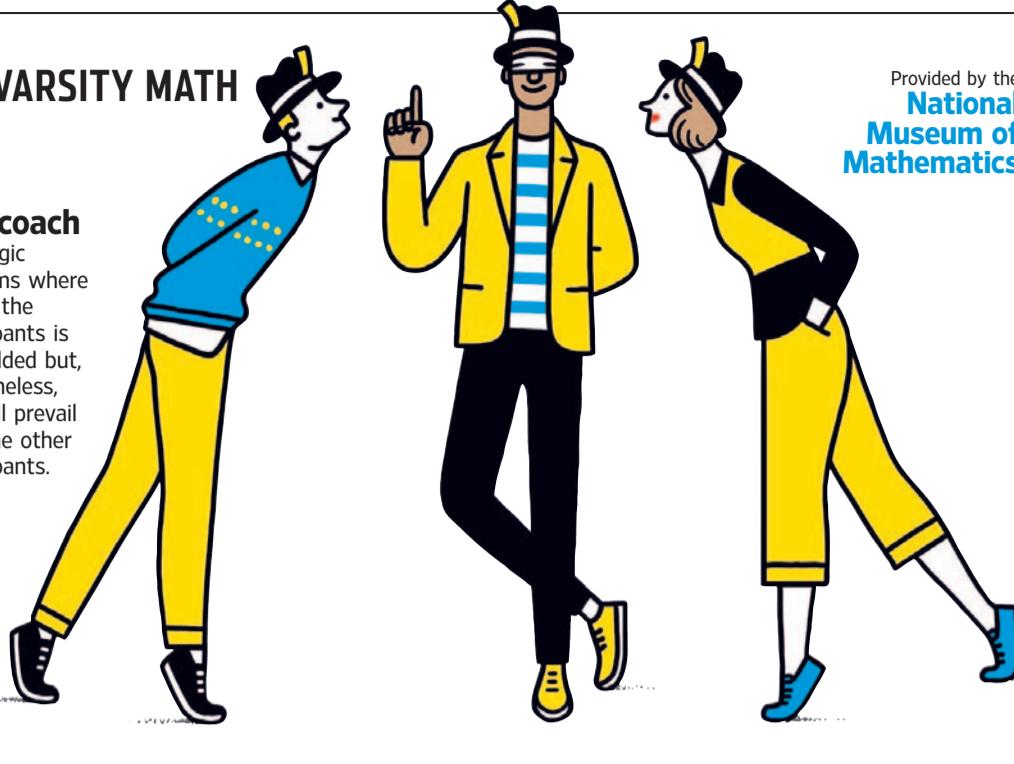
- A. They jaywalk blithely, wear only black and vote Democratic.
 B. They will eat anything, but only if it's delivered.
 C. They carried a wide variety of harmful microorganisms, including many never before seen in mice.
 D. They are leaner than mice studied in other cities.



VARSITY MATH

The coach

likes logic problems where one of the participants is blindfolded but, nevertheless, can still prevail over the other participants.



Sevens and Elevens

Participants are told there are nine slips of paper. Five of those slips have the number 7 on them, while the other four have 11 on them. Alice, Bob, Carl, Dave and Edward have one of the slips on each of their hats. The other four slips remain hidden. Edward is blindfolded, but the others can see all numbers except their own. They are asked in turn to identify their number. All participants hear the responses of any that go before them.

Alice: "I don't know my number." Bob: "I don't know my number." Carl: "I don't know mine." Dave: "I don't know mine." Edward: "I know my number." What number is on Edward?

Provided by the
**National
Museum of
Mathematics**

Three-Digit Squares

Each of team members Alice, Bob and Carl wears a hat with a single digit from 0 to 9 on it. In an unknown order, they are the digits of a square having three digits. Alice and Carl can see the digits on the other two hats but not their own. Bob is blindfolded. After being asked to deduce their digits, there is quite a long silence after which Bob announces, "I know my digit."

What digit is on Bob and what are the possibilities for digits on Alice and Carl?

For previous weeks' puzzles, and to discuss strategies with other solvers, go to WSJ.com/puzzles.

ILLUSTRATION BY LUCI GUTIÉRREZ

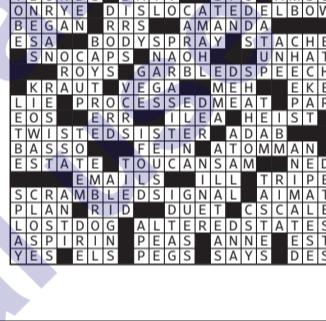
+ Learn more about the National Museum of Mathematics (MoMath) at momath.org

SOLUTIONS TO
LAST WEEK'S
PUZZLES

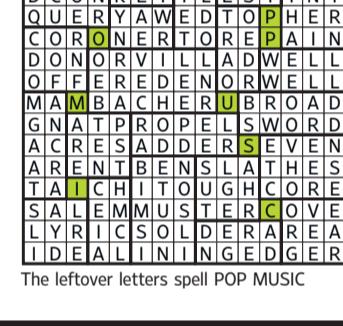
Varsity Math

The solution to **Batting Order** is 385274961 and 941638527. In **Swimming Workout**, Randall swam 2 miles in total at a speed of 0.8 miles an hour in the lake.

Disorderly Conduct

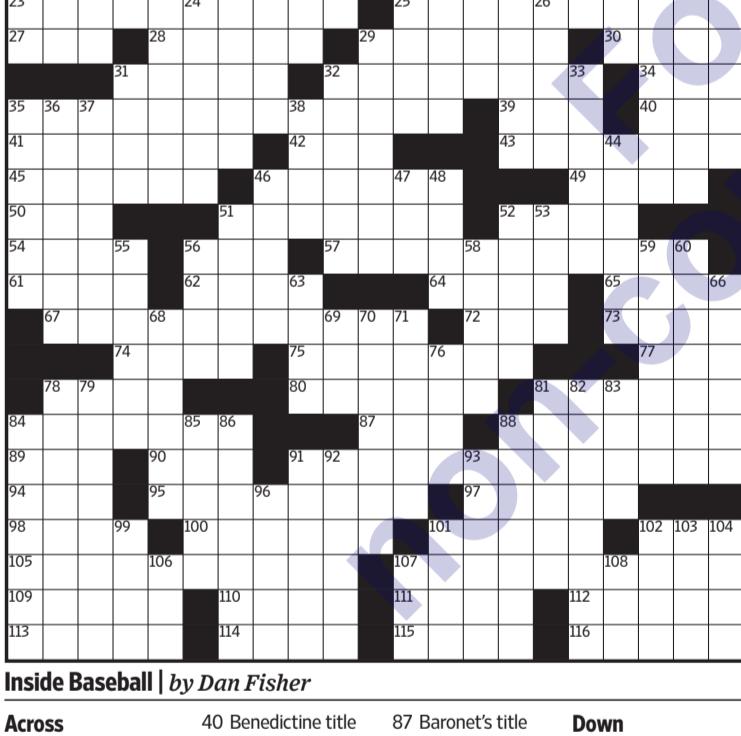


Jack-in-the-Boxes



The leftover letters spell POP MUSIC

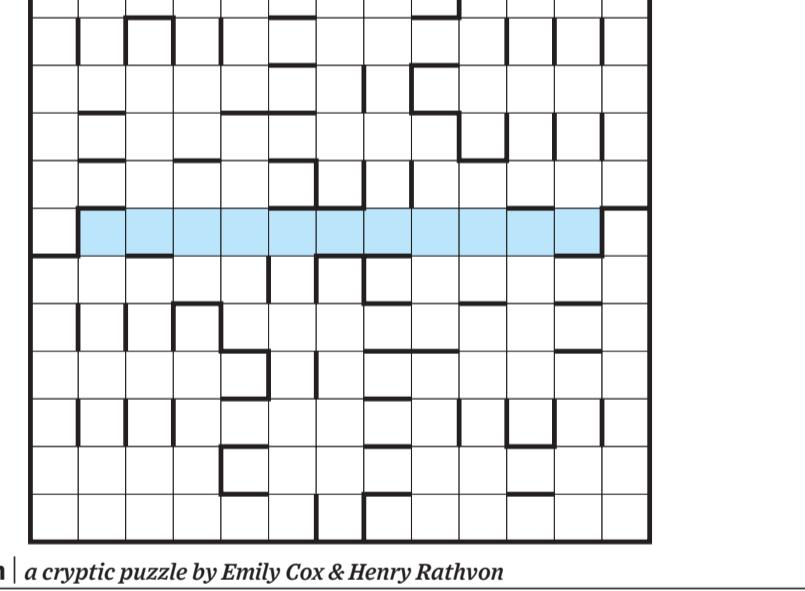
THE JOURNAL WEEKEND PUZZLES Edited by Mike Shenk



Inside Baseball | by Dan Fisher

- Across**
1 "Fab!"
6 Boris Godunov, e.g.
10 Old photocopier brand
14 Methane discoverer
19 Brand with a torch logo
20 Hostess snack similar to Little Debbie's Swiss Roll
21 Dairy product in a red coat
22 His "night visitors" were the Magi
23 Neurotoxin for an Atlanta player
25 Sci-fi odyssey for a New York player
27 Mariners cap feature
28 Radium activity
29 "Funny Girl" song
30 Seneca tutored him
31 Ballpark music maker
32 Dental anesthetic
34 Without delay
35 Analytical psychology for a San Francisco player
39 Member of a farm team
- 40 Benedictine title
41 Like some rural bridges
42 Lowly worker
43 Conceal
45 Lustrous qualities
46 Try to hit
49 Outside, in Arles
50 Partook of
51 Ignore orders
52 Reasons for extra innings
54 Midshipman's sch.
56 Each
57 Port for a Minnesota player
61 Each
62 Stadium conveniences
64 Branching diagram
65 Unlawful act
67 1960s film doctor for an L.A. player
72 Batter
73 Domini
74 Number after septem
75 Ace
77 Fashion line
78 Force unit
80 Truth
81 Most up for a fresh challenge
84 Like some sandbars
- 87 Baronet's title
88 Indulge
89 First full mo. of the baseball season
90 Flagstead in the Red Sox Hall of Fame
91 Guesthouse area for a Houston player
94 Carew in Cooperstown
95 Comprehensive
97 Jazz songwriter Blake
98 Team disappointment
100 Wise lawgivers
101 Perfume ingredient
102 Pitcher's stat
105 Drink garnish for a Texas player
107 WWII stance for a Detroit player
109 Two-time AL strikeout leader Reynolds
110 "Give me straight"
111 Move, in reality lingo
112 Send in
113 Diaghilev's denials
114 Appear
115 Verdon of "Damn Yankees"
116 Garden tool
- Down**
1 Heavy club
2 Hall of Fame pitcher Rusie
3 Does some stealing
4 TiVo forerunner
5 Rocky cry
6 Bygone punishment
7 Voiced, in linguistics
8 Mariner's call
9 Hung. neighbor Blake
10 Flash in a shower
11 Brainless behavior
12 Rays' home
13 Bloomer and Earhart
14 Not the usual sp.
15 Arabian sultante
16 Pastel hue
17 Jimmy Fallon's "Tonight Show" house band
18 Chivalrous words
24 Human herbivores
26 Wound up
29 Mentor's mentee
31 Eyeball
32 Booth Tarkington book
33 Shun
35 Successor of Moses
108 Workout unit

- 36 Opens a window, perhaps
37 Is unobliged to
38 It may have a part
44 Christian Serratos's role on "The Walking Dead"
46 Question often followed by "You shouldn't have!"
47 Hung. neighbor
48 Battery component
51 Very beginning
52 Retriever reward
53 Thing
55 Spatter catchers
56 Make like a hot dog
58 Filmdom's Flynn
59 Unconventional protagonist
60 Miranda whose case inspired the Miranda warning
63 Hard exertion
66 Drum kit component
68 Like vinegar
69 Strawberry Fields sponsor
70 Pitchers, e.g.
71 Sighting
76 Gym membership, perhaps
78 Ail
79 It may involve steals and tags
81 Long-winded sort
82 Dressing pros
83 Paltry
84 Money to help you leave a lot
85 Cropped up
86 Mouthwash brand since 1903
88 Something to exercise
91 "Wuthering Heights" writer
92 Hit-or-miss
93 Physical condition
96 Favored folks
99 Peeved state
101 From scratch
102 Stone on screen
103 Pirate activity
104 Pay to play
106 Some appliances
107 Pres. Mauricio Macri's nation
108 Workout unit



Escape Room | a cryptic puzzle by Emily Cox & Henry Rathvon

For solvers daring to enter our cryptic escape room, we've hidden six unclued answers in the grid to help you get back out. In top-to-bottom order by starting position in the grid, they form a cryptic clue (with no straight clue) describing a fiendishly clever escape plan. The answer to this clue, filling the 11-letter shaded space, reminds solvers what they are and why they need to get out. Other Across answers are clued in order, row by row from left to right, while Down answers are clued in order, column by column and top to bottom. Lengths are withheld, so you'll have to deduce where the unclued answers are. Now, get cracking!

