

The Liberal Crackup



REVIEW

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What's News

World-Wide

Trump warned that U.S. military resources were in place, "locked and loaded," should North Korea "act unwisely," as foreign leaders called on Washington and Pyongyang to end a cycle of threats. **A1**

◆ Trump said that military action was possible in Venezuela, though he provided few details. **A8**

◆ Venezuela's fired attorney general is continuing her corruption probes, even as she tries to keep a step ahead of the secret police. **A8**

◆ Kenyatta faces a struggle to keep Kenya's economy ticking, cut debt and unite the nation after winning a second term as president. **A8**

◆ China's internet regulator is probing whether some of the country's biggest social-media platforms violated a new cybersecurity law. **B4**

◆ Hackers matching the profile of a pro-Kremlin group took at least partial control of wireless networks at several hotels in Europe last month. **A7**

◆ Sixteen countries in Europe, as well as Hong Kong, have received eggs contaminated with banned insecticide fipronil, the EU said. **A7**

Business & Finance

◆ A legal feud between Uber's co-founder and one of its biggest investors spiraled into a broader battle among shareholders. **A1**

◆ The brokerage business fiercely fought the new retirement advice rule, but it has been a gift for Wall Street so far. **B1**

◆ Worries about fundamental changes faced by the movie-theater industry have intensified amid a bruising summer at the box office. **A1**

◆ The breach of HBO's systems is developing into a prolonged crisis, with the daily threat of leaks of sensitive information. **B1**

◆ Facebook covertly launched a mobile app in China, a shift from its public campaign to woo Beijing officials who have blocked the social network. **B3**

◆ U.S. inflation was subdued in July, perpetuating a soft trend that is puzzling Fed officials. **A2**

◆ U.S. stocks rose Friday but still notched their biggest weekly loss in months. The Dow gained 14.31 points. **B10**

◆ J.C. Penney posted a wider quarterly loss, as liquidation sales weighed on the retailer's results. **B3**

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Let Calm and
Cool Trump
'Fire and Fury'

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Trump Warns of 'Big, Big Trouble'



A visitor took photos at a display of mock missiles on Friday at the War Memorial of Korea museum in Seoul, amid tensions in the region.

President Donald Trump warned Friday that U.S. military resources were in place, "locked and loaded," should North Korea "act unwisely," as foreign leaders called on Washington and Pyongyang to end a cycle of rhetorical threats raising the specter of nuclear war. Mr. Trump made the com-

By Paul Sonne and Ben Kesling in Washington and Louise Radnofsky in Bedminster, N.J.

ments in a tweet early Friday from a working vacation at his golf course in New Jersey. He later told reporters the U.S. is looking carefully at military options and said North Korea would face "big, big trouble" if it attacked the U.S. territory of Guam, which Kim Jong Un's regime has threatened.

"I hope that they are going to fully understand the gravity of what I said," Mr. Trump said. "And what I said is what I mean."

Mr. Trump said he planned Please see TRUMP page A6

◆ Military option is possible for Venezuela, Trump says..... A8

Uber Shareholders Battle Over Former CEO

BY GREG BENSINGER
AND DOUGLAS MACMILLAN

A legal feud between Uber Technologies Inc.'s co-founder and one of its biggest investors spiraled on Friday into a broader battle among shareholders that threatens to throw the world's most highly valued startup into

further turmoil.

A day after Benchmark Capital filed a lawsuit to try to force former Uber Chief Executive Travis Kalanick off the board, another group of Uber shareholders is pushing back with a letter calling for Benchmark to relinquish its board seat and divest its shares in the ride-hailing company.

The letter to Benchmark was signed by three investors, Sherpa Capital's Shervin Pishevar, Yucaipa Cos.' Ron Burkle and Adam Leber of the Maverick music management firm.

According to the letter, a copy of which The Wall Street Journal reviewed, the shareholders acknowledged Benchmark's concerns about Uber's

recent woes but called the tactics Benchmark has used to address them "ethically dubious" and "value-destructive."

The series of events has shaken a company that was already reeling from the ouster of Mr. Kalanick and a series of other executive departures that have left Uber simultaneously seeking a new CEO, heads of fi-

nance, marketing and operations, and a new chairman.

Benchmark on Thursday filed suit against Mr. Kalanick, alleging fraud. The suit claims he knew about misbehavior at the company, including sexual-harassment allegations at Uber, among other things, when he persuaded Benchmark

Please see UBER page A2

THE DANGERS OF GIVING BIRTH IN RURAL U.S.

Risk of fatality is higher than in cities, a switch; the fight for Whitney Brown

BY BETSY MCKAY
AND PAUL OVERBERG

MCMINNVILLE, Tenn.—Whitney Brown was in labor with her first baby when suddenly she couldn't breathe.

Convulsions shook her body. Ms. Brown's blood pressure and oxygen levels dropped, and the baby's heart rate plunged. Nurses at Saint Thomas River Park Hospital

called obstetrician Dawnmarie Riley, who minutes later burst into the operating room in such a rush her hospital scrubs were inside out.

Dr. Riley delivered the baby girl in an emergency caesarean section, and Ms. Brown was taken to intensive care. Doctors at River Park, the only hospital in a central Tennessee county of 40,000 people,

didn't know what had caused Ms. Brown's seizure. But they knew one thing: The 28-year-

old woman needed more than they could provide.

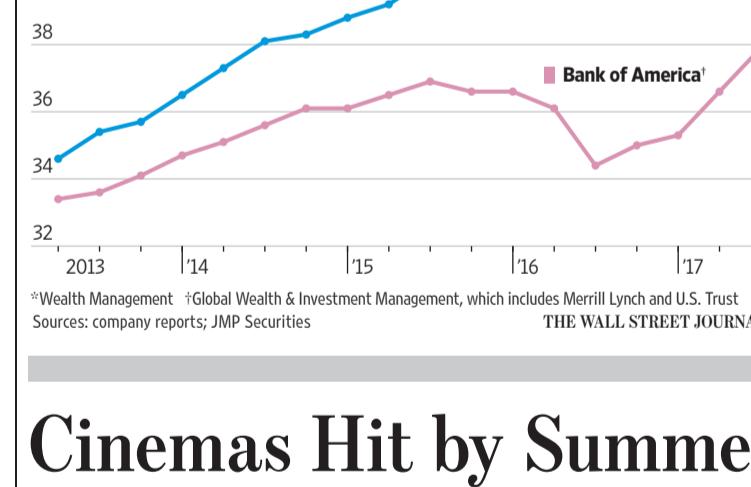
What followed was a race to save Ms. Brown, a high-risk medical challenge that would involve frantic requests for transportation, an hour-and-a-half ambulance ride through mountains and the rain, and last-minute medical interventions as she tore through the hospital's blood supplies.

Since the start of the century, it has become more dangerous to have a baby in rural America. Pregnancy-related complications are rising across the U.S., and many require specialized care. For some women, the time and distance from hospitals with the resources and specialists to handle an obstetric emergency can be fatal.

The rate at which women died of pregnancy-related complications was 64% higher

Please see BABY page A10

Fee-based assets as a percentage of total wealth-management assets



*Wealth Management †Global Wealth & Investment Management, which includes Merrill Lynch and U.S. Trust

Sources: company reports; JMP Securities

Advice Rule Is A Boon For Street

A new rule requiring brokers to act in the best interests of retirement savers is leading financial firms to accelerate efforts to push customers toward accounts that charge an annual fee on their assets, rather than commissions—a move that is proving lucrative for the industry. **B1**

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Cinemas Hit by Summer Duds

BY ERICH SCHWARTZEL

LOS ANGELES—Movie-theater chains are eager to roll the credits on a bruising summer, but the season's disappointing box-office receipts have intensified worries about the fundamental challenges facing the industry.

A steady stream of lackluster major releases, from the fifth installment of "Pirates of the Caribbean" in late May to "The Dark Tower" last weekend, has

depressed moviegoing in the U.S. and Canada, where admissions are down about 5% so far this year compared with the same period in 2016, according to Nielsen. Revenues are down 2.9%, with slightly higher ticket prices making up for some of the attendance drop.

The summer 2017 season has been defined by big-budget movies that failed to live up to their massive marketing campaigns, from "Transformers: The Last Knight" to "War

for the Planet of the Apes" and "The Mummy." "King Arthur: Legend of the Sword," which had a production budget of nearly \$175 million, grossed \$39 million.

Movie-theater executives had hoped that attendance this summer would be as buoyant as in recent years, but their hopes were dashed by Please see MOVIES page A4

◆ HBO hack shows Hollywood's persistent vulnerability..... B1

Forever Young: Tech Startups, Like Hollywood Celebrities, Fudge Their Ages

To look like overnight successes, new companies are playing around with their origin stories

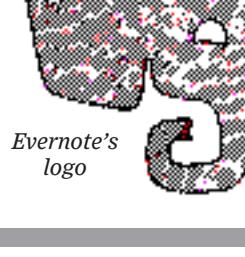
BY PATIENCE HAGGIN

Hollywood celebrities have been known to deduct a few numbers when declaring their ages. Turns out Silicon Valley startups do the same thing.

In a business where everyone is searching for the next big disruptive concept, old age is rarely considered an asset. As such, some companies make

their stated dates of founding subject to change.

Chris O'Neill, chief executive of Evernote Corp., uses June 24, 2008—the day the company's note-taking iPhone app launched—as the company's cornerstone date. But Evernote's roots go back further: Its founder wrote the first lines of code in 2000 and then formed the company in 2002. It re-



Evernote's logo

leased its first product—a Windows PC application that it now describes as a prototype of its iPhone app—in 2004.

"There are a lot of important dates in a company's history," Mr. O'Neill said. "Our point of view is, 'Let's pick the most important date.'"

Evernote, which has had three chief executives, has at various times pointed to 2002,

2005 or 2007 as its founding year.

Investors say startups often reach for the youngest age possible to make it seem like they found success quickly. To justify a chosen date, some executives wax philosophical about what constitutes "founding."

"I think there's a lot of expectations on startups to show Please see DATE page A8

U.S. NEWS

THE NUMBERS | By Jo Craven McGinty

How Do You Fix School Bus Routes? Call MIT



A trio of MIT researchers recently tackled a tricky vehicle-routing problem when they set out to improve the efficiency of the Boston Public Schools bus system.

Last year, more than 30,000 students rode 650 buses to 230 schools at a cost of \$120 million.

In hopes of spending less this year, the school system offered \$15,000 in prize money in a contest that challenged competitors to reduce the number of buses.

The winners—Dimitris Bertsimas, co-director of MIT's Operations Research Center and doctoral students Arthur Delarue and Sébastien Martin—devised an algorithm that drops as many as 75 bus routes.

The school system says the plan, which will eliminate some bus-driver jobs, could save up to \$5 million, 20,000 pounds of carbon emissions a day, and 1 million bus miles each year.

The computerized algorithm comes up with a solution in about 30 minutes and replaces a manual system that in the past has taken transportation staff several

weeks to complete.

"They have been doing it manually many years," Dr. Bertsimas said. "Our whole running time is in minutes. If things change, we can re-optimize."

The task of plotting school-bus routes resembles the classic math exercise known as the Traveling Salesman Problem, where the goal is to find the shortest path through a series of cities, visiting each only once, before returning home.

Intuitively, traveling to the closest destination first and then the next closest after that until the tour ends would seem to guarantee the most efficient route.

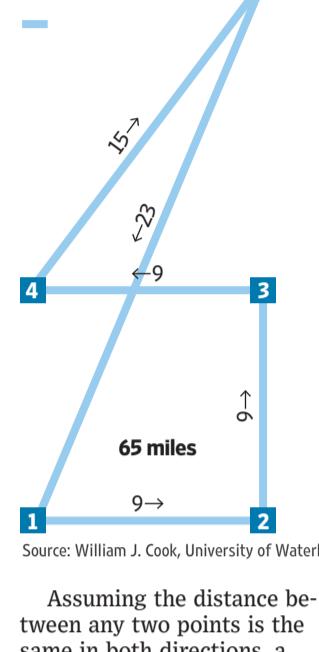
But in practice, the nearest-neighbor solution rarely produces the shortest route. In one 42-city example that starts in Phoenix, following the nearest-neighbor approach leads to the Pacific Northwest, but other locations remain on the East Coast, forcing the "salesman" to travel 45% farther than the most efficient route.

The trick, then, is to figure out the best overall path. Sifting through the number of options, which can be astronomical, is daunting.

Road Test

Route planners often grapple with some form of the Traveling Salesman Problem where the solution is the shortest route that passes through each city once before returning home. Traveling to the nearest neighbor seems logical, but usually isn't optimal.