Across

- 1 Dig small hole in the wall?
2 Old Egyptian article pursued by outlaw
3 Look closely around border and in Latin margin
4 Easily recognized start of clue in columnar type
5 Psychic catching newcomer's initial look of disdain
6 Convened around one by design
7 Smelled bad ginger, muffling cry of alarm
8 Change ritual table for the audience
9 Fortuneteller is back near lobby
10 Prescription drug in a holy Mideast city

- 11 Snake and many-eyed monster pierced by a bunch of spears?
12 Behind restricted area, notice grating
13 Lands on fire irons, ultimately

14 Left behind a nut or crackers
15 Doubts sons, quite agitated
16 Old string covered with yellow pigment
17 Poem about number in group

Down

- 1 Rearranged carpet's rainbow patterns
2 Walk slowly at first with provocative troublemaker
3 Hour before present
4 Grouselike bird running across dirt in a mound
5 Psychic catching newcomer's initial look of disdain
6 Split second added to short time
7 Travel permit including time reward for getting high?
8 Articulated part of an umbrella
9 Overheard a trivial Arab potentate
10 Least novel car made by Elon Musk

► Get the solutions to this week's Journal Weekend Puzzles in next Saturday's Wall Street Journal. Solve crosswords and acrostics online, get pointers on solving cryptic puzzles and discuss all of the puzzles online at WSJ.com/Puzzles.

REVIEW

ICONS

Mother Nature On the Catwalk

BY SUSAN DELSON

From hummingbird hats to oat-plant couture, fashion's impact on the natural world

WITH A 6-FOOT-WIDE skirt and lavish ermine fur trimming, the 1760s formal court dress is a showstopper. So too are the birds-head earrings and the gown embroidered with iridescent beetlewing cases. But they are more than just beautiful fashion—they are objects derived in different ways from the natural world, and that has become an urgent issue for the fashion industry.

All three of the objects reflect the theme of "Fashioned From Nature," an exhibition of more than 350 garments and accessories that explores the complex, shifting relationship between fashion and the environment.

Opening April 21 at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, the exhibition takes delight in the flights of fancy that nature has inspired, while tracing the fashion industry's expanding impact on the environment. "It's a bittersweet relationship," said the show's curator, Edwina Ehrman, senior exhibitions curator at the museum. Fashion, she said, has had "a very heavy environmental footprint."

Organized chronologically in five segments, the exhibition opens with a section covering 1600 to 1800. Fashion in that era was the province of an aristocratic few, but their tastes were unabashedly global. An illustration linked to that extravagant 1760s court dress, also known as a mantua, reveals the far-flung sources of its materials: silk from Europe and the Middle East; dyes from the Caribbean, South America and Europe; ermine fur from Russia, the Baltic or North America. The silver for its metallic threads most likely came from mines in Potosí, in present-day Bolivia. "Even in the 1760s, fashion is underpinned by these international trading networks," said Ms. Ehrman.

Spurred by exploration and colonial expansion, Europeans of the time avidly cataloged the natural world, and that interest quickly crossed into fashion. The macaque monkeys embroidered on a stylish French waistcoat of the 1780s, for instance, were copied from a new encyclopedia of natural history.

With the Industrial Revolution of the 1800s, an expanding middle class staked its claim to chic attire, as more amateur naturalists took to the countryside. Ferns were especially sought-after as collectible specimens and left



High fashion, high cost to the environment.

their fashion imprint on an evening dress embroidered in a tree-fern pattern, made around 1829.

Fashion's mania for nature—and its toll on the animal kingdom—reached an alarming peak in the later 1800s, after the Empress Eugénie, wife of Napoleon III of France and a formidable fashion icon, wore a bonnet decorated with a stuffed hummingbird. "It's exactly the sort of thing that inspires millinery copies," said Ms. Ehrman, and it touched off a flood of illustrations that spread the bird-and-feather frenzy far beyond the French court.

Hummingbirds weren't the only avian fashion victims. Earrings made from the heads of red-legged honeycreeper birds were enormously popular in the 1870s, and an iridescent cape from the 1890s made of cockerel and pheasant feathers reflected a continued fascination with plumage. The fashionistas of the 19th century prized iridescence in part because the uneven illumination from lamps and candles made the effect particularly compelling.

But the impact on global bird populations was devastating, with species like the albatross—slaughtered by the millions for its breast feathers—brought to the brink of extinction. The situation led to some of Britain's earliest animal-protection leagues.

The 20th century ushered in an era of synthetic fibers and fabrics, but nature remained an inspiration. A 1936 evening coat by de-

signer Alix (Madame Grès) is a shell-patterned confection in cellulose acetate, silk and imitation pearl, with an iridescence that would put pheasant feathers to shame. Two decades later, Christian Dior envisioned women as hot-house flowers, with narrow, stem-like torsos blooming into dramatically full skirts. In 2010, designer John Galliano paid tribute to his predecessor's flower power with a House of Dior collection that exaggerated the silhouette, topping it with a headdress resembling the colored cellophane used to wrap bouquets.

In each section, the exhibition balances fashion's pleasures with a look at its costs, from rivers polluted with toxic dyes to landfills clogged with discarded clothing. Those concerns gained momentum in the late 20th century. By the 1980s, designers started using fashion to call attention to environmental issues—including Katharine Hamnett, who called her 1989 collection "Clean Up or Die."

The exhibition's 21st-century section focuses on the environmental challenges facing the fashion industry and possible solutions. When she first conceived the show four years ago, Ms. Ehrman said, environmental impact



A 1760S COURT DRESS with ermine trimming, left. Below, contemporary artist Michelle Lowe-Holder used fabric that would have gone to waste to create her speckled crimson ruff.

played a lesser role in her thinking. But when she started planning the show, "I felt that I got the balance wrong, and that it actually needed to be far more about how we can design a much more sustainable industry."

One of the environmentally conscious designers showcased is Stella McCartney, whom Ms. Ehrman calls "a great material innovator." Her ensembles on view include pieces made in collaboration with Bolt Threads, creators of a bio-engineered fiber that mimics the structure of spider silk but is made from little more than yeast, sugar and water.

Taking an even more experimental approach, artist-designer Diana Scherer has trained the roots of oat plants to grow in mesh. "She has used this lacelike structure to create a dress," Ms. Ehrman said. "I find it rather magical."

The exhibition ends with viewers voting for one of four video scenarios outlining what fashion's future might be like, including one on "living with less." As the show's creator, Ms. Ehrman has already cast her ballot. Sustainability "should just become part of fashion," she said. "It should become absolutely everyday normal."

FROM TOP: VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, LONDON; POLLY PENROSE

MASTERPIECE: 'AMÉRIQUES' (1926), BY EDGARD VICTOR ACHILLE CHARLES VARÈSE

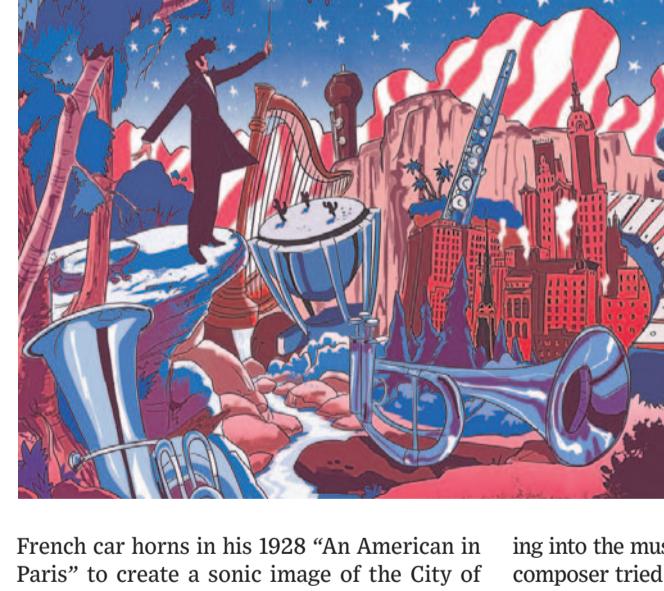
EXPLORING THE NEW WORLD WITH NEW SOUNDS

BY STUART ISACOFF

EVERY ARTISTIC era has its towering figures, like Claudio Monteverdi, whose 1607 "L'Orfeo" serves as a landmark in the earliest days of opera, or Igor Stravinsky, the pre-eminent composer of 20th-century music following his riot-inducing "Rite of Spring" in 1913. But many lesser-known talents also made powerful contributions that continue to resonate.

A good example is Edgard Victor Achille Charles Varèse (1883-1965), the innovative French-American composer whose "Amériques," the first work written in his newly adopted country (he set sail for New York in December 1915), will be performed from April 27-29 at Lincoln Center's David Geffen Hall by Gustavo Dudamel and the Los Angeles Philharmonic. The piece employs mammoth orchestral forces: Its instrumentalists—they numbered 142 in the original, but were reduced in a later revision—include not only the standard orchestral complement, but also heckelphone (a low oboe whose invention was initiated by Richard Wagner); a brass section of eight horns, six trumpets, three tenor trombones, bass trombone, contrabass trombone, tuba and contrabass tuba; two harps; and a huge percussion section utilizing nine players, plus two sets of timpani. There are parts for every conceivable type of percussion, from xylophone and glockenspiel to sleigh bells, rattles, lion's roar (a drum with strings attached), whip, gong, cymbal, and siren ("deep and powerful," says the score, "with a brake for instant stopping").

Early critics assumed that the siren, which became something of a signature device for Varèse, reflected his desire to depict the hustle and bustle of New York, like Gershwin's use of



French car horns in his 1928 "An American in Paris" to create a sonic image of the City of Lights. For Varèse, however, it was simply a way of utilizing microtones—pitches that would lie in the cracks between the piano's keys. "Amériques" was not place-specific, but rather a reflection of the sense of exploration and discovery he found in the "vastness" of the New World. "I might as well have called 'Amériques' 'The Himalayas,'" he quipped to his student, composer Chou Wen-chung.

He was driven by the idea of newness—unsurprising given his early associations with such artistic leading lights as Guillaume Apollinaire, Marcel Duchamp, Francis Picabia and Jean Cocteau, and cutting-edge musicians like Claude Debussy (to whom he introduced the music of Arnold Schoenberg), Richard Strauss, and especially Ferruccio Busoni, who wrote the influential "Sketch of a New Esthetic of Music."

("The role of the creative artist is to make new laws," stated Busoni, "not to follow those already made.") When he revised "Amériques" in 1929 for its Paris performance, Varèse incorporated the very latest electronic instrument of the day, the ondes martenot.

That striving for an original language had its consequences, of course. In 1922 Varèse sent a copy of "Amériques" to Leopold Stokowski, then music director of the Philadelphia Orchestra, who expressed interest in looking

into the music when he was "less busy." The composer tried to follow up, but soon reported to a friend, "Stokowski, the swine, hasn't answered my letter. I don't think I have a chance with him." It turned out that the conductor had actually tried to schedule the work but was stymied by his own committee. When Stokowski finally performed "Amériques" in 1926, it was met, reported the Philadelphia papers, with "hisses and catcalls." He tried it again at Carnegie Hall in New York, where, writing in the New York Post, pianist and revered teacher Olga Samaroff declared that the composer "could scarcely have done anything more detrimental to the cause of modern music than to produce a composition like 'Amériques.'

Little wonder Varèse spent many years in a state of utter depression.

Today his music is more highly regarded, particularly his forays into the world of recorded sound and electronics. His "Poème électronique" for the Philips Pavilion at the 1958 World's Fair in Brussels, using three channels of taped sound running through 425 loudspeakers, made pioneering use of the spatial element to give three-dimensional shape to his sound masses—a concept he applied again masterfully in his unfinished work for the concert hall, "Étude pour espace," which was revised by Chou Wen-chung in 2009. Varèse's total output is small enough to fit into just two concert programs, but each of his works is fascinating.

That includes "Amériques." Its gentle opening of a solo alto flute stating a recurring theme is reminiscent of the bassoon that begins the "Rite of Spring." In fact, the ghost of Stravinsky hovers over the entire piece. But soon enough the work is unmistakably Varèse, filled with scurrying figures and raucous outcries. Blocks of sound battle it out through shifting sonorities, punctuated by sharp attacks on drums and cymbals. The siren emerges and fades like a mournful wail. Meters shift constantly, and silences become as weighty as the loudest sounds. Then, after 24 minutes, with a final explosion the musical beast expires.

It even includes parts for whip, gong, cymbal and siren.

Mr. Isacoff's latest book is "When the World Stopped to Listen: Van Cliburn's Cold War Triumph and Its Aftermath" (Knopf/Vintage).

Playful or exhibitionistic? The new trend in see-through handbags is clearly divisive.

D3



OFF DUTY



The BMW 640xi GT luxury sedan is surprisingly quick and sporty, says Dan Neil

D10

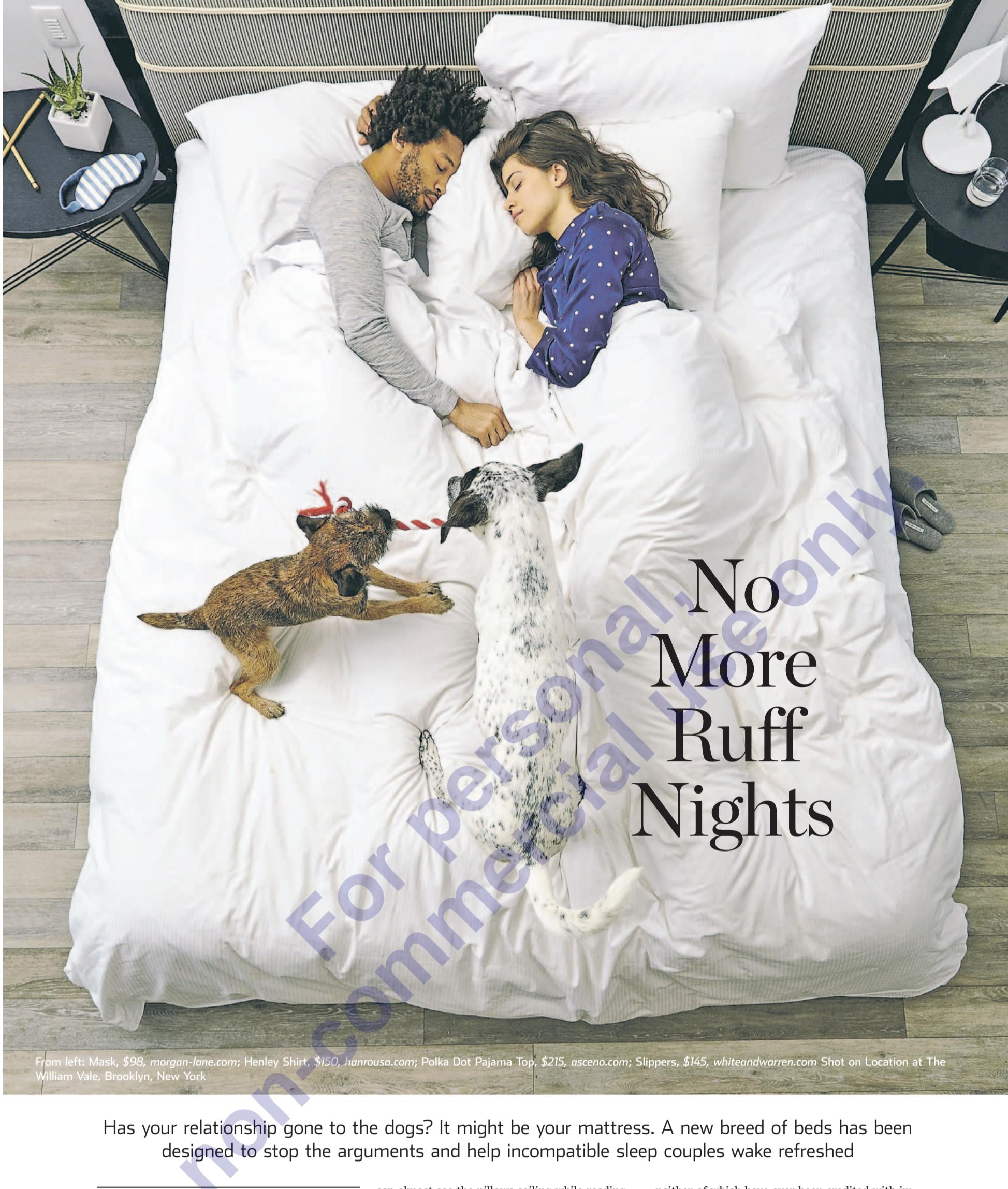
EATING | DRINKING | STYLE | FASHION | DESIGN | DECORATING | ADVENTURE | TRAVEL | GEAR | GADGETS

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Saturday/Sunday, April 21 - 22, 2018 | D1



From left: Mask, \$98, morgan-lane.com; Henley Shirt, \$150, hanrousa.com; Polka Dot Pajama Top, \$215, asceno.com; Slippers, \$145, whiteandwarren.com. Shot on Location at The William Vale, Brooklyn, New York

F. MARTIN RAMIN / THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, WARDROBE STYLING BY LAUREN INGRAM, HAIR AND MAKEUP BY JESSIE RILEY, MODELS: BIANCA RUTIGLIANO/CED AND TERRELL RIDGEN/WILHELMINA, DAWN ANIMAL AGENCY (DOGS)

Has your relationship gone to the dogs? It might be your mattress. A new breed of beds has been designed to stop the arguments and help incompatible sleep couples wake refreshed

BY RACHEL JACOBY ZOLDAN

MORNING EVANGELISTS swear that an early rise helps increase productivity, so in 2018 I've aimed to get up with the sun. My husband, however, curls into a ball at the mere idea of 8 a.m. I bought him a sleep mask so we don't start our days angry, but these cracks at dawn have been the tipping point of an incompatible sleep relationship that has plagued our marriage for the last five years.

Partnered sleep provides fertile ground for fighting, with couples having competing requirements for what makes a good night's rest. In a 2012 National Sleep Foundation survey, 1,000 adults aged between 25 and 55 ranked the factors most important for their best night's sleep. One

can almost see the pillows sailing while reading the list: room temperature, noise and the number of blankets piled on the bed rated high.

In fact, I do see that sort of nocturnal discord most nights. My husband and I spar over covers and alarms, how much we touch (I'm a notorious spooner) and what he calls my constant thrashing and twitching. I've even considered the extreme option of separate beds, which is the current sleep set-up for approximately one in four American households. However, that feels like amputating your arm when stitches might do.

"A partnership's intimacy may be mitigated if they each sleep in separate bedrooms," said Kailen Rosenberg, relationship expert and author of "Real Love, Right Now," who's seen many couples troubled with these differences. "It removes an intimate, daily connection." And a bad night's sleep can spiral into grumpiness and resentment,

neither of which have ever been credited with improving a marriage.

So separate beds were out. But we decided it was time to change up our sleep space. In the same National Sleep Foundation survey, 93% of respondents, perhaps not surprisingly, identified a comfortable mattress as the most salient factor for getting quality sleep, and as we were both tired of ours, I started our bedroom's makeover with its veritable core: the mattress.

It's been hard to ignore the proliferation of sleep brands, most notably Casper, the direct-to-consumer company whose ads cover subway walls and pop up in podcasts. In 2015, I succumbed to the brand's cheery messaging—notably the three little pigs cuddled up with the Big Bad Wolf. Their free shipping and surprising risk-free 100-night test drive, some version of which is offered by

Please turn to page D2

[INSIDE]



THROUGH BLUE

Fake spaciousness by carrying a favorite color into every room D9



OLD HANDS

Reliable online marketplaces make it easier to buy used timepieces D4



LIQUID LUNCH

These four soups are just the thing for early spring D6



STRANGER THINGS

A guide to the most eccentric small museums in Los Angeles D8

GEAR & GADGETS

SLEEP ON IT

Continued from page D1
most companies now, led me to buy the one model they offered at the time, which used memory foam instead of traditional spring coils. But now it was clear we were fed up with sharing that bed, which wasn't doing it for us and only made my twitching worse.

We first tested what are known as hybrid mattresses—those with a mix of memory foam and inner-spring coils—in the optimistic hope that we'd both be instantly pleased. According to Natalie Dautovich, a scientist for the National Sleep Foundation, hybrid styles are popular because they serve as a compromise for many couples. "There's softer, more body-conforming memory foam," Ms. Dautovich said, "but then there's an inner-spring core for the partner who will want more support."

Best known for making home exercise equipment, NordicTrack designed its innovative hybrid Sleep Mattress, which starts at \$3,350 on nordictrack.com (all prices queen size) for weekend athletes and tech geeks looking to outsmart bad sleep habits. It comes equipped with the iFit Sleep Coach that syncs with a smartphone app to measure heart rate, breathing and the amount of light, deep and REM sleep you get each night. It seemed fun and inventive but was ultimately useless: I was overwhelmed by the metrics and didn't

More than 90% of people said a good mattress was the most salient factor for quality sleep.

know how to actually implement the numbers into my daily sleep plan. So the iFit was a hard pass, as was the mattress, which felt like a dense, oversized hospital bed. We realized that simply defaulting to a hybrid approach to find a happy medium left us both unsatisfied, and that we hadn't actually talked about what was most important to each of us in a shared bed.

It turns out we're like many incompatible sleep couples. According to Arlyn Davich, CEO of lifestyle and decor brand Allswell Home, the most common conflict is how soft (or not) the mattress is. Which is why we tried the two options offered by the new brand aimed at women, who wield much of the household purchasing power, said Ms. Davich. (Their king-size is actually called a "Supreme Queen," and beds ship in a blush-hued box.) Allswell peddles the Softer One, made of memory foam wrapped in specialty cooling fabrics and infused with buzzy natural ingredients like activated charcoal and green tea, and the Firmer One, which is all that plus coils for support (from \$855, allswellhome.com).

Flopping onto the Firmer One first, I was thrilled. Because I have a weak lower back—as do more than two-thirds of American adults according to a 2014 study by the American Physical Therapy Association—I appreciated its sturdy foundation that felt closest to curling up on the floor, a feeling I admittedly grew to love during summers at camp. My husband, however, was horrified by how hard it felt as he pressed down, knowing he'd sleep poorly. He did. But what surprised me was how crummy my night's rest was. I jerked and wiggled across the superfirm style all night.

We tested the Softer One the next night, which was

so pillow-y you could sink right in—a quality people like my husband look for in a bed. He woke happy, but I felt choked by its cloudy grasp. And while I definitely slept better on the softer mattress—a surprising fact that I attribute to the memory foam, which experts say is better for side sleepers like me—I just didn't relish the prospect of feeling buried in quicksand for approximately one-third of my life.

Since we couldn't both get what we needed in one mattress, we next tried a Sleep Number bed, the brand famous for letting each partner literally dial in their individual side's level of softness, adjusting it from zero (softest) to 100 using a remote or smartphone app. The Sleep Number approach aligns with recent research, too: An April 2018 study out of Penn State University found that once you share a bed, sleep is no longer an individual-level activity. Results showed that a male's sleep duration and quality was often significantly influenced by a female partner (but not vice versa). So an individual approach could be our sleep solution.

After reviewing the litany of offerings—for a price you can add under-bed lighting, zero-gravity positioning, and foot warmers—we decided on the 360 p6 Smart Bed (from \$2,799, sleepnumber.com). We opted for its fabrics that help regulate temperatures and a FlexFit base that lets each partner raise and lower their heads (a quick fix for snoring). The 360 is smart. Really smart, actually: Its embedded sensors notice when you move and responsively inflate or deflate regions to contour to your body as you roll into different sleep positions.

However, it was this exact technology that turned my husband off to the Sleep Number. Along with feeling my every move, he now sensed the mattress's nearly constant responses to those twitches. That resulted in his tossing and turning and even more shifting by the mattress. We didn't find our individual Sleep Numbers to be life changing—or worth the several grand the bed costs.

Disgruntled and exhausted from all the sleeping, we decided to try Helix, another direct-to-consumer mattress brand I discovered via a subway ad. You might call it the spawn of Casper and Sleep Number, offering an easy purchasing experience and arsenal of options. We decided on the brand's Dual-Comfort model (from \$995, helixsleep.com), which literally splits the mattress down the middle, requiring each partner to take an online survey that helps customize his or her side based on their individual body type, preferred sleep position, temperature and level of softness.

After liberating the bed from its shrink-wrapping, we were delighted by the well-designed differences on each of our hemispheres: His was so soft and mushy, mine more like a few planks of wood covered in a thin duvet.

When my husband and I rose the next morning, we were both seriously refreshed from a solid eight hours of sleep and impressed that neither of us awoke during the night. Because of their split-down-the-middle option, Helix markets itself as the mattress for couples. Ms. Rosenberg said she was a fan of the thought behind this design. "It eliminates compromise," she said, so neither partner feels resentful nor sleep-deprived.

After five years of matrimony, it's hard to believe a new mattress was all it took to stop us from arguing—about sleep, at least.

The Most-Mismatched Sleep Couples: Which Are You Part Of?

Relationship expert and author Kailen Rosenberg sheds light on six common sleep-partner incompatibilities—and offers her prescription for how to fix them



THE SNORER AND THE PEACE-SEEKER

The Rx: Raising a snorer's head quickly quiets audible zzzs. A pillow like the Smart Nora Snoring Solution (\$299, smart-nora.com), tilts in reaction to noise.



THE SNOOZER AND THE EARLY BIRD

The Rx: Slugabeds should try the Bedtime Bliss Sleep Mask (\$18, bedtimebliss.org), whose contoured design blocks out light, helping to promote restorative REM sleep.