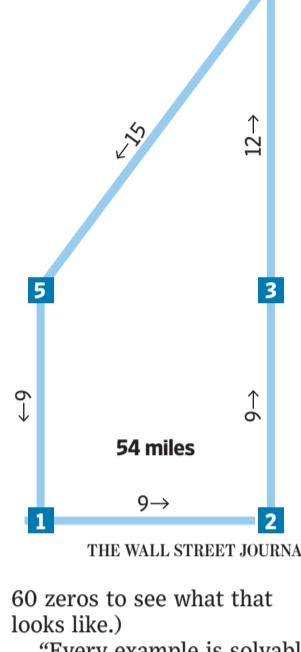
Nearest neighbor tour



Assuming the distance between any two points is the same in both directions, a five-city tour has a dozen possible routes.

A 10-city tour has 181,440 possible routes. And a 50-city tour has more than 304 novemdecillion options. (Add

Optimal tour



60 zeros to see what that looks like.)

"Every example is solvable but not in a practical amount of time," said William J. Cook, a mathematician at the University of Waterloo and author of "In Pursuit of the Traveling Salesman: Mathe-

matics at the Limits of Computation."

One of the largest routes Dr. Cook has optimized stopped at 49,603 historic sites in the U.S. "It took 178.9 computing years to solve, running on a 310-processor computing cluster from March through November 2016," he said.

Algorithms help speed up the work. An iPhone app Dr. Cook helped develop can calculate the optimal route for a 50-city tour in seconds.

But the Boston Public Schools conundrum was more complex than the basic Traveling Salesman Problem.

The MIT researchers had to optimize multiple routes that accounted for traffic, different-size buses, students with special needs such as wheelchair access, and staggered school days that start at 7:30 a.m., 8:30 a.m. or 9:30 a.m.

They first paired clusters of students with bus stops. Then, using Google Maps travel times to account for traffic volume, they connected the bus stops into six to eight efficient route solutions for each school.

"Next, we combined one solution from one school to another school and to another school to optimize the

overall system," Dr. Bertsimas said.

Individual students may be on a bus for more or less time than last year, but in keeping with school-system rules, no bus trip should last more than one hour, Mr. Delarue said.

Whether the plan will work as predicted remains to be seen. A previous effort to automate the system failed in 2011 when buses following routes created with software ran perpetually late.

To avert similar problems this year, the school system's transportation staff vetted the MIT routes, making tweaks as needed.

"We wanted to make sure we were not picking up students on small streets with big buses," said John Hanlon, chief of operations for Boston Public Schools, noting one adjustment his staff has made. "That's not something the algorithm would have known to do."

Drivers will try out the routes the week before school starts. But the real test will occur on Sept. 7—the first day of school—when everyone will find out how efficiently the wheels on the buses go round and round.

Sniffing Around a New York Art Show



BEYOND POKER-PLAYING POOCHEES: People and canines attended America's first art show for dogs, called "Dogumenta," in New York on Friday. Organizers staggered the arrival times of the dogs to keep things orderly.

UBER

Continued from Page One
mark and other shareholders to allow him to add three board seats now under his control.

The venture firm, which owns about 13% of Uber, is seeking to force Mr. Kalanick off the board, and to have those three seats returned to board control. Mr. Kalanick's spokesman said in a statement Thursday that the lawsuit is without merit and "riddled with lies."

It is virtually unprecedented in Silicon Valley for a venture-capital firm to sue a founder at a startup of Uber's magnitude because it can hurt the investor's reputation, lawyers say. "What founders wants to take money from an investor who sues entrepreneurs?" said Charley Moore, founder and CEO of online legal service RocketLawyer.com. "VCs want to show that they are supportive of entrepreneurs."

In Friday's letter, the investors, whose holdings in Uber are undisclosed, said they believed Benchmark's lawsuit could cost the company public goodwill, interfere with fund-raising and impede the CEO search. "We ask you to please consider the lives of these employees and allow them to continue to grow the company in peace and make it thrive," the letter said. "These actions do the opposite."

The letter calls for Benchmark partner Matt Cohler to step down from the board and

for Benchmark to sell at least 75% of its stake to other investors. The investors say other shareholders will join the letter in the coming days.

In a statement on Friday, Uber's board said it was disappointed that Benchmark was suing. "The Board has urged both parties to resolve the matter cooperatively and quickly, and the Board is taking steps to facilitate that process," according to the statement, which was signed by six of eight board members, not including Mr. Kalanick or Mr. Cohler. "Our priority remains to select Uber's new CEO as quickly as possible. We are fortunate to have several outstanding candidates."

Representatives for Benchmark and Mr. Kalanick didn't respond to requests for comment on the letter, which was reported Friday afternoon by Axios.

Benchmark has been at the center of much of the drama surrounding Uber this year. In June, it dispatched two partners to meet Mr. Kalanick at a Chicago hotel with a letter signed by other shareholders demanding his resignation. After Mr. Kalanick stepped down, Benchmark partner Bill Gurley resigned as a director to be replaced by his colleague, Mr. Cohler.

Benchmark also has been negotiating for months a potential deal with tech investor SoftBank Group Corp. to sell part of its stake at a discount to Uber's last valuation of nearly \$70 billion, according to people familiar with the matter.

Some shareholders say they resent that Benchmark has be-

come such an activist because the firm is set to reap a once-in-a-lifetime reward. According to the shareholder letter on Friday, Benchmark's investment of \$27 million into Uber is worth \$8.4 billion at the latest valuation.

The investor rancor at Uber is a distraction as the board seeks to fill the CEO seat left by Mr. Kalanick. It has narrowed the list to three, including former General Electric Co. CEO Jeff Immelt, according to people familiar with the matter. Messrs. Kalanick and Cohler are both on the five-member executive search committee.

On Thursday, Uber's first employee, Ryan Graves, said he would step aside next month from his daily work as senior vice president of operations, though he will retain

his board seat.

Uber's troubles extend to the courtroom, where it is grappling with a continuing lawsuit by Google parent Alphabet Inc. over allegedly stolen trade secrets. And the company is still dealing with the fallout from a months-long probe into its culture after a former software engineer alleged rampant sexism and sexual harassment during her time there.

Meanwhile, the San Francisco company has been trying to shore up its finances after it lost more than \$3 billion last year. This week, the Journal reported

Uber would cease its U.S. sub-prime auto-leasing operation because it uncovered losses per vehicle were 18 times what was previously thought.

Hotel room rates are notoriously volatile and, consequently, we would normally expect July's fall to be reversed in August," said Paul

his board seat.

Analysts say this could be an anomaly, and STR Inc. figures on hotel rates in the U.S. illustrate growth in the average price per room of more than 2% in the first half of 2017 from the year-earlier period.

Five months of 0.1% growth

Low Inflation Defies A Growing Economy

BY SARAH CHANEY

WASHINGTON—U.S. inflation was subdued in July, held down in part by weakness in hotel rates, which perpetuates a soft trend that is puzzling Federal Reserve officials who expected an improving economy to be pushing consumer prices up at a faster rate.

The consumer-price index, which measures what Americans pay for everything from ice cream to doctor visits, increased 0.1% in July from the prior month, the Labor Department said Friday. Excluding the often-volatile categories of food and energy, so-called core prices also rose 0.1%. From a year earlier, overall consumer prices climbed 1.7%, as did core prices, below the Fed's 2% goal for inflation.

Five months of 0.1% growth or lower in core prices marks a "remarkable run in the context of an economy that is clocking above-trend growth and a labor market that has moved well into tight territory," said Stephen Stanley, chief economist at Amherst Pierpont.

The cost to consumers of lodging away from home, which includes hotels and housing at schools, fell 4.2% in July from a month earlier, the biggest one-month decline since records began in 1997. Over the past year, these prices have declined 2.4%.

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U.S. NEWS

Colleges Struggle To Prevent No-Shows

BY DOUGLAS BELKIN

Giovanni Negron-Garcia said he literally jumped for joy when he learned he had a \$7,000 academic scholarship to Kutztown University of Pennsylvania.

But the 18-year-old from Reading, Pa., came back to earth when he found out he would still have to shell out nearly \$10,000 a year for fees, room, board and books.

"I'm thinking to myself 'No way, no way can I do this,'" said Mr. Negron-Garcia, who would be the first member of his family to attend college. He found himself considering working alongside his mother at a battery factory instead.

At some schools, as many as 40% of students put down a deposit in spring and fail to show up for classes in fall, says Lindsay Page, a professor at the University of Pittsburgh School of Education who has studied the issue. Known as summer melt, the phenomenon costs individual colleges and universities hundreds of thousands of dollars in lost annual revenue.

Now, as schools compete for a declining number of available high-school seniors, they are targeting summer melt with new focus and tactics. Their playbook: Stay in touch with students over the summer to keep them excited about school and help with problems that crop up before they get discouraged and decide not to go.

At the State University of New York, Oneonta, 15 faculty members make calls to incoming freshmen to work through anxieties and talk through aca-

40%

Portion of accepted students at some schools who are no-shows

demic schedules.

And at American International College in Springfield, Mass., admissions staff members drive to some students' homes to help with paperwork or just reinforce the message that they have made the right choice. "It's gotten a tremendous response," said Jon Scully, AIC's director of undergraduate admissions. It is part of a larger campaign that has driven summer melt down to 11% of the freshman class today compared with 18% four years ago, he said.

Technology helps fight melt. Automatic text messaging systems, some using artificial intelligence, nudge students with reminders to stay on track over the summer. Companies like Signal Vine and Admit Hub send a steady stream of messages asking students if they have hit a recent deadline or are having problems.

The messages address relatively small problems that students may perceive as insurmountable obstacles. "If they don't have access to someone who can help solve that problem, they might give up because they are too embarrassed to ask what they think is a dumb question," said Brian Kathman, chief executive of Signal Vine.

Scott Burke, assistant vice president for undergraduate admissions at Georgia State University, said a chat bot developed by Admit Hub, called Pounce, helped drive the school's melt rate down to 14% last year from 18% in 2015. "Small bits of information at the right time can make a big difference," he said.

Mr. Negron-Garcia's hurdle was financial. Warren Hilton, vice president for enrollment management at Kutztown, directed Mr. Negron-Garcia to nearly \$4,500 in additional scholarship funds. Mr. Negron-Garcia will be attending and hopes to major in communication studies. "We are willing to do whatever we can," Dr. Hilton said. Last year, the school lost about 100 of its 1,700-member freshmen class to summer melt—at a cost to the school or nearly \$1 million a year. "We know once they are here we can change their lives."



Leah Perry, center, and her husband, Scott Perry, fill sandbags as a precaution for the potential of more storms following heavy flooding, below, last weekend.

New Orleans Braces for More Rain

City scrambled to make repairs to a broken power turbine after flooding last weekend

BY CAMERON MCWHIRTER

Workers in New Orleans fixed a broken power turbine Friday that provides electricity for the city's troubled drainage system—ahead of the possibility of more rain this weekend.

Mayor Mitch Landrieu said the city was also ordering 26 additional generators "out of an abundance of caution" and urged calm, saying normal afternoon rains—like those expected in the coming days—shouldn't cause serious flooding in the city.

"Panic is not where we need to be right now," said Mr. Landrieu, a Democrat.

After rain of up to 9 inches caused heavy flooding on Aug. 5 and the failure this week of the aged power turbine, Louisiana Gov. John Bel Edwards on Thursday declared a state



of emergency within the city limits.

"We will do everything possible to work with Mayor Landrieu and city officials to respond effectively to any flooding that might occur and

to prevent any threat to our citizens and property," said the governor, also a Democrat.

Much of New Orleans sits just below sea level, and the city has long been plagued with periodic flooding. One of

the worst incidents was the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina in 2005, when surging water breached levees and flooded many parts of the city.

The storms on Aug. 5 caused severe flooding in

parts of the city, particularly in sections of East Bank. Though the East Bank includes the French Quarter as well as the main business district, the flooding mostly hit residential areas to the northeast, near the southeast shore of Lake Pontchartrain. Many residents had homes, shops and cars flooded.

New Orleans Sewerage & Water Board officials initially gave conflicting reports about how many pumps were operating during the storms, and at what capacity. Mr. Landrieu asked several board officials to resign. Angry residents criticized the city at a special council meeting this week.

On Wednesday, one of the city's turbines broke, leaving it with only one turbine and backup electricity from power company Entergy Corp. to pump water from East Bank areas in case of heavy rains. Other parts of the city weren't affected and the outage didn't affect drinking water.

"We have an old system that needs to be upgraded," the mayor said Friday.

Amazon Sparks Hiring Rift in East Palo Alto

BY YOREE KOH

EAST PALO ALTO, Calif.—This Silicon Valley city of 30,000 has largely been bypassed by the technology industry boom that surrounds it. East Palo Alto is now trying to catch up, but a rift over a city hiring ordinance is among the hurdles it faces as it tries to woo more jobs.