THE CHILLY WILLIE AND THE RADIATOR

The Rx: Opt for separate blankets, or try Nest Bedding Bamboo PJs (\$70, nestbedding.com), which regulate body temperature and help even hot sleepers avoid sweating through their sheets.



THE SPOON AND THE KNIFE

The Rx: Mitigate get-offa-me quarrels with a body pillow from Snugglepedic (\$70, snugglepedic.com), which soothes snugglers without suffocating their partners.



THE HARDLINER AND THE SOFTY

The Rx: Adjustable mattresses, like the Sleep Number, or split-design models such as the Helix, help to smooth this fundamental disagreement.



THE THRASHER AND THE SNUG BUG

The Rx: A weighted blanket (see 'Don't Give Up on Your Dreams') will transform the overactive partner into a veritable rock. If that doesn't work, separate beds may be best.

DON'T GIVE UP ON YOUR DREAMS

Smart bedroom accessories to help you fall asleep faster, stay asleep longer and sleep more soundly



The Magic Blanket

Weighted blankets act like a swaddle does for a baby, and will help you pass out in mere minutes. From \$109, magic-weightedblanket.com



ThisWorks Sleep Plus Spray
This spray claims to improve the quality and length of your sleep with the aid of essential oils like lavender, vetiver and chamomile. \$46, thisworks.com



ZEEQ Smart Pillow

The pillow detects snoring through built-in microphones and raises the sleeper's head in real-time to help nix the noise. \$200, rem-fit.com



Somnox Sleep Robot

This fuzzy-to-the-touch body pillow mimics the rise and fall of a breathing human to simulate a spooning session. Kind of. \$549, somnox.nl

STYLE & FASHION

LOVE / HATE

Plastique vs. Mystique

The transparent bags gracing runways and Instagram feeds are clearly divisive: Some ladies dare to bare and others just won't

WHY WE LOVE IT

LIKE YOU, I'm constantly throwing odds and ends into my bags. By the end of most days, I've accumulated a good 5 pounds of pure nothingness: receipts, 75 cents in nickels, yet another lip balm, a handful of business cards, a granola bar wrapper, etcetera ad infinitum. These piles of junk are actually a great impetus to invest in a clear bag, which acts as a forced organizer and life coach. Put that loose change in the wallet that you adore for its organizational capabilities. Charge your phone at night so you're not running out the door on 9 percent, forced to throw in a Mophie and its accoutrements. Find time for breakfast; those packaged bars aren't good for you, anyway. The clear bag helps us think about what we actually need with us for the day.

While the see-through bag may appear to be the kind of novelty only appropriate for young "it girls" with Instagram-ready lifestyles, the trend is nothing new. In the 1940s and '50s women—including Elizabeth Taylor—went gaga for Lucite purses that are now collectors' items. And today, women of all ages who adopt a playful approach to fashion are going clear. Take Staud's plastic tote with its interior leather pouch—it has been restocked three times since December and has a wait list of 1,000 people. Sarah Staudinger, the brand's co-founder and creative director, says women into their 70s are among its legion of fans.

At Chanel's spring 2018 show, the models accessorized tweed suiting and lace evening wear with see-through PVC boots, bags and bucket hats. Chloe King, digital director for Miami-based fashion retailer The Webster, is a fan of designer Karl Lagerfeld's playful vision for the clear bag, iterations of which he has designed for Chanel for decades. Ms. King would wear one dressed down with a big sweater or a bohemian dress. There is a "hard/soft contrast that makes it a cool addition to a look," she explained.

For those who don't take themselves or fashion too seriously, clear handbags are quite simply delightful. As the normcore style with its determined practicality fades out of fashion, organizing a see-through bag's contents is an amusing way to personalize your look. "Part of the fun is what you put inside it," Ms. King asserted. "It's asking to have clementines and playing cards and earphones in there."

—Rebecca Malinsky



THE LIFE-CHANGING MAGIC OF CLEANING YOUR PURSE Bags, \$2,600 each, *Chanel*, 212-355-5050. From top: Sunglasses, \$220, illesteva.com; EarPods, \$29, apple.com; Elizabeth and James Sunglasses, \$185, nordstrom.com; Card Case, \$225, markcross.com; Lipsticks, \$38 each, rodinoliolusso.com

IN THE CLEAR // TRANSPARENT TOTES FOR TIDY TYPES—OR THOSE WITH NOTHING TO HIDE



Bag, \$210, staud.clothing

Bag, \$1,000, *Céline*, 212-535-3703

Bag, \$46, zara.com

WHY WE HATE IT

EVEN IN times that call for greater transparency, I object to the current craze for clear handbags. I don't want to look at your crumpled receipts and balled-up yoga clothes. And before you tell me you're one of those tidy types who "curates" her load down to the perfectly bare essentials, I will judge you for that, too.

One of the few privileges of being a woman is the right to travel with all manner of personal effects. While my murse-averse husband makes do with the space in his pockets, I delight in my haul (even if my shoulder doesn't) and never leave home without a cornucopia of toiletries, a phone charger and enough reading material to sustain me through the year. My bucket bag holds a certain romance for me, and it's mostly to do with the multitudes contained within. "We all have many mysteries and secrets, and the bags we carry are a reflection of that," agreed Los Angeles-based handbag designer Clare Vivier, whose 10-year-old line Clare V. hasn't once veered into clear.

Ms. Vivier is something of a holdout, as more and more brands churn out containers that allow their owners to reveal their possessions to the world beyond their Instagram followers. "It's just so unattractive!" said Kristofer Buckle, a celebrity makeup artist whose clients include Blake Lively and Mariah Carey. "The only people who should carry a clear plastic bag are prison workers or Bloomingdales employees."

Those who buy into the trend have two undesirable options: They can either expose their dirty laundry or treat their bag's innards with the excruciating meticulousness of an origami artist. No matter how edited a bag's interior may be, "it doesn't read as easy and stylish," said Kate Young, a stylist who works with stars like Margot Robbie and Dakota Johnson. "It says you're trying too hard." Ms. Young's anti-clear stance holds for one exception: A plexiglass Charlotte Olympia clutch with an interchangeable satin lining.

Handbag and accessories designer Gelareh Mizrahi, whose cheeky luxury line contains (opaque) python takes on "thank you" bodega bags, lamented the number of women she sees choosing plastic over mystique. "When you start sleeping next to somebody new, isn't it more fun to wear beautiful pajamas than walk around completely naked?" she asked. Some things need not come spilling out.

—Lauren Mechling

F. MARTIN RAVIN/NYT/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL STYLING BY ANNE CARDENAS



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STYLE & FASHION

THE WATCH MAN MICHAEL CLERIZO ANSWERS YOUR TIMELY QUESTIONS



Are Secondhand Watches Second Class?

QUITE AM-USED
Omega Seamaster
Planet Ocean 600 M Co-Axial Watch, \$5,195, [TheRealReal](http://TheRealReal.com), 212-203-8386



Replacing the inefficient and insecure old methods of buying used watches, which included local jewelers and eBay, a host of new online marketplaces is changing used-watch shopping, just as resale sites like the RealReal (which has a growing watch section) have altered fashion retail. The best of these startups offer authenticity guarantees, respectable warranties and solid return policies, along with servicing by Swiss-trained watchmakers. Three sites worth investigating: Crown & Caliber, established in 2013, TrueFacet, launched in 2014 and WatchBox, which made its debut in 2017.

While many old-school watch buffs wouldn't dream of acquiring a timepiece online, a new generation has grown up buying everything from blenders to Berluti bags on the internet. "The sites are particularly popular with younger buyers who, may not feel the need to go into a retailer and try on a watch," said Michael Thompson, the editor of the International Watch website.

A host of new online marketplaces is changing used-watch shopping.

Even if you're not a click-happy millennial, the deals on these sites are worth a gander. On New York-based website TrueFacet I found a stainless steel Omega Speedmaster chronograph for \$3,361, a watch that sells new today for around \$7,000. Another good deal appeared on Atlanta's Crown & Caliber website: a Longines Master Collection watch for \$2,250, about \$1,650 less than a new model. Philadelphia's Govberg Jewelers, an authorized dealer for over 40 watch brands, started the site WatchBox, where I discovered a Jaeger-LeCoultre rose gold Reverso Grand Classique for \$9,950. Brand new Classiques sell for about \$16,000.

The more preowned watches there are available for sale from honest sellers, the more choice for consumers. The more choice for consumers, the lower prices for preowned and even, potentially, new watches. More choice, lower prices—that's the best sort of disruption.

Q I know that vintage watches can fetch fortunes, but I don't hear much about used watches. What's the difference between the two, and how do I find a good used watch?

A Your question hits on a hot-button development that has the potential to disrupt the watch industry: the selling of used watches on new online marketplaces.

First let's establish what constitutes a "used" watch versus a "vintage" watch. Vin-

tage, watch experts generally agree, refers to pieces manufactured between 1920 and 1985. Watches manufactured from 1985 to the present qualify as contemporary. (In 1985, watchmakers began using computers in their craft.) A contemporary watch is considered "used" or "preowned" immediately after its first sale.

Historically there hasn't been a reliable secondary market for watches. Unlike car manufacturers, most watch brands do not offer trade-in and buyback deals or ap-

proved preowned timepieces. And since the '80s, buying habits have changed, with more folks purchasing multiple watches in their lifetimes rather than just one. Switzerland has exported over 130 million watches since 1985. While some are worn regularly, hordes of these watches languish in dark places, from the safe-deposit boxes of Saudi princes to, perhaps, your sock drawer. Mechanical watches are made to last centuries, so it was only a matter of time before a good way to resell this huge inventory emerged.

THE RAIN IN MAINE

Even if you're more of a wheeler-dealer than a whaler, consider the humble Atlantic seaman's rain slicker

BY STEVE GARBARINO

FOR TOO LONG, the yellow rain slicker has been neglected at the bottom of the steamer trunk of classic outdoor gear. A heritage style made of rubberized cloth and often worn for maritime work, the jacket has been passed over in fashion circles in favor of trenches and sportier Windbreakers. But the slicker is back, and in streamlined versions that can be worn as coolly in the city as at sea.

The origins of the slicker date to 19th-century Britain, when cloth coats were treated with oils like linseed to resist rain. Bob Melet, owner of New York-based Melet Mercantile, always has a few rare slickers in his by-appointment-only vintage showroom. He cites Barbour and Belstaff as two of the first companies to introduce the garment. "It was function first, used by people who worked outside: seamen, constables, anyone that worked in inclement weather."

Two images of the slicker prevail in the collective imagination: the craggy sailor battling the elements, and the five-year-old puddle-jumper. But nostalgia is leading those who are neither sailors nor schoolboys back to the style. Recently, a friend gave me a yellow PVC set of a waist-length jacket and bib pants as a birthday gift, after I admired his. The CLC Work Gear ensemble (\$18) shields



UN-MELLOW YELLOW An Alaska fisherman circa 1990 goes in for the kill in a saucy slicker.

me from April rain while I'm riding my scooter and even musters compliments at bars, where I wear just the jacket (with a black ribbed turtleneck).

The rain slicker is, in sailing slang, "yar": shipshape. Its simple construction boasts surprisingly strong shoulders, and of course, it repels rain. While purists favor the "safety yellow" basics one finds at the local hardware store, notable brands are reinventing the piece in more wearable green, navy and black. Swedish manufacturer Stutterheim makes a particularly minimalist example that's subdued enough for the office, and Rains does an affordable, and highly packable, lightweight version. Vêtements is selling a \$790 neon yellow slicker for spring, its poshness somehow missing the point.

Indeed, old-school raincoat enthusiast Andy Spade, co-founder of Sleepy Jones and Partners & Spade, said, "There is nothing more authentic than the hardware ones and the ones you buy at an old Shell or Texaco filling station. They're one of those things that are the Real McCoy, the Holy Grail of authenticity; they're the Chuck Taylor Converse, the two-turntables-and-a-microphone, of the slicker." Mr. Spade purchased his current slicker, a vintage model, from Mr. Melet.

Paul Sevigny, a Manhattan-based club owner, artist and accomplished sailor, is similarly passionate about the generic marine-supply rain slicker. Raised on the Connecticut coast, Mr. Sevigny said, "I can't remember not having one." For Mr. Sevigny, the rain-slicker look can "go classic preppy

or tough-guy fisherman." In the city Mr. Sevigny wears his yellow raincoat with jeans and a white T-shirt.

Back to my birthday gift: As much as I liked my rain suit from the hardware store, it ultimately proved disposable. After a few weeks, its pockets ripped off their seams and the crotch on the overalls blew out from scootering. I decided to test-drive one of the 2.0 slickers, a Rains jacket made of polyurethane with ventilation holes and snap enclosures. It features a slimmer thigh-length fit, slanted snap pockets (so wallets don't fall out), elongated sleeves and a drawstring hood with a built-in brim. It breathes like a windbreaker and weighs half that of my generic edition. It has panache and will last. Consider this landlubber a convert to the new, improved slicker.



Hunting Coat, \$395, hunterboots.com



Long Jacket, \$125, rains.com



Stockholm Raincoat, \$295, stutterheim.com



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STYLE & FASHION

Brief Encounter

We tried 101 pairs of undies to find the ideal everyday pair

BY LANE FLORSHEIM

NEW YEAR'S EVE, blind dates, snowy weather and shopping for underwear all rate as experiences that are fun in theory but are rarely so in reality. In my experience, the most challenging pair of skivvies to stock is the everyday panty. When I emailed a group of friends asking if anyone had a preferred brand, one replied that she felt frustrated with underwear "at a global level." Anna Furman, 27, a San Francisco-based writer, wrote, "I want seamless underwear that's slightly stretchy but doesn't feel like workout material—a not-thong-but-not-granny panty."

Enthusiasm for the once-ubiquitous thong rose through the 1990s and peaked in the mid 2000s. In 2004, this newspaper covered lingerie company Hanky Panky in an article titled "A Tiny Scrap Of Fabric Wins A Huge Following," positing that working women appreciated the company's lace thongs for making them feel feminine.

But this past year brief sales grew faster than those of thongs, according to market research company NPD Group. And while

cheap cotton brief packs and more luxe designer pairs were once the only options, many alternative underwear brands have emerged, marketing briefs with a gently feminist spin. "It felt like there was a gap between sports-wear and fancy lingerie," said Marie-Louise Mogensen, founder of the line Baserange, which makes just that, appealing basics in neutral colors. "Women are more comfortable with who we are now, and we're very aware of what makes us comfortable."

Last month, direct-to-consumer brand Everlane unveiled its new intimates line with a press release boldly declaring, "Underwear should be made for you. But for decades, it's been designed with someone else in mind." I was intrigued by the simplicity of their six-piece Supima cotton collection (four underwear cuts plus a bra and bodysuit). Could this be the kind I was seeking?

Determined to find an array of options for myself, I tried on 101 different styles by 38 brands, from budget scores to luxury picks. I gravitated toward fuller-coverage hipster styles over teenier bikinis, favoring material that was soft yet substantial. These are the completely subjective standouts in three categories, from quotidian to top-drawer drawers.



ILLUSTRATION BY NEASDEN CONTROL CENTER

Mass But Not Mundane



The Winner Love by GapBody Stretch Cotton Hipster, \$11, gap.com. Gap's mostly cotton underwear fit the bill for a comfy but supportive feel, and the striped pattern elevated an otherwise simple style.

Runners-Up Commando's cotton bikini was true to its name, light enough to feel nearly nonexistent. While I'm not normally a fan of branded bands, Calvin Klein Underwear's Modern Cotton Bikini had me imagining myself in #mycalvins campaigns: I watch Netflix in #mycalvins, I eat spoonfuls of almond butter in #mycalvins, etc.

Uniquely Indie



The Winner Baserange Classic Bell Pants, \$26, baserange.net. Among the newer upstart brands, Baserange's ribbed underwear stood out from the pack. Pretty and basic at the same time, it's made of organic cotton and topped with a delicate elastane band.

Runners-Up Everlane's hipster style was everything it was promised to be: simple, comfy, low-key. Botanica Workshop's bikini was as cute as the pearly little button sewn onto its waistband, one of my favorite details on the many pairs I tried.

Haute Yet Habitable



The Winner Hano Cotton Seamless Hi-Cut Brief, \$38, hanousa.com. The cotton used in the haute, \$30-and-up category tends to be superiorly soft. This Hano pair certainly is, along with having a high-waisted, full-coverage cut with retro appeal.

Runners-Up Zimmerli claims to make the "world's finest underwear," and its Madison slip bikini, composed of soft ribbed cotton, almost lived up to the hype. Araks's Isabella bikini in pleasantly thick cotton featured charming contrasting crochet trim.

FÊTE ACCOMPLI A GOOD-LOOKS GUIDE TO RECENT EVENTS

LIVIN' LA VIDA DOLCE & GABBANA

The label's luxurious lifestyle landed in New York for an aptly lavish extravaganza



Models Joan Smalls, Karlie Kloss, Karen Elson and Naomi Campbell backstage at Lincoln Center



Stefano Gabbana, Sarah Jessica Parker and Domenico Dolce

A model backstage at the Alta Sartoria show at The Rainbow Room



Isabella Rossellini



Nick Jonas



Carys Douglas and Catherine Zeta-Jones



Carys Douglas and Catherine Zeta-Jones

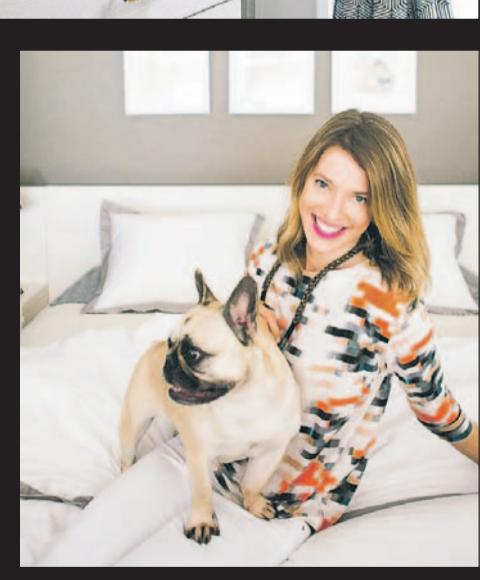
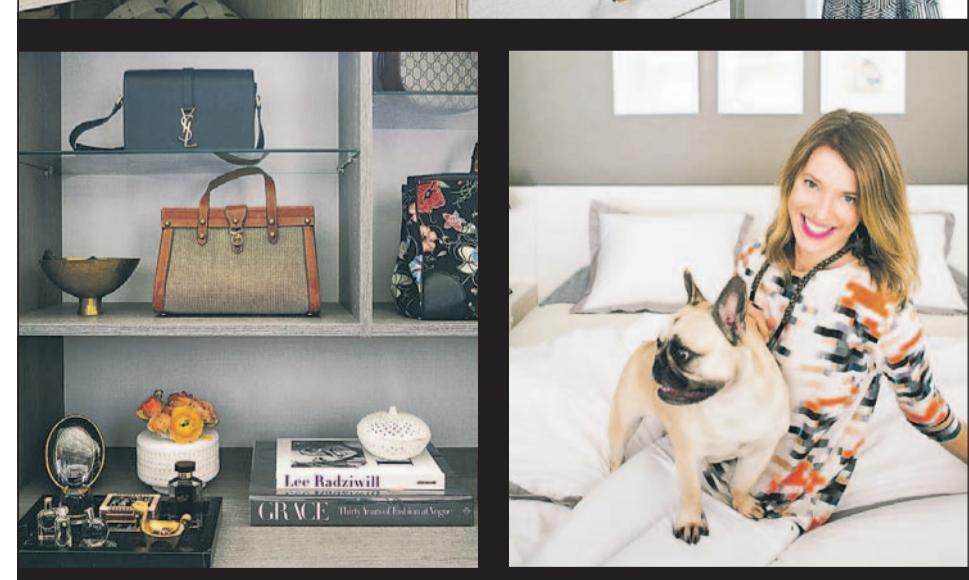


Rita Ora performing at the finale party

Steve and Marjorie Harvey

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EATING & DRINKING

Go Ahead, Soup Yourself

There's nothing like a bowlful to sustain us through the chilly days of early spring—and no dish more adaptable to every whim

BY ALEKSANDRA CRAPANZANO

IN HER book "The Reporter's Kitchen," published a few months ago, journalist Jane Kramer—who is also my mother—reveals her penchant for altering recipes. "If you like an ingredient, double the amount," she writes. She'd be the first to agree that this philosophy doesn't work in pastries and other recipes requiring mathematical precision, but I can confirm that it does produce great soups, the most forgiving and adaptable of foods. While my mother would argue that her cooking is rarely original, her recipes, in fact, bear little resemblance to their sources once the best ingredients have been doubled or even tripled, and the less desirable ones have been crossed out in red pen, always with the little squiggle used by copy-editors to denote "delete."

I include here two of my favorite soup recipes to emerge from her maximalist method, and another that we both love, from the Ballymaloe Cookery School in Ireland. To my mind, they suit this time of year, when the cold gray of winter still lingers and the abundance of spring is still a few tantalizing weeks away. Lighter than stews, they are still substantial enough to make a meal, served with thick slices of grilled bread and a green salad.

In my mother's Umbrian lentil soup, the gentle flavor of leeks offsets the brightness of lemon, the kick of cayenne and the heady scent of cloves. In her eggplant soup, the scallions may surprise you. An unusual ingredient in European soups, they mellow over heat, just as onions do, yet retain a lively freshness that here cuts through the richness of the eggplant. In the French country soup from Ballymaloe, Savoy cabbage offers a hint of sweetness alongside the heartier lardons of bacon.

Bone broth has been big news in recent years, lauded for the many nutrients it provides. From a culinary perspective, a good soup depends upon a good broth or stock. The two terms are widely used interchangeably, though stock, a combination of bones, water and aromatics, serves as the base for sauces, stews and gravies as well as soups, whereas broth, any liquid in which meat has simmered, is usually lighter, seasoned and suitable for sipping on its own. (Still, the term "bone broth" strikes me as redundant, as more often than not, broths are simmered with bones as well as meat.)

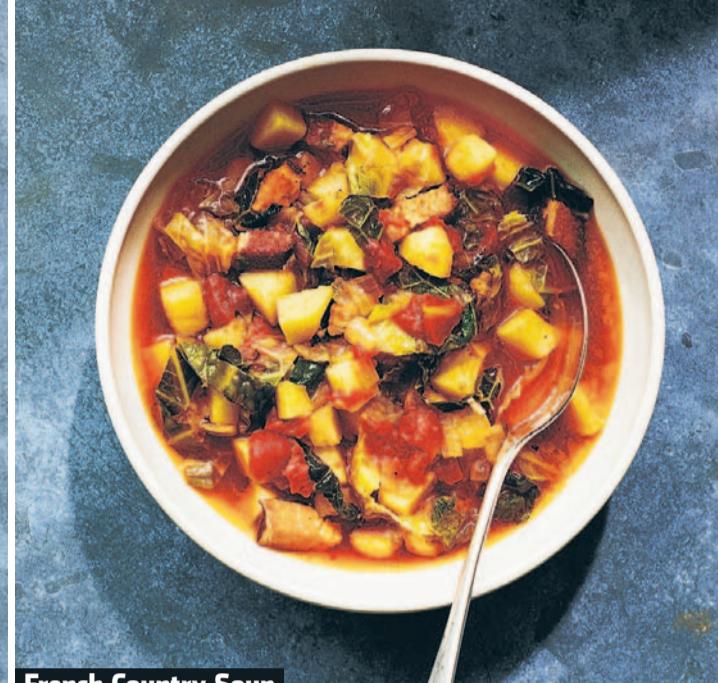
At La Bourse et La Vie in Paris, chef Daniel Rose serves a *pot au feu* that holds the promise of spring even on the coldest days, with leaves of chervil and dill floating on the surface and a touch of lime zest. When I reached out to Mr. Rose for his recipe, he debunked a myth I'd long held to be true. "People think the key to making stock is to cook it forever," he said. "But a stock can be overcooked." At the restaurant, Mr. Rose uses a veal stock remarkable for its delicacy as the base for his *pot au feu*. At home, he makes a weekly pot of chicken broth, from a recipe he developed for its speed, simplicity and purity; like my mother, he relies on leeks, the most subtle members of the allium family. With this rich but not overpowering broth at hand, Mr. Rose is never more than a few steps from a delicious soup, and neither will you be.

These recipes make an excellent starting place. But go ahead and fill your stock pot with other ingredients that strike you as appealing. And double the ones you love most.

► Find recipes for eggplant and scallion soup, chicken broth and turmeric vichyssoise at wsj.com/food.