Amazon.com Inc. is planning to open a new 1,300-person corporate office here this fall, marking the first major tech implantation in the city. The new development, which will increase the number of jobs in the city by at least a third, could help revive a community that has struggled with crime and poverty—and is diverse in a way that has eluded its neighbors, such as Palo Alto and Menlo Park.

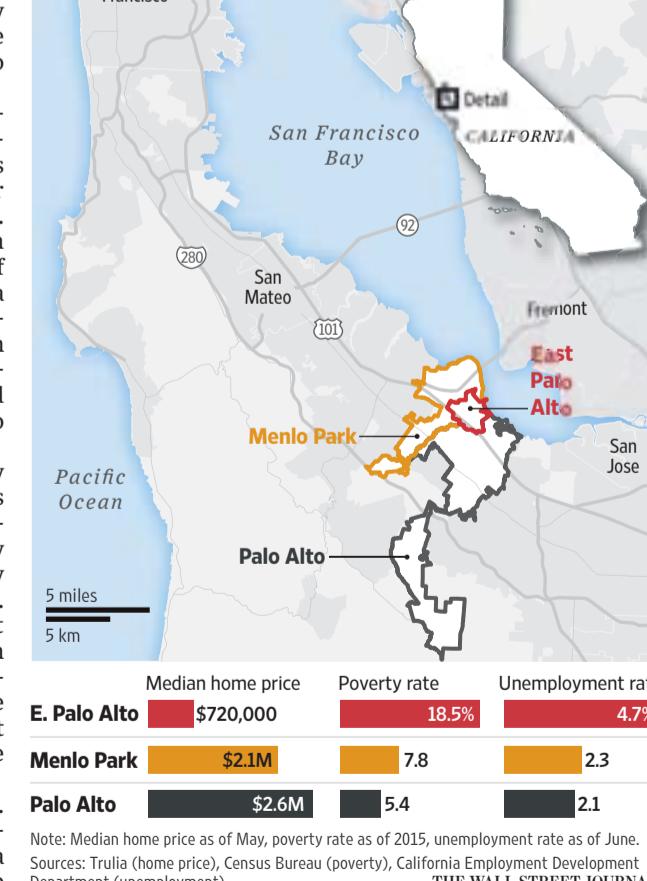
Locals see an opportunity for Amazon to broaden its workforce—a constant struggle for tech companies—by hiring from the city's largely Hispanic and black residents. The relationship, though, got off on the wrong foot when Amazon proposed a work-around of a local ordinance that asks companies to hire at least 30% of its workforce from the pool of residents.

"They don't want to hire us. That's the message that everyone's getting," said JT Faraji, a local artist and activist who has helped organize recent protests against Amazon's plan to bypass the hiring policy.

"We're excited to be creating jobs in East Palo Alto and are committed to investing in the local community," said an Amazon spokesman.

Amazon has said there aren't enough people in East Palo Alto with the required skills, which range from administrative to coding. Amazon and

East Palo Alto has not experienced the same economic fortune as its Silicon Valley neighbors.



the developer of its new building in East Palo Alto proposed carving out a 1,500-square-foot space for a job development center—located in the parking garage—with a one-person staff to help residents train for and find employment.

"We could have 392 jobs from Amazon but I don't know that we can fill them. Or we can have a center for the next

10 years" that can train residents and help them earn a living wage, said Marie McKenzie, the administrative service director for East Palo Alto who has been the administrator of the city's first-source hiring program since 2003.

East Palo Alto has had an ordinance since 2001 requiring companies to put in a "good-faith effort" to hire locally, a so-

called first-source hiring policy.

Amazon's new 214,000-square-foot location is expected to house its cloud-services unit, Amazon web services, and other teams when it opens in the fall. Before signing the lease in March, Amazon requested a modified version of the ordinance—substituting the job center for the local hiring requirement—according to city council documents. JobTrain, a nonprofit, will run the center, which has a \$1.2 million budget, the documents say.

At a community meeting in May, some of the roughly 50 attendees shook their heads as renderings of Amazon's gleaming four-story office building, complete with glass walkways, appeared on screen. The job-development center showed just enough room for a few tables and no windows. A recent photo of the construction site shows the planned space now has windows.

Community members said they would like Amazon to create a pipeline program that could help get locals on a technology career track. East Palo Alto doesn't penalize companies that don't follow the first-source ordinance, said Ruben Abrica, an East Palo Alto city council member, hoping instead that a good standing with the city by complying with the ordinance would be enough of an incentive.

Ultimately, redevelopment and more companies coming in would be good for the city, Mr. Abrica said. But Mr. Abrica said he plans to pressure Amazon to reach out to the community.

"Good faith," said Mr. Abrica, referring to the wording of the ordinance, "means we are honestly going to try to work on this issue."

City Tries to Keep Up With Neighbors

For years, East Palo Alto was overlooked in the tech building boom. Space to grow was plentiful in the major Silicon Valley neighborhoods such as Palo Alto and Menlo Park, but is now getting scarce.

East Palo Alto, where most of the 2,500 jobs are blue collar and in retail, is eager to ready more commercial space but has faced infrastructure obstacles like an insufficient water allocation, which has stalled development.

Just a few miles away, outside the city limits, are the headquarters of tech giants such as Google parent Alphabet Inc., Facebook Inc. and Tesla Inc. The median annual household income in East Palo Alto between 2011 and 2015 was \$52,012, compared with \$136,519 in Palo Alto, according to U.S. census data.

East Palo Alto and Palo Alto "represent the two sides of the American economy," said Ruben Abrica, an East Palo Alto city council member.

The city's first-source hiring policy has had uneven results. IKEA, Home Depot and McDonald's all have more than 30% of workers from East Palo Alto. But the Four Seasons hotel doesn't meet the minimum threshold because its "high-level of customer service" demands all staff speak proficient English, according to a city report from February. Four Seasons didn't respond to requests to comment.

—Yoree Koh

U.S. NEWS

Town Takes Trump in Stride

By ZOLAN KANNO-YOUNGS
AND KATE KING

BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP, N.J.—This usually quaint, rural community that is President Donald Trump's summer vacation home is enduring its very own political circus.

The roughly 8,200 residents are used to horses grazing in fields of tall grass, century-old schoolhouses and small planes from local flight schools. Most people know their neighbors, and the traffic on the main road that splits the township is manageable.

Since Mr. Trump began a 17-day working vacation at Trump National Golf Club here, however, protesters have flocked in, military jets fly overhead and some residents are shouting insults at each other. Some businesses are getting a Trump boost while others are facing a summer swoon.

Anne Brookes, owner of the home décor store Lamington Lifestyles, named for the township's main road, said business has slowed since Mr. Trump arrived.

"It's eerie," Ms. Brookes said this week, as a lone police car drove down the road.

Ms. Brookes said many of her customers think the road is closed for the entirety of Mr. Trump's stay, even though it is blocked off only when he enters and exits the club.

Meanwhile, she has had to kick pro- and anti-Trump protesters out of her parking lot. On Thursday, she spotted a man carrying a sign bearing Mr. Trump's torso and the words, "Make Commercial Fishing Great Again."

John Haran, 66 years old, drove from New Bedford, Mass., that day to walk 10 miles in Bedminster to advocate for fishermen back home. His presence prompted a Colo-



John Haran is one of many who have come to Bedminster, N.J., to send the president a message.

rado couple driving by Lamington Lifestyles to summarize Mr. Trump's effect on the community: "Total randomness," Lori Wilson, 54, said to her husband, Steve.

"I guess they're probably a little shocked to see someone asking for help for the fishing industry here in New Jersey," Mr. Haran said.

A spokeswoman for Mr. Trump didn't return requests to comment.

Judy Sullivan, the town clerk and administrator, said she spends more than an hour a day answering inquiries about the president.

"That ties up my time as well as my staff," she said.

The town, which has an annual budget of about \$11 million, expects to spend between \$30,000 and \$35,000 on police overtime during Mr. Trump's stay. The federal government will reimburse Bedminster for security costs, but not for costs such as Ms. Sullivan's additional administrative

work.

Steven Parker, Bedminster's Republican mayor, said Mr. Trump is one of several famous residents: magazine publisher Steve Forbes, former New Jersey Gov. Thomas Kean and Jets owner Woody Johnson also own properties in town. The town leans Republican, but only narrowly voted for Mr. Trump in the 2016 election, Mr. Parker said.

"I think most residents in town are flattered that the president of the United States loves our town as much as our residents love our town, political views aside," he said.

Not so for Jack McNamara, chairman of the New Jersey Aviation Association. The area is under a no-fly zone, meaning two airports within 10 miles are losing \$10,000 a weekend. The airports profit from flight schools and providing maintenance, Mr. McNamara said.

A military jet also zoomed overhead earlier this week,

rattling some residents.

Steve Desiderio, owner of Desiderio's Caterers, has a different take—he said Mr. Trump has brought a "positive vibe" to Bedminster. His eatery is experiencing a 20% increase in profits on days Mr. Trump is in town, he said.

Jim Girvan, 64, a retiree, said he also is pleased Mr. Trump is here, but for a much different reason. Mr. Girvan regularly protests in the center of town and has mounted dozens of anti-Trump signs on his front lawn. He hopes the president notices.

"Just after the election, they were all stolen," Mr. Girvan said of the signs, before he was cut off by someone driving by who shouted, "Loser!"

Many residents said they could understand why the president would want to go to Bedminster instead of Trump Tower in New York City.

—Louise Radnofsky contributed to this article.

WASHINGTON WIRE

PRESIDENT

New York Prepares For Trump Visit

President Donald Trump is expected to come home to Trump Tower for a few days starting Sunday, the first time since his inauguration, and New York City police are planning a slight security clampdown in the area around the skyscraper for the duration of his visit.

Mr. Trump first tweeted his plans Monday, saying he would go home to Manhattan for some meetings. He arrived at his private golf club in New Jersey on Aug. 4 for a 17-day "working vacation." The White House hasn't divulged specifics on his New York stay.

"We're ready," said Stephen Davis, a spokesman for the New York Police Department. "We're ready if he wants to show up tomorrow, or not at all."

Trump Tower poses a unique security challenge because portions of it are required, by law, to be open to the public as a result of a zoning deal Mr. Trump cut with the city when he built it.

Opponents of Mr. Trump's immigration policies are planning a protest near the tower Tuesday.

—Associated Press

FUNDRAISER

Cleveland Clinic Keeps Mar-a-Lago Event

A leading U.S. hospital has decided it won't move its annual fundraiser away from Donald Trump's Mar-a-Lago resort, despite pressure from health professionals and others over the GOP president's support for repealing the Affordable Care Act.

The Cleveland Clinic said donors and hospital executives in Ohio and Florida reviewed the request and decided against changing the venue.

Spokeswoman Eileen Sheil said the event raises between \$700,000 and \$1 million annually to expand programs and purchase equipment for the hospital's Florida facility. It has been held at Mar-a-Lago in Palm Beach, Fla., the last eight years, she said.

"For us, this is more about raising money to help our clinical programs and patient care," she said. "This is not a political statement."

A letter seeking relocation of the event has collected more than 1,100 signatures from doctors, nurses, medical students and others concerned about the nation's No. 2-ranked hospital patronizing Mr. Trump's business.

—Associated Press

Oval Office Snapshot



POWER VACUUM: Sean Spicer, who recently resigned as the White House press secretary, took a picture on Friday of the Oval Office, emptied of all furniture, carpeting and other décor as the White House undergoes a renovation.

MOVIES

Continued from Page One
the decline, which industry experts largely attribute to the movies' lack of appeal.

"The quarter was simply a bust," Adam Aron, chief executive at the world's largest theater chain, AMC Entertainment Holdings Inc., told investors on a conference call last week.

Revenue from international markets has become increasingly important for studios on their biggest titles, and some summer movies that disappointed in the U.S. made up lost ground in overseas territories. The country's main exhibitors are largely based here, so domestic box-office performance affects their stocks even when studios can compensate for stateside losses with overseas moviegoers.

The drop is magnifying investors' concerns about exhibitors' financial health ahead of anticipated cuts to the length of time movie theaters will maintain their exclusive grip on first-run films. Such actions by the studios to narrow

that window could make it even more difficult to get moviegoers—already plied with numerous streaming options and big-budget scripted shows on television—out of the house and likely would upset revenue and profit projections for the theater chains.

Studios have also moved major releases outside of the summer months, further weakening what had traditionally been prime moviegoing season.

If Walt Disney Co. had released its live-action "Beauty and the Beast" one month later than its March 17 debut, "we'd be looking at this [quarter] a whole lot differently," said Mark Zoradi, CEO at Cinemark Holdings Inc., the nation's third-largest exhibitor.

That movie's \$504 million domestic haul—along with hits "Logan" and "Get Out"—helped make this year's first quarter the highest-grossing January-to-March period in U.S. exhibition history. "The movement of one movie out of one quarter can make a dramatic difference," Mr. Zoradi said.

Last summer featured two movies that grossed more than \$400 million in the U.S. and

Canada: Disney's "Finding Dory" and "Captain America: Civil War." Only one title this summer—Warner Bros.' "Wonder Woman"—passed that mark.

This summer, shares of AMC, Cinemark and Regal Entertainment Group have steadily fallen, hit by numerous fizzles at the box office. On Aug. 2, AMC shares plunged 27%, the biggest one-day per-

centage drop on record, after the company said it would report a second-quarter loss and institute a cost-saving plan. The company's stock price has halved since early May, closing at \$14.05 on Friday.

Making matters worse: China's focus on AMC's majority owner, Chinese conglomerate Dalian Wanda Group Co., has spooked investors who worry

the crackdown could extend to the exhibitor. AMC has sought to calm those concerns. In a statement following reports of Chinese government scrutiny, AMC said it is "an American company run from its Leawood, Kansas, headquarters."

No major exhibitor has been immune to the downturn. Regal's second-quarter net income fell about 30% to \$23.6 million. Cinemark weathered the storm better than its competitors, with net income dropping about 5% to \$51.2 million.

Declining attendance has stoked concerns over what many believe to be inevitable: a time when studios start distributing first-run movies in the home within a few weeks of opening in theaters versus within months, as now is standard practice. If such a service were introduced, Wall Street fears movie-theater attendance would immediately drop off. That could lead to shrinking sales and an uncharted business model for exhibitors.

"The recent reactions of the exhibitor stocks seem to be a response to the weaker-than-expected box office, but we still think there are longer-term in-

dustry pressures," said Robert Fishman, an analyst at research firm MoffettNathanson.

AMC's Mr. Aron acknowledged that speculation about so-called premium video on demand has driven investors "bonkers" but said discussions are still in early stages. He doesn't predict a service coming together this year, he told investors, echoing what other executives have said in private.

Still, investors looking for a reprieve from this lousy summer may have a long wait.

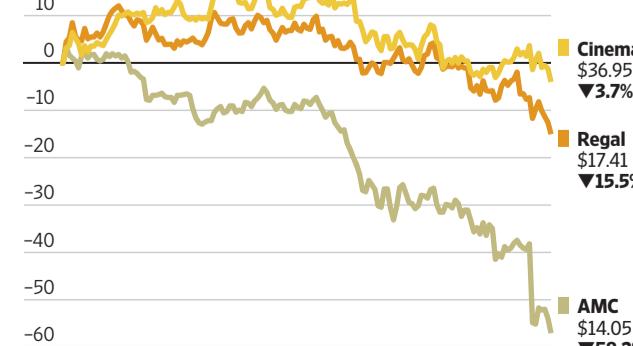
"Q3 will be no picnic," Mr. Aron said.

The quarter has already included flops like July's "Valerian and the City of a Thousand Planets," and even highly anticipated titles such as "It" and "Kingsman: The Golden Circle" aren't expected to draw in gargantuan grosses.

Instead, theater executives are talking up the fourth quarter, which includes Marvel Studios' "Thor: Ragnarok" and DC Comics' "Justice League." The next installment of the "Star Wars" franchise, due out Dec. 15, is being mentioned by executives. That movie, said Mr. Aron, is a "gift from heaven."

The Big Picture

Movie-theater chains are reeling from a disappointing summer. Year-to-date share performance:



Source: FactSet

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Wanted: Wall Street Regulator; High Pay

By DAVE MICHAELS

WASHINGTON—One of the highest-paying jobs in regulating Wall Street is about to be open—and the boss is taking applications.

U.S. officials are looking to hire a new chairman of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, a little-known body that oversees the country's largest accounting firms and their audits of public companies and broker-dealers, according to a statement issued Friday. The role, created by the 2002 Sarbanes-Oxley law, pays more than \$546,000 a year.

Seats on the audit regulator are especially attractive to lawyers and accountants in Washington, D.C., who have toiled at government agencies where they earn far less.

The SEC briefly considered replacing Mr. Doty in September 2015, just before his term

\$670k

That is the salary offer for the top job at a little-known regulator

expired. At the time, the candidates for the job included William Duhnke, a top Republican staff member on the Senate Banking Committee. Mr. Duhnke is now staff director of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, according to LegiStorm, a Congress-focused research firm. He couldn't be reached for comment.

The SEC said it is accepting applications for two other board seats at the regulator because a current member's term has expired and another's is slated to end in October. Candidates interested in any of the roles should apply by Sept. 1, the SEC said.



#1 in New Jersey six years in a row

HACKENSACK UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER

When you choose Hackensack Meridian Health as your health care provider, you've made a great choice. We are pleased to announce that Hackensack University Medical Center has once again been ranked the #1 hospital according to U.S. News & World Report's Best Regional Hospitals for 2017 in New Jersey and #4 in the New York metro area, and has been nationally ranked in three specialties. In addition, we have a total of four hospitals in New Jersey's top 10. It's an intricate balance of outcomes, innovation and human compassion that makes us the right place to help you feel your best.

To learn more about our rankings visit
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Life years ahead

WORLD NEWS

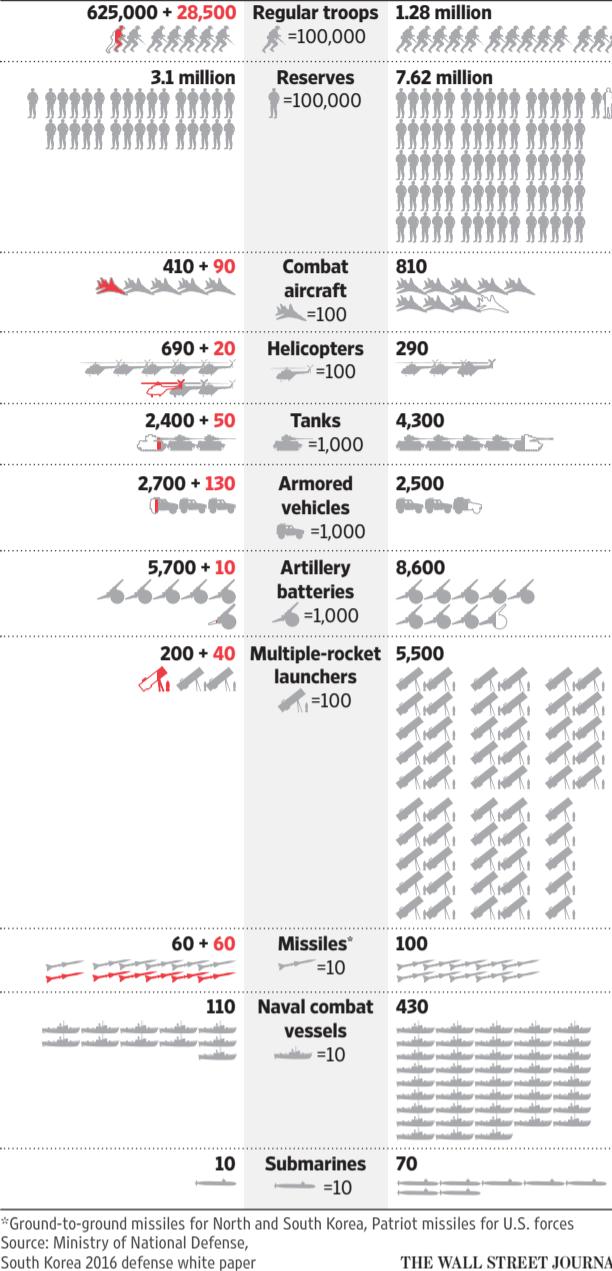
Seoul's Script in the Event of an Attack

By JONATHAN CHENG

Status of Forces

How North Korea's military muscle compares with allied forces of the U.S. and South Korea

■ U.S. forces in South Korea



*Ground-to-ground missiles for North and South Korea, Patriot missiles for U.S. forces

Source: Ministry of National Defense, South Korea 2016 defense white paper

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

SEOUL—South Korea's capital sits so close to North Korea—35 miles away—that Kim Jong Un wouldn't need ballistic or cruise missiles to damage the city. Shelling it with the artillery that Pyongyang has amassed near the border would suffice.

If North Korea were to attack Seoul, either in a pre-emptive strike or in response to a U.S. assault on its soil, the 25 million citizens in the metropolitan area would be urged to seek shelter, primarily deep underground in the city's subway network.

Meanwhile, the South Korean military would attempt to counter artillery fire with attacks on North Korean positions—the North has 8,600 cannons and 5,500 multiple rocket launchers, according to South Korea's Ministry of National Defense.

The above scenario, described by military and security experts who have worked with the U.S. and South Korean forces, would entail fierce fighting and large numbers of casualties.

But, they say, barring the deployment of nuclear weapons or a massive Chinese military intervention, the outcome wouldn't be in much doubt: South Korea and its ally, the U.S., would likely overwhelm North Korea's army, albeit at a potentially devastating cost.

"North Korea can inflict a lot of punishment, but in terms of sustaining and winning any protracted conventional war, North Korea doesn't really have a chance of success," said Daniel Pinkston, a professor at Troy University in South Korea who teaches at U.S. military bases in South Korea and Japan.



Visitors on Friday looking out from a tower in Seoul as tensions with North Korea mounted.

South Korea's 625,000 regular troops are vastly outnumbered by the North's 1.3 million soldiers, according to Seoul's defense ministry. North Korea has more combat aircraft, tanks and naval combat vessels than the South, a gap narrowed only somewhat by the U.S. presence.

But South Korea and the U.S. possess overwhelming advantages in military technology, training and preparation and logistical command, giving the allies a major leg up in any hostilities.

The U.S. would likely quickly gain air and naval superiority, these experts and military analysts say, though not without major risks. The North has relatively sophisticated antiaircraft systems and coastal surface-to-ship cruise missiles that allied naval forces would have to neutralize, Mr. Pinkston said.

Any such fight could be devastating in terms of civilian and military casualties—par-

ticularly if China and Japan are drawn into the fight, or if such a conflict were to go nuclear.

The Global Times, a Chinese tabloid published by the Communist Party's flagship newspaper People's Daily, said in an editorial that "China should make clear that if North Korea launches a missile threatening American territory and incurs retaliation then the Chinese side will maintain neutral."

The editorial also said that China would move to halt any attack by the U.S. and South Korea intended "to overturn the North Korean regime and change the political landscape of the Korean Peninsula."

During the expected barrage of artillery fire that would signal the start of any conflict, South Korea and the U.S. don't have any defensive systems capable of repelling it, said Bruce Bennett, a senior researcher and Korea specialist at Rand Corp. in Santa Monica, Calif.

It is possible a North Ko-

rean strike would take place far from Seoul. In that case, any hostilities could be relatively contained, as in 2010, when North Korea shelled an island on South Korea's west coast without triggering a broader conflict.

North Korea relies on tunnels and mountainous terrain to hide mobile missile launchers that could allow it to retaliate with a missile attack.

If the regime launched longer-range artillery rockets or Scud-class missiles at U.S. or South Korean assets in the South, Patriot missile-defense systems operated by the U.S. or South Korea would be sufficient to knock those threats out of the air, Mr. Bennett said.

South Korean President Moon Jae-in has pushed ahead with deployment of Terminal High-Altitude Area Defense, or Thaad, a U.S. missile-defense system. Thaad covers much of South Korea, though not Seoul.

Charles Hutzler in Beijing contributed to this article.

Guam Prepares to Withstand Threat of Missiles

By LUCY CRAYMER

HAGATNA, Guam—This western Pacific island is used to weathering the destructive tropical storms that roll through at this time of year. Most of the buildings here are reinforced concrete.

Now, Guam is at the center of a different kind of peril, following North Korea's specific threat to attack the U.S. territory with a volley of Hwasong-12 missiles.

A missile-defense system operated by the U.S. military and its allies, along with a culture of near-constant readiness, has prepared Guam physically and psychologically to weather the threat of a North Korean missile attack, its governor said in an interview Friday.

"We are in typhoon alley, so we're always preparing," said Gov. Eddie Baza Calvo. "Our buildings standards are the best in the U.S.—they're built out of concrete and reinforced steel," he added, knocking on the walls of his office.

Sirens warning residents in low-lying areas to find shelter from an approaching storm sounded just two weeks ago as part of regular tests of the system. Schools are desig-



Sailors aboard the guided-missile destroyer USS Sterett as it left Naval Base Guam on Aug. 9.

nated as public shelters where people can take cover away from home.