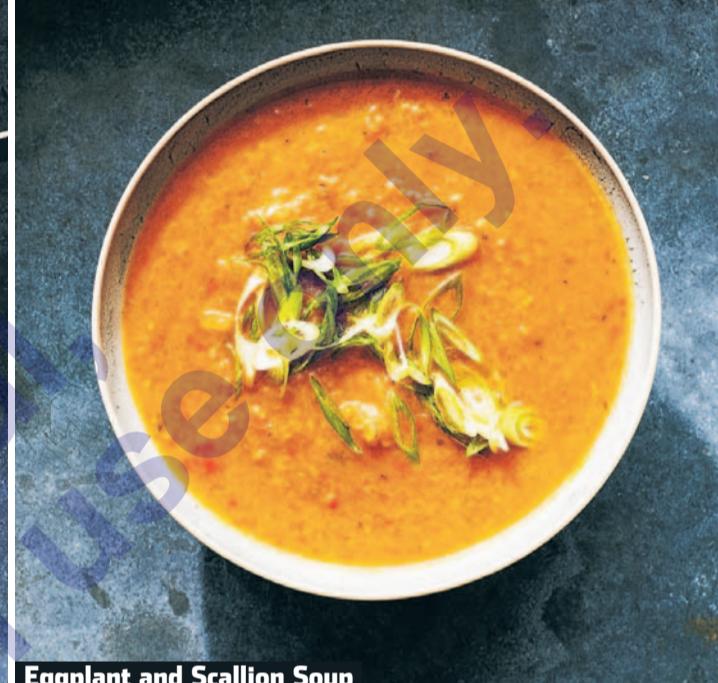
Chicken Broth



French Country Soup



Umbrian Lentil Soup



Eggplant and Scallion Soup

MARCUS NILSSON FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, FOOD STYLING BY LAURA REGE, PROP STYLING BY AYESHA PATEL

French Country Soup

TOTAL TIME: 30 minutes SERVES: 2-4

1 tablespoon olive oil
6 ounces bacon, cut into 1/4-inch pieces
1 cup peeled, diced

potatoes
1/2 cup finely chopped onions
1 clove garlic, minced
1 (14-ounce) can whole peeled tomatoes, diced and juice reserved
1/2 teaspoon sugar

Sea salt and freshly ground black pepper
4 cups chicken broth, plus more as needed
3/4 cup finely chopped Savoy cabbage
1 tablespoon chopped parsley

1. Heat olive oil in a large pot over low heat. Add bacon and sauté until fat renders and bacon is crisp at edges, 5 minutes. Add onions and garlic. Reduce heat to low and cook until onions are translucent and soft, about 10 minutes.

2. Add potatoes, tomatoes and their juice. Season with sugar, salt and pepper to taste. Add broth and bring to a boil over medium-high heat. Reduce heat to low and simmer 5 minutes. Add

cabbage and simmer until soft, about 5 minutes more. Taste and adjust seasoning as needed. Serve sprinkled with chopped parsley.
—Adapted from the Ballymaloe Cookery School, Cork, Ireland

Umbrian Lentil Soup

TOTAL TIME: 1 1/2 hours SERVES: 4

3 tablespoons olive oil, plus more to finish
1/2 cup guanciale, finely chopped
4 tablespoons finely chopped onion
2 tablespoons butter
4 tablespoons finely chopped celery

4 tablespoons finely chopped carrot
1 leek, white and pale green parts only, quartered vertically then thinly sliced horizontally
1 cup canned whole, peeled tomatoes, drained and chopped
1/2 pound Castelluccio, Puy or other green lentils
4 cups chicken broth

Juice of one lemon
1 bay leaf
Pinch of ground cloves
Pinch of cayenne pepper
Pinch of black pepper, plus more to finish
Salt
1/4 cup grated Parmesan

1. Heat oil in a large pot over low heat. Add guanciale and cook, stirring, until golden and fat renders, about 5 minutes. Add onion and but-

ter and cook, stirring occasionally, until soft, about 7 minutes. Add celery, carrots and leeks and cook until soft, about 10 minutes. Raise heat to high and stir in tomatoes. Lower heat and simmer 20 minutes.

2. Add lentils and stir to combine. Add broth, lemon juice, bay leaf, cloves, cayenne and black pepper. Season with salt to taste. Increase heat to high and bring broth to a simmer. Reduce heat to low to maintain simmer and cover. Cook, stirring occasionally, until lentils are tender, about 45 minutes. If soup gets too dry or thick, add stock or water as necessary.

3. Serve in warmed bowls, topped with grated Parmesan, black pepper and a drizzle of olive oil.
—Adapted from Jane Kramer



1. **Reisetbauer Williams Pear** (41.5% ABV; \$70) Bright, juicy pears harvested in August and September lend their pure, powerful aroma to this Austrian-made eau de vie. Equally vivacious on the tongue, the fresh rush of fruit brings along with it warm, subdued spice.

2. **Susan for President Prune Brandy** (43% ABV; \$54) This limited-edition fruit brandy from 100% prunes has floral notes that give way to a subtle honeyed finish. It's made in Chicago, but master distiller and CEO Robert Birnecker fittingly has Austrian roots.

3. **Rochelt Morello Cherry** (50% ABV; \$273) The Morello, a dark-skinned cherry, gives rise to this silvery Austrian beauty. Cinnamon and almond accentuate layers of ripe fruit flavor with a balance of sweet and sour.

HALF FULL

SCHNAPS DECISION

Forget the peach-flavored abominations of frat parties past. Opt instead for these elegant brandies that deliver the pure essence of fruit

PERHAPS THE WORD schnaps triggers flashbacks to some cloying, viscous peach or butterscotch liqueur downed at a long-ago college rager. But in Germany, Austria, Switzerland and France's Alsace region, there is schnaps, spelled with one "p"—and that's only the beginning of what sets this drink apart. The word broadly applies to any strong spirit and traditionally means a lush brandy made by fermenting and distilling pounds and pounds of fresh fruit or even vegetables. With several excellent examples of schnaps (aka eau de vie) now available stateside, an enthusiastic bartender may well pour you one soon.

At his eponymous New York restaurant, Alsatian chef Gabriel Kreuther serves schnaps by the ounce from the esteemed, family-run Rochelt distillery in Austria. He particularly likes the Morello cherry and the quince, which he also uses to spike marmalades. Although schnaps is typically savored neat, Julietta Campos, bar manager of the Whistler in Chicago, sometimes enlivens classic Old-Fashioneds and Vieux Carrés with the crisp, ripe apple version made by Berentzen in Germany. At San Diego restaurant Rare Form, an eve-

ning might begin with the King Bee, a cocktail of gin, lime, honey and salt with basil eau de vie from California's own St. George Spirits, founded by German native Jörg Rupf.

On his beverage menu, Austrian Albert Trummer, a partner at the Viennese brasserie Bar Freud in New York, features schnaps by Reisetbauer, another well-regarded Austrian distillery, in flavors ranging from carrot to plum. Mr. Trummer and his son Jakob dream up the drinks; their cocktail of Austrian sparkling wine with homemade elderflower extract and Reisetbauer's elderberry schaps makes an ideal prelude to a plate of schnitzel.

At Gibson & Luce in the Life Hotel in New York, head bartender Alex Huve favors the eaux de vie from Austria's venerable Purkhardt distillery. He weaves the Williams Pear into a Gibson variation, and the Blume Marillen (apricot) brings floral notes to a ginger and egg-white cocktail. "Schnaps are vibrant on the palate, so you don't need much for them to shine," said Mr. Huve. At left, three bottles that deliver several bushels' worth of lively and intense fruit flavor, sipped straight or mixed into cocktails. —Alia Akkam

EATING & DRINKING

Postage-Stamp Cuisine

Some chefs love their tiny kitchens, and not for purely masochistic reasons. Here's how it can make for smarter cooking

BY KAREN STABINER

WHEN YOU turn out 100 dinners a night from a 170-square-foot kitchen, every inch counts. Chris Ono, chef de cuisine at Esters Wine Shop & Bar in Santa Monica, Calif., keeps his knives on a tray that just fits in the space between the top of a small bar refrigerator and the bar itself.

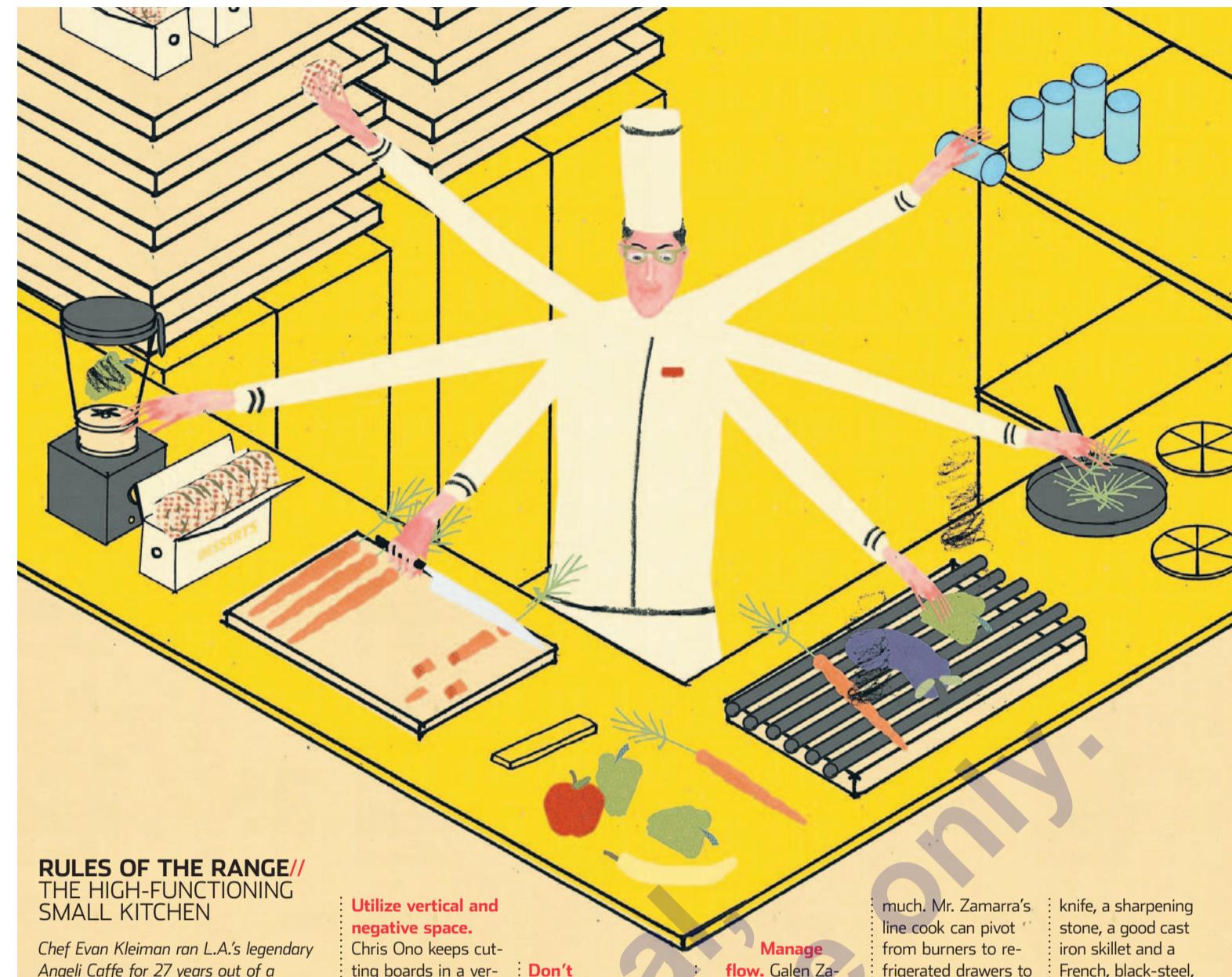
Mr. Ono came to Esters from Eleven Madison Park in New York, which has a palatial kitchen far larger than many apartments in that city. But he likes his downsized workspace; he considers it not an obstacle but an opportunity. "Most people might run away from it," he said, "but for me it was part of the challenge, to work smarter."

The small restaurant kitchen—sometimes a necessity, sometimes a choice—makes efficiency "a puzzle," Mr. Ono said. And in a flat restaurant economy, it holds practical appeal: A smaller kitchen means more room for tables, and more profit potential.

Esters opened with a focus on wine, a limited menu of cheese and charcuterie and a short list of prepared dishes—hence the large bar and small kitchen. But Mr. Ono wanted to do more plated dishes, so he's created an expanded dinner menu and started to serve lunch and weekend brunch too. All that activity might leave a tray of oysters perched precariously on a sink, waiting for one of the cooks to attend to it, but they're safe. Mr. Ono's kitchen staff has learned an economy of motion to avoid collisions, whether with each other or the food. Executive chef Jeremy Fox oversees several restaurants in the Los Angeles-based Rustic Canyon group, which includes Esters. He created the Instagram hashtag #thelittlekitchenthatcould to celebrate Mr. Ono's choreography.

Galen Zamarra, chef-owner of Mas Farmhouse in New York's Greenwich Village, has a slightly bigger space—all of 250 square feet—that was remodeled after a fire to incorporate everything he'd learned from the original, less user-friendly design. To him, the advantage of a small kitchen is the decrease in travel time. "Everything's right here," he said gleefully, stretching his arms in both directions. "You can reach whatever you need."

A flat-top griddle allows Mr. Zamarra to cram more pans onto the cooking surface than he could with individual burners. He put the cold salad station next to the pastry counter because neither requires last-minute work. On a slow night, one person can work both stations.



RULES OF THE RANGE// THE HIGH-FUNCTIONING SMALL KITCHEN

Chef Evan Kleiman ran L.A.'s legendary Angeli Caffe for 27 years out of a kitchen just big enough for two cooks and a dishwasher. "I believe in place for everything and everything in its place," said Ms. Kleiman, who was recently inducted into the James Beard Foundation's Who's Who of Food & Beverage in America. "Sometimes you feel like a tiger in a cage, but in bigger kitchens you're just wandering around." Here, some practical tips from her spiritual and spatial descendants.