North Korea didn't specify whether it intended to use nuclear weapons when it said it plans to target Guam with an "enveloping fire." "The worst-case scenario for my community is obviously a missile attack, particularly if they had a nuclear payload," the governor

said. "But I think that would be catastrophic not only for Guam but for East Asia."

Andersen Air Force Base here hosts a Terminal High-Altitude Area Defense, or Thaad, missile-defense battery to shoot down incoming missiles. Ship-based Aegis systems and Patriot missile batteries are ready to intercept missiles, according to Guam authorities.

In that same media appearance, Mr. Trump said the U.S. is considering additional sanctions on North Korea, "as strong as they get," while leaving open the possibility of military action.

American leaders traditionally have stuck to the standard deterrence message: If North Korea strikes the U.S. or American allies, the country will suffer overwhelming destruction. Secretary of Defense Jim Mattis has been careful to adhere to that paradigm this week. Mr. Trump at times has followed suit but at other times been more ambiguous.

Asked about the strategy underlying Mr. Trump's messaging on North Korea in recent days, a senior administration official said, "The president tweets for his own purposes and reasons."

Historians say Mr. Trump's behavior differs from Nixon's attempts to execute the mad-

Guam Homeland Security estimates there would be around 14 minutes' warning if a missile attack were launched toward the island. North Korean state media have put the time at closer to 18 minutes.

A flier from the department's Office of Civil Defense, titled "In Case of Emergency...Preparing for an Imminent Missile Threat," offers

An hour before Mr. Trump's tweet Friday morning, North Korea's state media accused the U.S. president of "driving the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of a nuclear war."

"It is ridiculous that the U.S. warmongers are unaware of the fact that even a single shell dropped on the Korean Peninsula might lead to the outbreak of a new world war, a thermonuclear war," the

positive end of the island, Naval Base Guam is home to nuclear submarines and numerous vessels of the U.S. Seventh Fleet headquartered in Japan.

Guam, about 2,100 miles south-southeast of Pyongyang and 3,800 miles west of Hawaii, is an important cog in Washington's ability to project power globally. Tourists—with anywhere from 10,000 to 15,000 of them on the island at any one time, according to the governor—are being encouraged to visit. Beaches and hotels are busy.

On Friday at Mosa's Joint, a popular restaurant, people were checking out the live band. In response to the North Korean missile threat, manager Blake Bristol said, people are preparing as if a typhoon were bearing down. "They're making sure they have plenty of gas and water," he said.

Vietnam War veteran Lee Webber's home on a hillside above the governor's office has thick laminate-glass windows with reinforced-concrete walls. "It's like a bunker. We built it to last," Mr. Webber said. "Guam has a level of resistance that other places might not."

Jonathan Cheng in Seoul contributed to this article.

TRUMP

Continued from Page One
to speak with China's President Xi Jinping Friday night about North Korea.

The president hasn't specified which precise actions by North Korea would trigger a U.S. response, heightening the unpredictability in the standoff.

The result is a sense of uncertainty that has drawn comparisons to what Richard Nixon called "the madman theory"—the tactic of coercing an adversary into negotiations by signaling the U.S. president is sufficiently unhinged to carry out a catastrophic attack such as a nuclear strike.

When Mr. Trump said earlier this week that North Korea would face "fire and fury like the world has never seen," many interpreted his comment as a threat of nuclear warfare, a departure from decades of restraint by U.S. presidents.

Historians say Mr. Trump's behavior differs from Nixon's attempts to execute the mad-

man theory, in part because the late president tended to send his signals through military movements and undisclosed messages, avoiding public statements. They also said Nixon's messages and actions were carefully calibrated, in contrast to the sometimes dissonant statements coming from the Trump administration about North Korea.

Mr. Trump appeared to express affinity for the concept this week. On Wednesday, he retweeted an observation by a Fox News host describing his unpredictability as a "big asset."

The president's rhetoric has lacked precision about what North Korean actions would prompt a U.S. attack. His "fire and fury" warning last Tuesday suggested that repeated threats from North Korea alone could prompt a U.S. military response. He and his advisers also have raised the possibility of preventive military action to stop North Korea from gaining nuclear weapons that can strike the U.S.

Friday evening, Mr. Trump also said, when asked by re-

porters, that he wouldn't "rule out a military option" for Venezuela. The country has been gripped by antigovernment protest as President Nicolás Maduro has been consolidating power in ways deemed dictatorial by U.S. officials.

In that same media appearance, Mr. Trump said the U.S. is considering additional sanctions on North Korea, "as strong as they get," while leaving open the possibility of military action.

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Asked about the strategy underlying Mr. Trump's messaging on North Korea in recent days, a senior administration official said, "The president tweets for his own purposes and reasons."

Porter Martinez Monsivais/ASSOCIATED PRESS

A photograph of President Donald Trump speaking at a press conference. He is wearing a dark suit and tie, gesturing with his hands as he speaks. The background shows other people and equipment typical of a golf course.

President Trump at his New Jersey golf club on Friday.

An hour before Mr. Trump's tweet Friday morning, North Korea's state media accused the U.S. president of "driving the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of a nuclear war."

"It is ridiculous that the U.S. warmongers are unaware of the fact that even a single shell dropped on the Korean Peninsula might lead to the outbreak of a new world war, a thermonuclear war," the

statement added.

The uncertainty and tension prompted foreign leaders to call for calm. "I see no military solution to this conflict," German Chancellor Angela Merkel said in a news conference Friday.

Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov said the risk of military conflict between the U.S. and North Korea was high. The threats "are not stopping, and we, therefore, are very worried," said Mr. Lavrov.

There were no immediate indications that the U.S. military was moving personnel or equipment toward North Korea in preparation for an attack, and the U.S. hadn't evacuated military and diplomatic dependents from the region.

Whether Mr. Trump is pursuing a deliberate "madman" strategy in his comments on North Korea has become a subject of debate.

"My sense is that's not what we're seeing," said Abraham Denmark, former deputy assistant secretary of defense for East Asia during the Obama administration. He said ascribing the madman theory

to Mr. Trump was likely just

"a rationalization for chaos."

Mr. Denmark said, however, that in the past when China has become nervous about the potential for conflict on the Korean Peninsula, it has grown more motivated to engage.

Beginning mainly in the 1950s, U.S. leaders engaged in a serious effort to determine how to negotiate with an adversary in a world with nuclear weapons, leading to descriptions of what Nixon would later call the madman theory.

With Mr. Trump, the approach may be more of an impulse than a well-sequenced strategy, but historians warn public threats and ultimatums can lead to risky territory.

"You don't bluff. You don't bluff and back down," said Jeffrey Kimball, professor emeritus of history at Miami University and author of a number of books on Nixon's foreign policy. "That undermines your whole operation."

Farnaz Fassihi at the United Nations and Jonathan Cheng in Seoul contributed to this article.

WORLD NEWS

European Egg Scare Prompts Shutdowns

BY VALENTINA POP

BRUSSELS—Sixteen countries in Europe as well as Hong Kong have received eggs contaminated with banned insecticide fipronil, the European Union's executive branch said Friday.

Farms in France, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands have been shut down after the banned substance, intended to kill lice and ticks, was used on egg-laying hens there, according to the commission. A dozen other countries, including the U.K., Switzerland, and Hong Kong, have received contaminated eggs or food products made of such eggs.

Millions of eggs have been destroyed and egg-containing food items have been recalled from stores across Europe in recent days.

Mina Andreeva, a spokeswoman for the European Commission, said a meeting of European agriculture ministers and regulators is scheduled for Sept. 26 to discuss the incident.

Health authorities in Europe say that fipronil is unlikely to cause any harm to consumers, as they would need to ingest large quantities over a long period to become ill from it.

The contamination was discovered this month when eggs from the Netherlands and Belgium were found to have the prohibited substance.

On Thursday, Dutch and Belgian authorities carried out raids and arrested two suspects at pesticide-producing companies alleged to have added fipronil to their products without notifying customers and regulators.

Belgian and Dutch ministers over recent days have each said the other knew of the problem for months but failed to issue warnings.

U.S. Military Builds Up in Europe

BY ANTON TROIANOVSKI
AND JULIAN E. BARNES

WEILERBACH, Germany—On the outskirts of this small town in southern Germany, the U.S. is spending \$1 billion on a hospital an Army general describes as the most ambitious medical construction project the military has ever undertaken.

The excavators rumbling across an expanse of red soil send a message, U.S. military officials say: Europe is a vital ally, even in the age of "America First."

"My grandma used to say, 'You don't remodel unless you intend on staying,'" Brig. Gen. Dennis LeMaster, the top U.S. Army medical official in Europe, said in an interview on a nearby U.S. base. "You know, words whisper—actions thunder."

President Donald Trump's evolving rhetoric about how he views the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has left Europeans confused over whether the U.S. military remains as committed to Europe as it has been in past decades.

U.S. officials have told allies that it is America's deeds they should focus on. Construction on the Weilerbach hospital began in 2014, and has continued since Mr. Trump's election. Now Mr. Trump wants to spend even more on Europe.

The House last month authorized the Trump administration's request for \$4.8 billion in European defense funds—which would be a \$1.4 billion increase over current spending—for everything from improving runways to expanding exercises.

The Senate must still approve the measure, though congressional officials say the European defense initiative isn't controversial.

"Beyond any words in the newspapers, you can judge America by such actions," Defense Secretary Jim Mattis said during a visit to Germany this summer, referring to the additional funding.

For Europeans, however, the



Construction crews worked in July on a strip of road for a new military hospital next to Ramstein Air Base in Germany.

situation is more complicated. European defense analysts and officials say they have no doubt that a robust American military presence will remain on their continent for years to come. As evidence, they point to American investments such as the new hospital, which will

Officials have told allies that it is America's deeds they should focus on

treat wounded soldiers from as far afield as Africa and Afghanistan.

But they also say they struggle to see an overarching strategy in Mr. Trump's rhetoric, and they worry that his frequent criticism of allies risks alienating Europeans from the U.S. alliance.

"Actions only make sense when they are framed by words," said Claudia Major, a security-policy expert at the German Institute for International and Security Affairs in Berlin. "What we have now is, at best, uncertainty."

Mr. Trump stunned Europeans when he visited Brussels headquarters in May and didn't pledge to uphold NATO's Article 5, which holds that an attack on one alliance member represents an attack on all members. He followed up with a tweet slamming Germany for spending "FAR LESS than they should on NATO & military," adding, "Very bad for U.S."

In June, Mr. Trump stated his commitment to Article 5, and reiterated it in a speech in Poland last month. Yet uncertainty in Europe has lingered.

Construction on the Weilerbach hospital, which began in 2014 across the street from the U.S.'s Ramstein Air Base, is continuing apace.

Slated to be finished in six years, the hospital is a long-planned replacement for the Landstuhl military hospital.

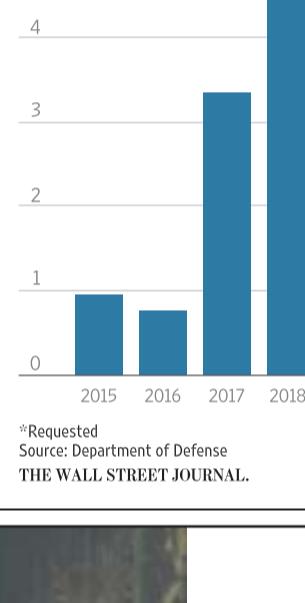
Mr. Trump's election brought "a short period of uncertainty" for locals about the future of the hospital project, said Weilerbach Mayor Anja Pfeiffer. Col. Scott Ehnes, health-facility program manager in Europe for the U.S. Army, acknowledged the local unease.

"There are clearly questions I get from my German neighbors: 'What does this mean?' I heard this in the press," Col. Ehnes said. "But related to this project, there have been no indications of anything beyond, 'Continue forward, build the facility.'"

Members of Congress, too, have been trying to deliver a message to European allies that the U.S. government won't be pulling out of Europe and is in fact building its presence.

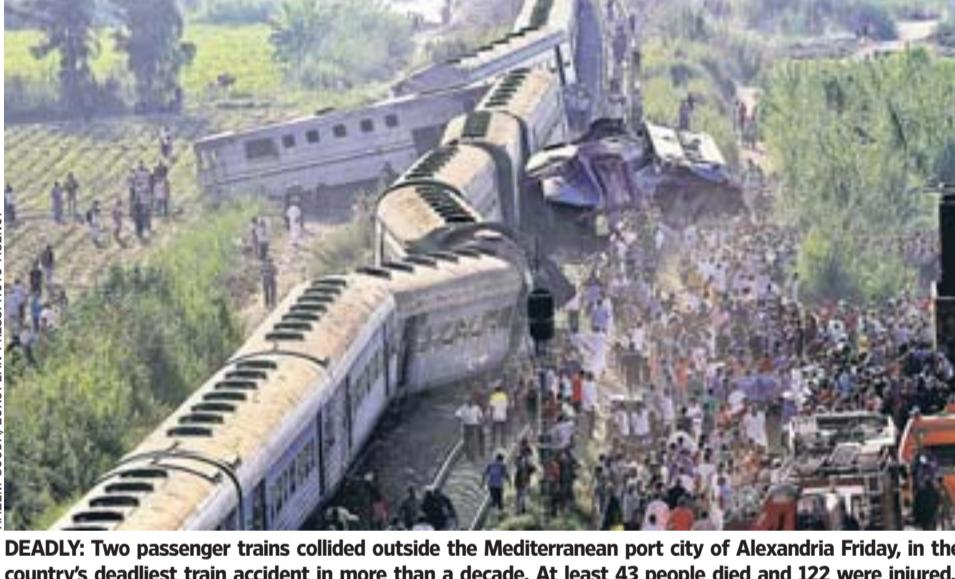
Doubling Down

The U.S. is expanding a program meant to deepen the country's military presence in Europe as a deterrent to Russia. European Reassurance Initiative spending:



*Requested
Source: Department of Defense
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Train Collision in Egypt Claims at Least 43 Lives



DEADLY: Two passenger trains collided outside the Mediterranean port city of Alexandria Friday, in the country's deadliest train accident in more than a decade. At least 43 people died and 122 were injured.

Hackers, Casting a Wider Net, Breach Hotel Wireless Systems

Hackers matching the profile of a pro-Kremlin group managed to wrest at least partial control of wireless networks at several hotels across Europe

By Sam Schechner
in Paris and Chris Kirkham in Los Angeles

last month, a cybersecurity firm said Friday, exposing what it said appears to be a widespread intelligence-gathering effort aimed at government and business travelers.

Security-research firm FireEye Inc. identified a hacker group it calls APT28—also known by the names Fancy Bear and Pawn Storm—as the likely perpetrator of a campaign that involved sending a malware-laden reservation document to at least three major hotel chains, including the reservation desks of at least six hotels in European capitals, and one in the Middle East.

FireEye says it recorded the hackers using malware—including one tool that security firms say Fancy Bear has used in the past—to get into the ho-

tels' internal Wi-Fi systems and install software to steal guests' login information. That could give hackers a beachhead for accessing guests' machines and the computer networks of their employers, without the need for the end targets to click on a phishing email.

The hotel attack underscores the broadening cybersecurity risk for businesses, governments and other organizations, as both criminal and state-backed hackers conduct more widespread attacks.

Recent ransomware plagues have dented results for businesses. HBO is currently grappling with the daily threat of leaks of sensitive information, with a hacker demanding a ransom of about \$6 million.

Now state-backed groups may be casting a wider net, too. "This is different because it seems more widespread," said Benjamin Read, manager of the cyberespionage team at APT28.

The hotel industry has been a ripe target in recent years because of the wealth of personal financial information flowing through a hotel's payment and reservation systems.



THE AWAKENING
ANATOLE VÉLY



Salon medal winner. Artistic tour de force. Monumental size. A masterpiece of French genre painting, this original oil on canvas by Anatole Vély is the most important work of this celebrated artist's career. Entitled *Le Coeur S'Éveille* (Awakening of the Heart), the dramatic composition achieved significant critical and popular acclaim at the Paris Salon of 1880, where it earned a medal and was touted in the press as the "must-see" painting of the year. Signed and dated 1880 (lower right). Frame: 114½" h x 75½" w. #30-6510

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WORLD NEWS

Fired Prosecutor Is Still on Maduro's Trail

Aided by foreign counterparts, Luisa Ortega continues her corruption probes

CARACAS, Venezuela—When riot police blocked Venezuela's Attorney General Luisa Ortega from entering her office last week, she fled the scene on the back of a motorbike.

Banned from leaving the

By Anatoly Kurmanov, Luciana Magalhaes and Juan Alonso

country and with her bank accounts frozen, Ms. Ortega said she is now trying to keep a step ahead of the secret police. She moves daily using the apartments and basements of friends, surrounding herself during working hours with her closest staff members.

In the weeks before she was fired by the new Constituent Assembly, Ms. Ortega secured digital copies of documents she needed for her investigations. Aided by friendly countries, she is pushing forward with her work. She had previously filed dozens of corruption charges against officials, many in connection with Brazilian construction giant Odebrecht SA, and was the leading compiler of alleged human-rights abuses under President Nicolás Maduro during recent antigovernment unrest.

Her probes, though certain to be ignored at home, could lead to more sanctions and financial isolation for Mr. Maduro, according to lawyers and human-rights activists.

"If I can't go through internal channels, I'll go to the in-



Luisa Ortega leaves her office's headquarters in Caracas on Aug. 5 after a parliament handpicked by the government fired her.

Trump Says Military Option Is Possible

President Donald Trump warned of possible military action in Venezuela, though he provided few details as he spoke to reporters at his golf course in New Jersey Friday. "I'm not going to rule out a military option," Mr. Trump said. "Venezuela is a mess."

President Nicolás Maduro has consolidated power in ways deemed dictatorial by the U.S., leading to sanctions. Mr. Trump's comments may bolster Mr. Maduro by seeming to affirm what he has said for years: That the U.S. is out to get his Socialist government.

"This will lead to 24/7 state media coverage," said David Smilde, a specialist on Latin America at Tulane University. "It could lead to heightened state of alert in the military and perhaps more repression." —Ben Kesling

fied bribes in Venezuela, as part of a \$3.5 billion plea bargain with the U.S. Department of Justice in December.

The prosecutors interviewed Mônica Moura and her husband João Santana, Brazilian political consultants who had testified that they received a \$9 million undeclared donation from Odebrecht and another Brazilian construction company, Andrade Gutierrez, to finance the campaign of Mr. Maduro's late predecessor Hugo Chávez in 2012.

Mr. Maduro's office has said in the past that all allegations are part of a U.S.-backed plan to weaken him.

WORLD WATCH

MIDDLE EAST

Trump to Send Aides For Peace Talks

President Donald Trump is sending three senior officials to the Middle East in coming days to discuss prospects for resuming the Israeli-Palestinian peace process, the White House said Friday.

Mr. Trump's adviser and son-in-law, Jared Kushner, his envoy for international negotiations, Jason Greenblatt, and deputy national security adviser Dina Powell will meet with leaders from Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Jordan, Egypt, Israel and the Palestinian Authority.

—Associated Press

SPAIN

Migrant Arrivals Jump

The number of migrants making Spain their European point of entry has quickened so rapidly that some experts think the country could overtake Greece in the number of newcomers arriving by boat this year.

The International Organization for Migration says 8,385 migrants have reached Spain by sea so far this year, more than double compared with a year ago. Greece has had just over 12,000 migrant sea arrivals.

—Associated Press

FROM PAGE ONE

DATE

Continued from Page One
progress early and often in their life," said Mr. O'Neill, though he said that wasn't a factor in Evernote's case.

Like Hollywood, Silicon Valley usually doesn't bat an eye at this practice. Venture capitalists say they know some companies fudge their year of founding in the press. There's no hiding their true age from investors, who see it in official documents.

"In general, it's pretty harmless," said Ted Wang, a partner at Menlo Park, Calif.-based venture-capital firm Cowboy Ventures. "People take a lot of liberties with their founding stories."

In an industry where companies often change their principal products and brand identities and how they define their market segment, such malleability isn't entirely surprising.

The founders of San Francisco-based Lookout Inc. drew attention in 2005, when they exposed security flaws in movie

stars' phones at the Academy Awards. A news report of the episode said the company, known at the time as a consulting firm called Flexilis, was founded two years earlier—the year the founders met in college. California corporate filings indicate the company was incorporated in 2005. A spokesman said Lookout considers 2007 its founding year, as that is when the founders turned their business into a security-software startup. The company changed its name to Lookout in 2009.

Nevertheless, the practice sets Silicon Valley apart from mainstream corporations—and these firms are not shoestring operations. Many are "unicorns," privately held companies that have been valued by investors at \$1 billion or more.

"This is a Hollywood phenomenon that has crept up into the startup world. There is such a premium on thinking that you're an overnight success," said Venky Ganesan, a partner at Menlo Ventures. "I think it's sad, and it undermines credibility for everybody."



Logan Green, CEO of Lyft Inc., which says it was founded in 2012.

Many startups that have "pivoted," in the local idiom, benchmark their beginnings using the date a current product launched—regardless of how long it was in development, or how many abandoned products came before. Since Redwood City, Calif.-based Evernote's driving mission was to launch a product, marking the year it incorporated or began developing would be "kind of like celebrating your birthday on the day you were conceived," said Shelby Busen, a senior marketing communications manager.

San Francisco-based ride-hailing app Lyft Inc. was incorporated in 2007 as Zimride, an online bulletin board for long-distance carpooling. In 2012, the same founders launched a ride-hailing brand and called that Lyft. The next year it sold off the original Zimride assets and rechristened the company.

A company spokesman gives

Lyft's founding date as 2012, and says that Lyft and Zimride are "distinct businesses."

Sometimes the story changes when a failed startup reinvents itself. Fanbase, a kind of Wikipedia for sports fans, was founded in 2007. When that idea fizzled, the founders launched Nextdoor, a neighborhood-based social network, using Fanbase's existing capital. They consider 2010 their founding year, a spokeswoman said. The San Francisco-based company said its executives weren't available for comment.

Some startups that spend years developing their product say the clock doesn't start with those years. They count time from the day they came upon a solution that worked.

Milpitas, Calif.-based View Inc., which makes window glass that changes tint electronically, incorporated as Echromics and was in development as early as 2007. When its first technical approach failed, almost the entire staff turned over, said CEO Rao Mulpuri. He took over in December 2008. A spokes-

woman says the company considers 2009—the year it made breakthroughs that made its product possible—as the year it "really started its journey." The company changed its name to View in 2012.

When it comes to the question of founding a company, Mr. Mulpuri says, "there's a technical answer, which is the official answer. When was the company founded in the state of Delaware? But as a team, it's not as simple as that."

David Gurle, chief executive of Palo Alto, Calif.-based Symphony Communication Services LLC, isn't amused by startups that play the age game. He founded private-messaging startup Perzo in 2012. After Symphony, another startup, acquired it in 2014, it began targeting financial-services clients. He proudly cites 2012 as Symphony's founding year, despite its permutations.

"If you told me that a flower only started growing when it was out of the earth, then I would say, 'No, it's already been growing,'" Mr. Gurle said.

OBITUARIES

JUDITH JONES
1924 – 2017

Editor Awakened America's Taste Buds

Judith Jones was 24 and working for a publishing house in New York in 1948 when she decided to spend a few weeks exploring France. That lark extended to 3½ years in Paris, scraping along on such jobs as running an unlicensed restaurant.

It proved a brilliant career move.

Ms. Jones initiated the U.S. publication of "Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl" and then edited such food authors as Julia Child and Marcella Hazan, persuading millions of Americans to try challenging recipes rather than thawing TV dinners. As an editor at Alfred A. Knopf in New York from 1957 to 2011, she also edited novelists including John

Updike and Anne Tyler.

With her husband, Evan Jones, who shared her devotion to fine cuisine, she wrote a book on bread for children, "Knead It, Punch It, Bake It!"

Widowed for the last 21 years of her life, she learned to cook smaller portions and wrote "The Pleasures of Cooking for One." She also cooked for guests—and her Havanese dog, inspiring another book: "Love Me, Feed Me: Sharing With Your Dog the Everyday Good Food You Cook and Enjoy."

She died Aug. 2 at her home in Walden, Vt., of complications from Alzheimer's disease. She was 93.

—James R. Hagerty

HELEN ALEXANDER
1957 – 2017

Executive Headed Economist Magazine

Few people can have attended more board meetings in Britain over the past two decades than Helen Alexander.

Aside from serving as chief executive of the Economist Group magazine-publishing company from 1997 to 2008, she was an adviser to Bain Capital and a board member at Rolls-Royce Holdings PLC, BT Group PLC, Centrica PLC and the Port of London Authority, among others. She was the first woman to be president of the Confederation of British Industry, a prominent lobbying group, serving from 2009 to 2011. She was a trustee at the Tate art galleries and chancellor of the University of Southampton.

During her 11 years as CEO of

the Economist, the magazine's circulation more than doubled to 1.3 million as she invested in sales outside Britain and nurtured the print and online editions, believing they served different functions and could both thrive.