Utilize vertical and negative space.

Chris Ono keeps cutting boards in a vertical rack, so they take up less counter space than they would stored flat. He can't install low shelves on one wall because they'd hit someone in the head, but he may add high ones for items he doesn't use often.

Don't overbuy.

If your schedule allows you to shop more than once a week, you should do so, said Mr. Ono. Everything's that much fresher; you reduce waste and conserve storage space.

Manage flow.

Galen Zamarra emphasizes this point. Prep protein near the stove where you'll cook it, and make space near the sink to assemble salads.

Pivot. An efficient kitchen is one where nobody's walking

much. Mr. Zamarra's line cook can pivot from burners to refrigerated drawers to grab ingredients.

Buy the right equipment. "Vitamix and Robot Coupe are worth their weight in gold," said Isaac Toups of the high-end blender and food processor. "One good carbon-steel

knife, a sharpening stone, a good cast iron skillet and a French, black-steel, quality pan."

Know your strengths. Mr. Toups outsources desserts because, he said, "I'm the meat guy." There's no need to set up a wok station if you never make Chinese food.

RYAN PELTER

Mr. Zamarra admits that there are things he can't do because of the limited space, like offer a big steak, which would require a big pan and occupy too much space on the flat-top. He's made his peace with it. The advantages of working small outweigh the concessions.

For "Top Chef" alum Isaac Toups, the initial appeal of a small kitchen was the autonomy that came with it. He had a choice: He could raise \$100,000 to create a kitchen at Toups' Meatery in New Orleans, or spend less and not have to answer to investors. He chose the latter.

Mr. Toups managed to squeeze a convection oven and a six-

burner stovetop, a grill and one fryer into the existing kitchen space of an old restaurant—though to do so he sacrificed any hope of fancy refrigeration. "We have two-door coolers in the back and one in the kitchen," he said. "Our freezers are like the chest freezers you have in your garage. We are the original scrappy restaurateurs." The advantage: Everything is very fresh, in part because there's not much storage.

While all of these chefs might occasionally yearn for a big walk-in refrigerator or prep area, they agree they've become sharper because they have to be. "I have a Kung Fu philosophy," said Mr. Ono.

"You don't use as much energy if you can just grab things, if you don't have to run to everything. It forces me to be more efficient and it feels more under control." He appreciates the logic of "sandbagging," a common restaurant practice of assembling dishes in advance if they can survive the downtime, because it means less of a rush during service. Esters' grilled cheese works just as well if it sits, assembled, for an hour before cooking, so it does. That way the cooks can plot out sequential, not simultaneous, prep.

When Mr. Toups opened a second, larger place, he learned the hard way that sometimes excess

is just that. "I would totally let the restaurant fairy build me out a humongous kitchen, let's not lie," he said. But at the second restaurant, Toups South, he overcompensated a bit. "For the new kitchen, we thought, let's deck this place out, get an immersion circulator, a Cryovac chamber," he said. "After a while the Cryovac broke and the restaurant didn't miss it, so we sent it back. Immersion circulator doesn't get a whole lot of use."

Any cook has to make the calculation: Will that piece of equipment really pull its weight? Mr. Toups insisted, "We create some of the best dishes we've ever put out with six burners and a pan."

SLOW FOOD FAST SATISFYING AND SEASONAL FOOD IN ABOUT 30 MINUTES

Lamb Kebabs With Spiced Yogurt and a Big Salad



The Chefs
Emily Fiffer and
Heather Sperling

Their Restaurant
Botanica,
in Los Angeles

What They're Known For
Warm hospitality
that extends from
the pretty, produce-
packed plates to the
sun-drenched space,
open all day and
built for lingering.

IT TOOK little more than a visit to a Los Angeles farmers' market in winter to convince Emily Fiffer and Heather Sperling that opening Botanica, in the city's Silver Lake neighborhood, was the right move. "Why wouldn't we open a vegetable-focused restaurant in a city with the best produce around?" said Ms. Fiffer.

These kofte-style lamb kebabs with sumac-spiced yogurt and a super-size salad debuted along with the restaurant, last

spring. The dish is pure Botanica in its colorful plating and ratio of produce to protein. "We serve lots of fresh vegetables with rich bites for balance," Ms. Sperling said. The kebabs are such a go-to she served them at her wedding.

Though Ms. Fiffer doesn't eat meat, she, too, loves this recipe. "The salad, swiped through the yogurt, is something I crave," she said. This is food that draws everyone to the table. —Kitty Greenwald

TOTAL TIME: 35 minutes **SERVES:** 4

1 pound ground lamb
2 tablespoons plus 1½ teaspoons sumac,
plus extra to garnish
2½ teaspoons ground cumin
1½ teaspoons ground coriander
½ medium white onion,
finely minced

4 large garlic cloves,
finely grated
2½ tablespoons minced cilantro stems plus 4
tablespoons minced cilantro leaves
½ teaspoon red chili flakes
Kosher salt
½ cups full-fat plain yogurt
8 cups salad greens

2 cups mint leaves,
roughly torn
½ cup thinly sliced radishes
½ cup thinly sliced cucumber
½ cup thinly sliced kumquats or dried currants
Zest and juice of 1 lemon
¼ cup olive oil

1. Make kabobs: In a large bowl, mix lamb with 1 tablespoon sumac, 2 teaspoons cumin, coriander, minced onion, half the grated garlic, minced cilantro stems, chili flakes and a generous pinch of salt. Shape kabobs onto skewers so they are 1 inch thick and 2½ inches long. (If omitting skewers, form elongated meatballs.) Heat a grill pan or large skillet over medium heat. Once hot, sear kabobs until browned and just cooked through, about 3 minutes per side.

2. Make yogurt sauce: In a medium bowl, mix yogurt with 1½ teaspoons sumac, ½

teaspoon cumin, remaining grated garlic and minced cilantro leaves. Season with salt.

3. Make salad: In a large bowl, toss greens with mint, radishes, cucumber, kumquats, lemon zest and remaining sumac. Gently toss in juice of 1 lemon, olive oil and a pinch of salt. Taste and adjust seasoning.

4. Spread yogurt sauce over part of a serving plate and lay kabobs on top. Pour any meat drippings over kabobs. Mound salad on the rest of the plate. Garnish with sumac. Serve remaining yogurt sauce on the side.



TART POP Kumquats, thinly sliced, brighten the herby green salad. If you don't have them, dried currants will supply the same sort of punch.

MARCUS NILSSON FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, FOOD STYLING BY LAURA REGE, PROP STYLING BY AYESHA PATEL, ILLUSTRATION BY MICHAEL HOEWELER

ADVENTURE & TRAVEL



VELVET UNDERGROUND From left: Velvetaria, a museum of velvet paintings, tucked away in L.A.'s Chinatown; co-founder Carl Baldwin.

City, a facade resembling an ancient mausoleum, with a brass door buzzer, led into the Museum of Jurassic Technology. Feeling as though I were walking through a Victorian cabinet of curiosities, I groped in semidarkness past enigmatic exhibits to the sound of chirping crickets and waterfalls. Wooden display cases contained ostrich eggs, wolf skeletons and holograms of robed Egyptian priests. Loving portraits of Soviet cosmonaut dogs lined one of the galleries. A pioneer of the city's exotic museum trend, the exhibition space opened in 1988 as a homage to antique museums of natural history, designed to evoke a sense of wonder at the world.

I spotted the founder, David Wilson, in the Russian-style tea room, playing an ancient lute called the nyckelharpa. Sporting a silver "chin curtain" beard and spectacles that gave him the air of a Gilded Age professor, Mr. Wilson said his project might not have survived anywhere but L.A., even though he disliked the city when he first moved there from Colorado. "For the first seven years, I thought: This is the ugliest place I have ever seen in my life," he said, laughing. "Until I suddenly thought: Wait a minute, I love this place! L.A. is so huge and sprawling. Nobody's watching! You can do what you like."

In West Adams, one of the city's oldest neighborhoods, I found the Velaslavasay Panorama secreted within a 1910 cinema. It's dedicated to the forgotten art of 360 degree paintings, wildly popular in the 1800s. The curator, Sara Velas, argued that L.A. is the natural home for such eccentric spectacles. "So much of the city's roots are in the development of cinema. It spilled over to other parts of life. The wealthy were building houses straight out of fairy tales, European castles and Arabian palaces. People have always been creating their own fantastical reality here."

Before long, I began to see the surreal museums as part of L.A.'s urban fabric, where you might order a car, for example, and find it outfitted with disco lights and a ka-

rake machine, operated by a driver who posts videos of your performance online under #BestDamnUber. You enter secret bars through refrigerator doors, sleep in theatrical hotels such as the Figueroa, which evokes boudoirs of Old Spain, and encounter homegrown folk-art sites in the unlikeliest places. Chicken Boy, for one, looms above the hipster cafes and vintage thrift stores on the old Route 66 (now Figueroa Street) of Highland Park. Dubbed "The Statue of Liberty of Los Angeles," the 22-foot-high figure of a muscular man-boy with a chicken's head (whose motto is "Too Tall to Live, Too Weird to Die") represents a vestige of the over-the-top commercial decoration that once dominated roadside L.A.

The most eccentric collection might be at the Bunny Museum in Altadena, opened to the public in 1998 by a couple who had filled their suburban home with stuffed toy bunnies. It gained a cult following in 2015 when actor Elijah Wood made a YouTube video series about the collection. Today the owners, Candace Frazee and Steve Lubanski, estimate they have over 35,000 pieces of bunny memorabilia grouped by theme—Bunnies with Carrots, Bunnies with Human Faces, even a Chamber of Hop Horrors for rabbits with terrifying expressions.

My next stop, the Museum of Selfies, revealed a more provocative look at pop culture. Displays mix the playful (the world's longest selfie stick; whole rooms on the "gym selfie," the "bathroom selfie" and the "car selfie") with an attempt to place selfies in the Western artistic tradition. "The idea of

'People have always been creating their own fantastical reality here.'

self-imagery is not new," said co-founder Tommy Honton as we pondered a timeline tracing self-portraiture from the Renaissance (with Raphael including himself in his "School of Athens" fresco), through the works of Rembrandt, to the first photographic selfie, dated 1839 and attributed to pioneering American shutterbug Robert Cornelius.

But for sheer laugh-out-loud pleasure, seek out the Velvetaria, devoted to the much-derided art of velvet paintings. Co-founder Carl Baldwin, who has the off-the-cuff delivery of a stand-up comic, gives personal tours of the kitsch classics. In the Hall of Elvis, we admired the King, Marilyn Monroe and James Dean all riding unicorns. "I know it's gutter art, but these are beautiful!" he exclaimed, pointing to a corner filled with naked Polynesian maidens. "That's my beef with the Getty. It's great, but there is a place for all this too."

For more on touring L.A.'s alternative art scene, see wsj.com/travel.



SELF REFLECTION Museum of Selfies, a new pop-up exhibit in Glendale.

ORIANA KOREN FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

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DESIGN & DECORATING

HOUSE TOUR

Tougher Than It Looks

A two-bedroom New York apartment needed to be chic enough for entertaining and hard-wearing enough for a young family

BY HEIDI MITCHELL

ITHINK WE'VE LOST our way a little as a society, building bigger and bigger homes," said New York interior designer Gideon Mendelson, who frequently works on 10,000-square-foot houses "where it's tough to make use of all that space for just the four residents." When confronted with a 2,000-square-foot apartment on Manhattan's West End Avenue (600 square feet smaller than the average newly constructed American house), he exercised his creative muscles in another way. For his clients, a couple and their 7-year-old son, he strove to salvage every possible square inch of the apartment. "Designing for the city is a lesson in reality," he said.

'Designing for the city is a lesson in reality,' said the designer of salvaging every inch of the apartment.

The design brief continued beyond maximizing square footage. "We wanted to be able to entertain but also live without worrying the apartment was too precious to stand up to real use," said the husband.

Coaxing spaces to do double duty—a hallway became a library; an awkward kitchen cutout a home office—bestowed upon the family more discrete areas than they had imagined the floor plan could yield. Many linear feet of hidden cabinetry cleared the floors of clutter. Adhering mostly to one color established a comely continuity that helped the two-bedroom apartment seem larger.

Deceptively luxe fabrics intended for outside use as well as subtly patterned dirt-disguising rugs granted the practicality a young boy requires without sacrificing the style guests appreciate. Custom furnishings built as much for performance as polish, plus a few glam expressions like a statement coffee table and large-scale artwork, made the space suitable for both sophisticated soirees and a young clan living its untidy everyday life.