The Economist cited her quiet wisdom and "leadership style that lacked fireworks and didn't seek fame." In a 2008 interview with the Sunday Times, she said, "I stay calm. I don't throw tantrums. I sleep well." One reason for her equilibrium: "I run three kilometers four times a week—not a lot, but it is regular. It clears my head completely."

She died Aug. 5 of cancer at age 60.

—James R. Hagerty

BY JAMES R. HAGERTY

When Rick George arrived in 1991 at the Canadian oil company now known as Suncor Energy Inc., he found a morose workforce wondering when, not if, the firm would collapse. Many regarded its core mission, extracting oil profitably from the gooey oil sands of the Athabasca River basin in Alberta, as impossible.

Production costs were far above the price fetched by the oil, and Mr. George was told only modest reductions in those costs were possible. With his fresh eyes, he spotted the problem: The machinery used to gouge into the oil sands, a contraption consisting of scoops and conveyor belts, was prone to frequent breakdowns. He called it "an arthritic dinosaur."

Mr. George's low-tech solution was to replace the dinosaur with more agile power shovels and dump trucks. Soon Suncor began making money. The company's value soared to around \$50 billion when he retired in 2012 from less than \$1 billion two decades before.

"The company needed hope as much as anything," he wrote in a memoir.

Under the Colorado-born Mr. George, Suncor also became Canada's largest oil producer, partly by taking over Petro-Canada in 2009.

Mr. George became a Canadian citizen and was made an Officer of the Order of Canada.

He died in Calgary, Alberta, Aug. 1 of leukemia at age 67.

Richard Lee George, known as Rick, was born May 16, 1950, and grew up in Brush, Colo., a small agricultural town noted for cattle auctions. His father repaired television sets, and his mother worked as a bookkeeper and receptionist. Young Rick played linebacker and running

RICK GEORGE
1950 – 2017

Suncor CEO Saved Firm By Giving Employees Hope



He jumped to Sun Co. in 1980 and worked on developing a plan for the Radnor, Pa., company to produce oil in the British North Sea. Sun promoted him to managing director of a British unit, and he oversaw the ordering and installation of a floating oil-production vessel. The success of that project made him the choice to take on a tougher job: heading Sun's Alberta oil sands business.

After a few weeks of studying the oil sands project up close, "I began to fear that the problems it faced were insurmountable," he wrote. Yet he couldn't bear the idea of admitting failure and uprooting his family yet again for another job.

Once he concluded that new machinery was vital, he had to struggle to persuade Sun's board to provide \$120 million to buy shovels and trucks.

Then he wanted independence. Suncor was owned by the U.S. oil company Sun and the Ontario provincial government. He persuaded them to sell their shares in a public offering, eventually creating an independent Canadian company.

His next goal was larger-scale. "Business is an organic life form that either grows or withers on the vine, and I had no interest in withering," he wrote. Suncor in the late 1990s invested billions on an expansion of oil sands capacity.

Mr. George is survived by his wife of 45 years, three children and five grandchildren.

His ability to connect with other people helped him form better ties with indigenous communities and to deal with criticism from environmentalists. He credited the influence of his father, a repairman who "knew almost everyone in town and could always find something to discuss with them."

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IN DEPTH

BABY

Continued from Page One
in rural areas than in large U.S. cities in 2015. That is a switch from 2000, when the rate in the cities was higher, according to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention data analyzed by The Wall Street Journal.

The reasons reflect shrinking resources, worsening health and social ills. Most rural hospitals don't have high-risk pregnancy specialists who can treat sudden complications. Many don't have cardiologists or anesthesiologists on staff. Making matters worse, rates of obesity, a major risk factor for pregnancy complications, are higher in rural than urban areas.

Many rural hospitals have eliminated labor and delivery services, creating maternity deserts where women must travel, sometimes hours, for prenatal care and to give birth.

The number of rural hospitals that offered such services fell by 15% from 2004 to 2014, the Journal found in an analysis of Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services data. That compared with a 5% decline among urban and suburban hospitals. Driving the changes are factors including closing of medical facilities, a decline in birthrates and the difficulties of getting malpractice insurance.

There are reported cases of pregnancy-related deaths that might have been avoided if the women were closer to hospitals with a higher level of care, said William Callaghan, chief of the maternal and infant health branch at the CDC.

Some women in rural Tennessee get no prenatal care, said C. David Adair, a professor and maternal-fetal medicine specialist at the University of Tennessee College of Medicine in Chattanooga who cared for Ms. Brown.

This article is based on interviews with doctors who cared for Ms. Brown and family members, as well as a review of her medical records.

Race to safety

On the evening of Sept. 30, 2015, Ms. Brown and her fiancé, Saul Simpson, packed for the hospital. Ms. Brown was 39 weeks pregnant and having her labor induced. Her sister, Jessica Campbell, stopped by their house and took a video of Ms. Brown playfully rubbing her belly and singing: "Little bitty baby, gonna come out, we're gonna hold her and kiss her."

By the next morning at River Park hospital, Ms. Brown's contractions had strengthened. She asked for an epidural to relieve the pain. A test dose was administered at 8:21 a.m. according to medical records viewed by the Journal.

At 8:48 a.m., she sat up in bed and said, "I feel like I just can't get a deep breath," according to the medical records.

Three minutes later, with Mr. Simpson, his mother and two nurses at her bedside, Ms. Brown had a seizure that lasted about a minute.

The nurses called Dr. Riley, the obstetrician, who told them to prepare for the emergency C-section. As she scrubbed in, Dr. Riley called Regional Obstetrical Consultants in Chattanooga, Tenn., a maternal-fetal medicine practice 77 miles away by road.

The medical group provides care to high-risk patients, including in rural areas. Like many rural doctors, Dr. Riley turns to outside specialists.

On a speaker phone in the operating room, Dr. Riley told a maternal-fetal medicine specialist at the practice about Ms. Brown's condition. She said she didn't know what had caused the seizure and wanted to get Ms. Brown to Erlanger Baroness Hospital in Chattanooga, which offers the highest level of care for obstetric and trauma services.

"Can you take a transport out of here once I'm done?" she asked. The specialist agreed and arranged for the hospital to accept Ms. Brown.

Dr. Riley made two incisions and pulled out the baby at 9:11 a.m.: 6 pounds, 14 ounces and beautiful, a nurse told Ms. Brown.

Nurses took Darlene Slaughter, Ms. Brown's mother, and Mr. Simpson to the nursery to see the baby, named Phoenix. Ms. Slaughter touched the tiny girl's hand and face.

Ms. Brown had a CT scan to see whether a stroke or something else might have caused her seizure. Dr. Riley initially thought Ms. Brown had eclampsia, a rare condition in which high blood pressure leads to sei-



Darlene Slaughter, in her McMinnville, Tenn., house, sits in the childhood bedroom of her daughter Whitney Brown.

zures. Yet Ms. Brown's symptoms seemed different.

Dr. Riley wondered if the seizure was related to withdrawal from opiates or other drugs. Ms. Brown was in a drug rehabilitation program during her pregnancy. A drug test during her hospital admission was negative.

As hospital staff worked to stabilize Ms. Brown, Dr. Riley called for a helicopter to take her to the Erlanger hospital. It was raining heavily, and one company after another said it couldn't fly. Dr. Riley said she pleaded with every one.

The hospital staff next called for an ambulance to ferry Ms. Brown to Chattanooga. There wasn't one immediately available, Dr. Riley said, and they were forced to wait. Warren County EMS-Rescue, which serves the hospital, said only two of its five ambulances are allowed out of town at one time.

At 12:20 p.m., more than three hours after Phoenix was born, Ms. Brown was loaded into a Warren County ambulance. Ms. Slaughter said she saw her daughter shortly before she left: "Her eyes was open, she was looking around, but she was very confused."

Dr. Riley came out to talk with the family. She promised to text one of Ms. Brown's aunts, her next-door neighbor, with updates.

The ambulance sped off on the 90-minute ride over two mountain ridges to Chattanooga. Shortly before the ambulance arrived at the Erlanger hospital, Ms. Brown's heart stopped.

Call for help

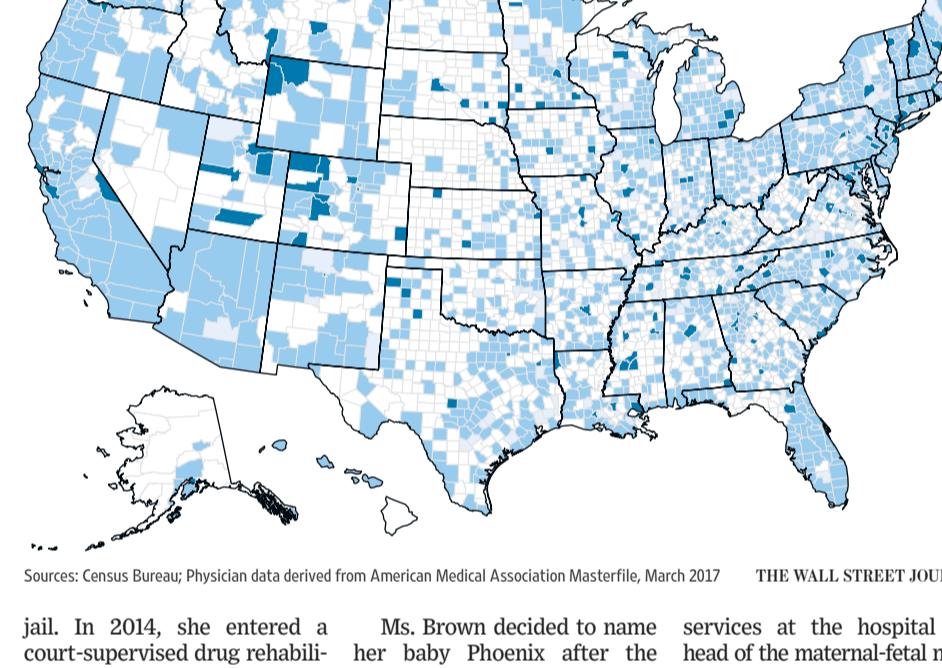
Ms. Brown, an outgoing former high school cheerleader, grew up in McMinnville. The town of 13,761 residents was known locally as the "Nursery Capital of the World" for the growers who supply shrubs and flowers across the U.S.

She studied nursing after high school and worked as a nursing assistant, a job she loved. She fell short of hours needed to graduate but completed a separate course as a medical assistant in 2012.

Ms. Brown couldn't find work in her field and began to drift. She developed an addiction to opioid painkillers and other drugs that led to an arrest and

Maternity Deserts

Obstetrician/gynecologists who belong to the American Medical Association are scarce in rural areas and small towns.



Sources: Census Bureau; Physician data derived from American Medical Association Masterfile, March 2017

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

jail. In 2014, she entered a court-supervised drug rehabilitation program and began working as a waitress.

"I am flawed, broken and a disaster," she wrote on her Facebook page in November 2014. "But I get up everyday and do what I am supposed to do. Drug court, work full time, and work on my self daily."

The next month, she started dating Mr. Simpson. The two had connected at a drug-court meeting and bonded quickly over their experiences.

Ms. Brown had wanted a baby girl for as long as she could remember. A marriage at age 23 had lasted only a year and a half. Later, she had two miscarriages, including one just before she started seeing Mr. Simpson.

In January 2015, Ms. Brown became pregnant again and soon learned it was a girl. "She was just beside herself," her mother, Ms. Slaughter said.

A baby gave her a new chance, said her sister, Ms. Campbell: "She thought it would give her something to live for."

A relapse landed Ms. Brown back in jail for a few weeks early in her pregnancy. But, determined to get her life back on track, she requested readmission to the drug-court program.

Ms. Brown decided to name her baby Phoenix after the mythological bird that rises from the ashes. The name was intended to mark a new life for her and her daughter, her sister said.

With her heart stopped, emergency medical technicians in the ambulance began administering CPR. They arrived at the emergency room of the Erlanger hospital five hours after Ms. Brown's seizure. She was bleeding heavily.

Dr. Riley pulled out the baby at 9:11 a.m.: 6 pounds, 14 ounces and beautiful.

The medical staff harnessed the hospital's manpower and resources. One team worked to resuscitate Ms. Brown, while others tried to stop the bleeding.

Teams jostled around Ms. Brown, who began receiving blood transfusions and medication to get her blood to clot.

"There had to be probably 70 people from various factions there trying to help her," said Dr. Adair, director of women's

services at the hospital and head of the maternal-fetal medicine practice that works with rural practices, including Dr. Riley's.

By the time the teams had stabilized Ms. Brown's vital signs, she had been in cardiac arrest for 16 minutes, a period when her organs were deprived of oxygen. Doctors performed a CT scan and found swelling in her brain, indicating likely damage, Dr. Adair said.