Able Table

The owners wanted an eat-in kitchen that could host family meals and act as a space where their son "could play and draw and do crafts," said the husband. The breakfast nook doesn't sacrifice style at the expense of endurance, however—no dirt-masking patterns or diner-style vinyl appear here. Easily wiped Holland & Sherry faux leather upholsters the seat cushions, Eames molded-plastic classic chairs defy stains and the Eero Saarinen-style table base with custom Caesarstone top "is nearly indestructible," said Mr. Mendelson. The pendant, from Restoration Hardware, is intentionally midmarket "because you don't want slime on a vintage Italian piece," said the designer, a family man who speaks from experience. A photograph, "Yuanmingyuan Lu, 2008," by Canadian photographer Greg Girard, reinforces the home's color scheme with its saturated blues and greens.



Blue Crush

Throughout a New York City apartment, various shades of blue act as a visual anchor. "Having a cohesive palette helps make an apartment feel like one connected design and enhances the sense of spaciousness," said the home's interior designer, Gideon Mendelson. In the living room, Farrow & Ball's Skylight paint echoes the expansive sky and river vistas the large windows afford. "Many apartments work with the colors of nearby buildings, but the sky was a big element here," the designer said. The new couch, cloaked in a distressed Donghia wool, appears well-worn. "I like that juxtaposition of the coffee table by Lebanese designer Nada Debs with a sofa that looks aged and hides wear and tear," said the decorator. The hard-wearing wool rug reads warm white, but it is patterned with similarly toned ivory, gray and camel. "It's very forgiving of stains and spills," said Mr. Mendelson.

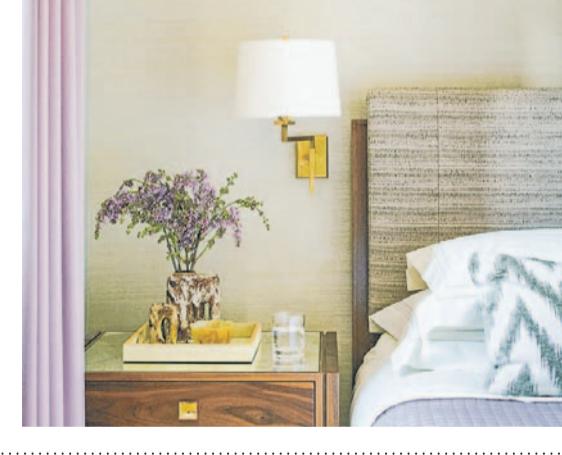


Book Passage

The only access to the master and child's bedrooms is through a hallway. "So why not have an experience as you pass through spaces?" Mr. Mendelson said. His clients agreed, and they transformed that transitional space into a vestibule library made dramatic with Benjamin Moore's Van Deusen Blu from floor to ceiling. Bonus: the spines of the 200-plus books pop against the glamorous high-gloss paint. On the ceiling, Jenna Lewis's marbleized wallpaper alludes to the inside of book covers, and a vintage lighting fixture from Blackman Cruz emits a moody glow. "Gideon took that space and made it into a jewel box," said the owner. Similarly, an immovable gas meter meant a small crook of the kitchen (not shown) couldn't be incorporated into the room's main space. Mr. Mendelson's solution: Hide the meter in hanging wood-and-glass cabinets and install a minimalist office in the otherwise-dead shape. "In these pass-through spaces, I try to take some risks," he said.

Soft Shuffle

"The forms here in the master bedroom are pretty masculine, and the entire home is relatively handsome, so I chose a color analogous to blue to create a softer moment here," said Mr. Mendelson, referring to the color violet, which falls alongside blue on the color wheel (as opposed to across the wheel, where complementary colors are found). Holland & Sherry curtains, a Casa del Bianco embroidered duvet cover and Rogers & Goffigon grass cloth that wraps the headboard further cushion the space with texture. Custom walnut nightstands are inlaid with antique mirrors, making them impervious to water stains while also reflecting light from the Vaughan brass sconces above. "Light bouncing around a room adds visual interests and depth," Mr. Mendelson said.



Ship Shape

Mr. Mendelson built the son's bedroom like a yacht interior. He pushed a daybed with a pullout trundle against the wall, then straddled it with custom-built shelving to maximize the play area on the floor. Sconces—rather than lamps—by Schoolhouse Electric leave more floor and surface space as well. Azure Duralee fabric clads the wall, headboard and footboard of the daybed. "It's soft on a 7-year-old's head. Plus, when he's older, he can rotate a queen-sized bed and the fabric and millwork will act as a headboard," the designer noted. A stripe of Benjamin Moore Wasabi paint (green is blue's other analogous color) adds a bit of whimsy, as do pony-sided P'Kolino chairs.



ERIC PIASECK/OTTO

GEAR & GADGETS

**A TRUNK FOR JUNK**

Even with its roomy interior, including 65 cubic feet of max cargo space, the bulky BMW 640xi GT can go 0-60 in 5.1 seconds.

BMW GROUP

RUMBLE SEAT DAN NEIL



2018 BMW 640xi GT: Real Cars Have Curves

SKINNY PEOPLE must be stopped. What with their clingy jeans, single chins and sensible, mostly plant-based diets. Who the hell do they think they are?

For too long, skinny people—I'm not saying bony, but others might—have skewed the ergonomic models carmakers design around, typically representing the 90th percentile of human form. That is so elitist.

BMW rights this wrong with the 2018 640xi Gran Turismo (turismo is Italian for "waistband"). This long-distance touring coupe, formerly belonging to the 5 Series family, has been given new nomenclature in keeping with BMW's policy of making things very confusing. The company describes the design as combining the "comfort

The BMW 640xi GT puts me in mind of the readers who are desperate to find a roomy, more comfortable vehicle.

of the luxury sedan with the aesthetics of a sporty coupe." The first assertion is totally accurate while the second is the stuff of mushroom hallucinations.

In the flesh, the 640xi GT is fleshy, thick in the middle, a motorized muffin top. But that is only what it looks like on the outside, to the cynical and chronically underfed. On the inside, it feels wonderful, spacious and roomy as a caftan. Based on the same wheelbase and component set as the 7 Series executive saloon, the 640xi GT has NBA-caliber front legroom (41.4 inches) and a lofty 38.5 inches of head room in the rear, even with the sloping roofline and panoramic sun-

roof. Behind the rear seatbacks is a proper 31 cubic feet of cargo space, which expands to 65 cubes with rear seatback folded.

But the prime metric is seating height, or eye level. The driver in the BMW 640xi Gran Turismo would have about a 5.3-inch height advantage over the driver of a 6 Series Gran Coupe. Take that, you poofy-lipped stick figure.

The entire weirdness of the GT's form—the visual weight of the bodywork over the wheel arches, for example—is the product of the anamorphic stretching of the coupe form in the vertical.

The 640xi GT (\$84,010 as tested) puts me in mind of all the readers who've written to me desperate for a roomy, comfortable vehicle without the high step-up of an SUV or truck. Some of these people confide to being overweight but some are just enormous humans who have suffered a lifetime of squashing themselves into tiny spaces. The 640xi GT's broad, shallowly bolstered, thickly cushioned bucket seats make it a veritable Temple of Butt. I could move the driver's seat back until the steering wheel was out of reach. There is a full five feet of shoulder room across the front cabin. Two defensive linemen in full pads could take this car on a date.

Under the voluminous bodywork the 640xi GT is a fully credentialed BMW, with a silky smooth, urgent and eager 3.0-liter twin-turbo inline six channeling 335 hp and 332 pound-feet of torque (1,380-5,200 rpm) through an eight-speed automatic and standard all-wheel drive. To accommodate its duties as long-distance tourer, the GT uses load-leveling air springs in the rear multi-link suspension.

The propulsion does a pretty amazing job moving the 4,409-

pound GT, empowering initial acceleration of 5.1 seconds and an electronically limited speed of 155 mph. The powertrain refinement and isolation matches the best in BMW's fleet.

And considering the height above waterline, this ship is quite sailable too, with body roll motions while cornering well con-

tained, if not entirely conquered. BMW's usual array of drive modes—Eco Pro, Comfort and Sport—are present and accounted for; but there is no doubt this car does Comfort better than Sport.

BMW's interior design remains excellent; the dignified restraint of line, the rich materiality, the detailed finishes, from the lower dash

to the suede-like roofliner. Our 640xi Gran Turismo showed off BMW's latest navigation system, with a 10.2-inch touchscreen display and with bright, sophisticated 3-D graphics, behind which is a 200 GB hard drive and over-the-air updates.

And oh so spacious. Never mind the 1%. Here's a car for the 99th percentile.

2018 BMW 740XE // WHEN IS A PLUG-IN HYBRID NOT A PHEV? WHEN IT'S IN CHINA

THERE WAS A TIME about a decade ago when Western carmakers thought the China market was going to be easy: lower costs of labor, higher profits for luxury brands and lower costs of regulatory compliance.

Surprise! Plagued by deadly air pollution and dangerously dependent on foreign oil, China has made vehicle electrification a strategic national priority. In September China's Ministry of Industrial and Information Technology announced new rules for vehicle emissions that make California's clean-air mandates look positively laissez-faire.

For example: The BMW 740xe iPerformance—with a scant 13 miles of all-EV range—would no longer qualify as a plug-in electric vehicle (PHEV) in China. The new rules set a minimum of 31 miles of EV range. This standard effectively nullifies a generation of PHEVs that Western premium and luxury carmakers were hoping would ease their regulatory burden in China. These include Volvo's 90 series' T8 plug-ins (17-21 miles EV range) and Mercedes-Benz C350e PHEV (8 miles).

On its own, this pluggable version of BMW's lux-y, leathery flagship—powered by a twin-turbo 2.0-liter 255-hp four-cylinder and an electric motor baked into the 8-speed transmission (system net 332 hp)—represents a respectable step toward efficiency, with 30% lower fuel consumption, overall,

POWER PLAY With 13 miles of all-EV range the BMW 740xe iPerformance doesn't stack up to requirements being drawn up overseas.

BMW says. But that efficiency is won at the cost of drivability and on-demand power. The car's initial throttle response, even in Sport mode, is disconcertingly soft. My wife called me in a fury after getting honked at pulling into traffic. I asked if she had it in Sport mode. "It's a \$90,000 car," she replied. "I shouldn't have to hit any buttons to make it go." Touche.

BMW claims a 0-60 mph time of 5.1 seconds ahead of a top speed of 155 mph. But first it needs to giddyup.

Hung over the rear prop shaft like a pair of saddle bags is a lithium battery

pack with an effective capacity of 6.5 kWh (nominal 9.2 kWh) providing an official 13 miles of EV range; in our household's daily driving that number seemed closer to 9.

Like China's government, the U.S. federal government provides tax credits for the purchase of PHEVs. Buyers of the 740xe are eligible for a whopping \$4,668 tax credit. And, like China, the U.S. needs to upwardly revise and modernize the standards for those incentives. Giving tax credits to technically out-of-date PHEVs only rewards automakers' incrementalism.

LEGO MY VACUUM

The V10's digital motor provides 20% more suction than bigger, heavier Dyson models. But a weak battery may limit its use.



TIME TO CUT THE CORD?

The Dyson V10 aims to be the end of plug-in vacuums. We put it to the test

AS A MAN entering middle age there aren't many firsts for me to look forward to. I can, however, pinpoint one late-arriving surprise: This week was the first time I have ever been excited to vacuum my home.

The milestone came with the arrival of the Dyson Cyclone V10 Absolute. You've likely seen its commercials: Stylish parents in a stylish home pass the vacuum back and forth cleaning up after messy children—like it's a toy both are eager to play with.

If you're still hefting around an old fashioned tank-sized vacuum, this light, cordless machine (5.9 pounds) will indeed seem like a joyous epiphany, something like the first time you got an iPod and realized you didn't need to lug binders of CDs around anymore. But as for Dyson's claims that it's "the only vacuum you'll need!" that may be a bridge too far at this stage of the cordless revolution.

The V10's design in particular turns what is usually a slog into something like play. The sci-fi minded user might feel like a novice Jedi wielding a lightsaber, uncertain of its power, not exactly sure where to point it. The gentle swoosh of emptying the dust chamber (0.2 gallons) is satisfying, although its trigger-activated suction can grow ergonomically

tiresome. But you probably won't have to worry about your wrist cramping. The battery will die before too long.

Unlike previous versions of the Cyclone, which had just two settings and an only slightly shorter battery life, the V10 can toggle between low, medium and max suction (powerful enough to pick up coins, paper clips, buttons and the rest of the junk drawer smorgasbord I dumped around the apartment), the efficacy of each setting depending on how serious a mess you've made.

At max power and with the torque-drive cleaner head attached, the charge will last 10 minutes at best—a far cry from the "up to 60 minutes" Dyson stamped on the box, which applies only to the lowest setting with the small crevice attachment in play.

That's plenty for those using it in smaller apartments, or in the car (it easily transforms into a hand-held), or for my wife, who liked it for impromptu spot cleans so much that I may be demoted from vacuum duty.

But unless you're in the habit of cleaning a room at a time, and waiting three hours between charges, the idea that this will replace regular vacuums is the realm of speculative fiction. (From \$699, dyson.com) —Luke O'Neil