More immediately, Ms. Brown's bleeding hadn't stopped and no one knew why. As they worked, though, Dr. Adair and his team started to connect the dots. Ms. Brown's crisis had started when she couldn't breathe; then the seizure and low blood pressure; then the bleeding.

One of the medical residents spoke up. "Dr. Adair, do you think it could be AFE?"

"Yes," Dr. Adair responded. "That's exactly what I think."

They were referring to an amniotic fluid embolism, when a mother develops shock from an allergic-like reaction to amniotic fluid entering her circulatory system. It is rare, often fatal and usually strikes in two stages.

First come sudden respiratory distress, seizure and often cardiac arrest. After minutes or

hours there is rapid hemorrhaging. There is no test, treatment or cure for AFE, which is akin to the anaphylactic shock some people develop from bee stings or peanuts. It carries a mortality rate of 40% to 50%, according to the AFE Foundation, even in well-equipped hospitals.

Saving these women requires quick response. "In a primary rural setting, those people are going to get overwhelmed really fast," Dr. Adair said.

AFE had crossed Dr. Riley's mind at River Park hospital. She knew it was rare and a nightmare. River Park had nowhere close to the volume of blood needed to keep Ms. Brown alive if she started to bleed, Dr. Riley said.

Rescue team

Dr. Adair and his team at the Erlanger hospital brought Ms. Brown to an operating room, where they found "massive amounts" of blood in her abdomen, according to Dr. Adair's consultation report. They tried several ways to stop it.

The hospital received more supplies from the blood bank, eventually giving Ms. Brown more than three times her body's blood volume. The medical teams finally stabilized Ms. Brown and transferred her to the intensive care unit.

Dr. Adair spoke with Ms. Brown's family and friends, who had arrived in several cars from McMinnville. The doctor, dressed in scrubs, explained that he believed Ms. Brown had AFE, and that she could have brain damage.

The next 24 to 72 hours would be crucial, he said, as doctors tried to keep her blood pressure and oxygen levels stable.

"There's a very good chance we may not pull this out," he told the family.

Baby Phoenix was transferred to Erlanger and Mr. Simpson held his daughter for the first time that night in the hospital's neonatal intensive-care unit.

As the family waited, a nurse asked Ms. Slaughter if she would like to see her daughter. "I'm gonna tell you right now, she don't look nothing like she did," the nurse said, according to Ms. Slaughter.

The mother couldn't bring herself to witness the scene. Mr. Simpson went instead. Ms. Brown was swollen beyond recognition. He sat with her, talking, praying, and playing the George Strait song "You'll Be There," said Ms. Campbell, who came to the room too.

In the middle of the night, hospital staff came to the waiting room. Tests had failed to detect any brain activity, they said; the family should consider letting Ms. Brown go. Ms. Slaughter let Mr. Simpson decide.

Family members crowded into Ms. Brown's room. Ms. Campbell barely recognized her sister, except for a familiar rose tattoo on her left shoulder. She took Ms. Brown's hand.

A nurse detached Ms. Brown from the machines that kept her alive and turned away the monitor screens. Minutes later, Ms. Brown's heart stopped.

The time of death was 5:08 a.m., less than a day after Whitney Brown gave birth to the baby girl she had long wanted, but never held.

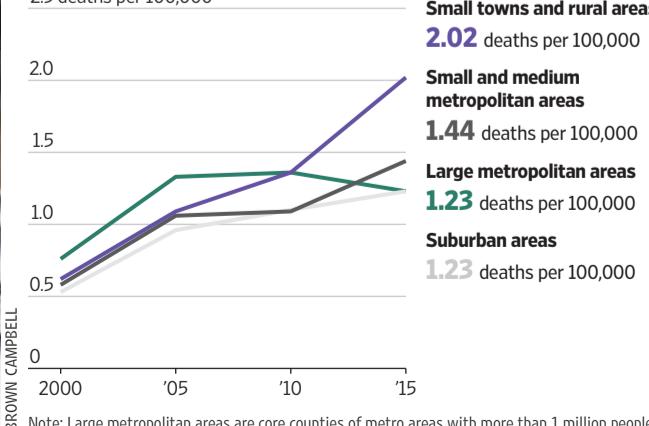


Whitney Brown with her mother, Darlene Slaughter, at a baby shower the weekend before she gave birth.

Family Tragedy

More women are dying during pregnancy and from post-natal complications than 15 years ago, and rates have risen the most for women in rural areas.

Maternal death rate per 100,000 women age 15 to 44*



Note: Large metropolitan areas are core counties of metro areas with more than 1 million people. Suburban areas are the other counties in those metros. Medium or small metropolitan areas are anchored by a city of at least 50,000. The remaining counties are small towns and rural areas.

*Rates standardized to match U.S. population profile in 2000, which improves comparisons across years by removing shifts in the population's age structure.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

OPINION

How to Resolve the North Korea Crisis

By Henry A. Kissinger

For more than 30 years, the world's response to North Korea's nuclear program has combined condemnation with procrastination. Pyongyang's reckless conduct is deplored. Warnings are issued that its evolution toward weaponization will prove unacceptable. Yet its nuclear program has only accelerated.

The Aug. 5 sanctions resolution passed unanimously by the United Nations Security Council marked a major step forward. Still, an agreed objective remains to be established. But the North Korean success in testing a prototype intercontinental ballistic missile eliminates the scope for further equivocation. If Kim Jong Un maintains a nuclear program against the opposition of

An understanding between the U.S. and Beijing is the essential prerequisite. Tokyo and Seoul also have key roles to play.

China and the U.S. and a unanimous Security Council resolution, it will alter the geostrategic relationship among the principal players. If Pyongyang develops a full-scale nuclear capacity while the world dithers, it will seriously diminish the credibility of the American nuclear umbrella in Asia, especially for our allies in Tokyo and Seoul.

The long-term challenge reaches beyond the threat to American territory to the prospect of nuclear chaos. An operational North Korean ICBM arsenal is still some time away given the need to miniaturize warheads, attach them to missiles, and produce them in numbers. But Asia's nations are already under threat from North Korea's existing short- and intermediate-range missiles. As this threat compounds, the incentive for countries like Vietnam, South Korea and Japan to defend themselves with their own nuclear weapons will grow dramatically—an ominous turn for the region and the world. Reversing the progress Pyongyang has already made is as crucial as preventing its further advancement.

American as well as multilateral diplomacy on North Korea has been

unsuccessful, owing to an inability to merge the key players' objectives—especially those of China and the U.S.—into an operational consensus. American demands for an end to the North Korean nuclear program have proved unavailing. U.S. leaders, including in the military, have been reluctant to use force; Defense Secretary Jim Mattis has described the prospect of a war over Korea as "catastrophic." Thousands of artillery tubes entrenched within range of the South Korean capital demonstrate Pyongyang's strategy of holding hostage greater Seoul's population of 30 million.

Unilateral pre-emptive military action by the U.S. would involve a risk of conflict with China. Beijing, even if it temporarily acquiesced, would not long abide an American strategy of determining by itself outcomes at the very edge of China's heartland, as its intervention in the Korean War of the 1950s demonstrated. The use of military force must be carefully analyzed, and its vocabulary must be restrained. But it cannot be precluded.

Considerations such as these have caused the administration's attempt to enlist China in a diplomatic effort to press Korea toward denuclearization. These efforts so far have had only partial success. China shares the American concern regarding nuclear proliferation; it is in fact the country most immediately affected by it. But while America has been explicit about the goal, it has been less willing to confront its political consequences. Given North Korea's enormous and disproportionate allocation of national resources to its nuclear-weapons program, abandoning or substantially curtailing it would produce a political upheaval, perhaps even regime change.

China surely understands this. Therefore one of the most conspicuous events of current diplomacy is Beijing's support in principle of North Korean denuclearization. At the same time, the prospect of disintegration or chaos in North Korea evokes at least two major concerns in China. The first is the political and social effects of a North Korean internal crisis on China itself, re-enacting events familiar from millennia of Chinese history. The second involves security in Northeast Asia. China's incentive to help implement denuclearization will be to



People in Tokyo walk past a screen showing news on North Korea, Aug. 10.

impose comparable restraints on all of Korea. To be sure, South Korea has no visible nuclear program or announced plans for it, but an international proscription is another matter.

China would also have a stake in the political evolution of North Korea following denuclearization, whether it be a two-state solution or unification, and in restrictions on military deployment placed on North Korea. Heretofore, the administration has urged China to press North Korea as a kind of subcontractor to achieve American objectives. The better—probably only feasible—approach is to merge the two efforts and develop a common position jointly pursued with the other countries involved.

Statements defining the U.S. goal as bringing Pyongyang to the conference table reflect the assumption that negotiations are their own objective, operating according to their own momentum, separate from the pressures that brought them about and are needed to sustain them. But American diplomacy will, in the end, be judged by the outcome, not the process. Repeated assurances that the U.S. seeks no unilateral advantage are not sufficient for countries that believe the Asian security structure is at risk.

So which parties should negotiate, and over what? An understanding between Washington and Beijing is the essential prerequisite for the denuclearization of Korea. By an ironic evolution, China at this point may have an even greater interest than the U.S. in forestalling

the nuclearization of Asia. Beijing runs the risk of deteriorating relations with America if it gets blamed for insufficient pressure on Pyongyang. Since denuclearization requires sustained cooperation, it cannot be achieved by economic pressure. It requires a corollary U.S.-Chinese understanding on the aftermath, specifically about North Korea's political evolution and deployment restraints on its territory. Such an understanding should not alter existing alliance relationships.

Paradoxical as it may seem in light of a half-century of history, such an understanding is probably the best way to break the Korean deadlock. A joint statement of objectives and implicit actions would bring home to Pyongyang its isolation and provide a basis for the international guarantee essential to safeguard its outcome.

Seoul and Tokyo must play a key role in this process. No country is more organically involved than South Korea. It must have, by geography and alliance relationship, a crucial voice in the political outcome. It would be the most directly affected by a diplomatic solution and the most menaced by military contingencies. It is one thing for American and other leaders to proclaim that they would not take advantage of North Korea's denuclearization. Seoul is certain to insist on a more embracing and formal concept.

Similarly, Japan's history has been linked with Korea's for millennia. Tokyo's concept of security will not tolerate indefinitely a nuclear Korea without a nuclear capability of its own. Its evaluation of the American alliance will be

importantly influenced by the degree to which the U.S. management of the crisis takes Japanese concerns into account.

The alternative route of a direct U.S. negotiation with Pyongyang tempts some. But it would leave us a partner that can have only a minimum interest in implementation and a maximum interest in playing China and the U.S. off against each other. An understanding with China is needed for maximum pressure and workable guarantees. Instead, Pyongyang could best be represented at a culminating international conference.

There have been suggestions that a freeze of testing could provide an interim solution leading to eventual denuclearization. This would repeat the mistake of the Iranian agreement: seeking to solve a geostrategic problem by constraining the technical side alone. It would provide infinite pretexts for procrastination while "freeze" is defined and inspection mechanisms are developed.

Pongyang must not be left with the impression that it can trade time for procedure and envelop purpose in tactics as a way to stall and thus fulfill its long-held aspirations. A staged process may be worth considering, but only if it substantially reduces the Korean nuclear capacity and research program in the short term.

A North Korea retaining an interim weapons capability would institutionalize permanent risks:

- that a penurious Pyongyang might sell nuclear technology;
- that American efforts may be perceived as concentrating on protecting its own territory, while leaving the rest of Asia exposed to nuclear blackmail;
- that other countries may pursue nuclear deterrent against Pyongyang, one another or, in time, the U.S.;
- that frustration with the outcome will take the form of mounting conflict with China;
- that proliferation may accelerate in other regions;
- that the American domestic debate may become more divisive.

Substantial progress toward denuclearization—and its attainment in a brief period—is the most prudent course.

Mr. Kissinger served as secretary of state and national security adviser in the Nixon and Ford administrations.

Oh No, Here Come the Solar Eclipse Hordes

CROSS COUNTRY
By Rod Pennington

Jackson, Wyo. In the general election last year, Hillary Clinton won just over 20% of the vote in Wyoming. But in Teton County—perhaps the most liberal county in America that doesn't have ocean views or a major university—she

beat Donald Trump by more than 25 percentage points.

Jackson, Teton's biggest town, is a magnet to the outdoors-loving rich and famous. With world-class skiing, national parks and no state income tax, it's easy to see why. IRS tax data from 2015, the most recent year available, show Teton County as having the second-highest average income in the U.S. According to Trulia.com, the average price of a single-family home in Jackson is north of \$2 million.

Yet people in this charming alpine hamlet are losing their collective minds. On Aug. 21, the epicenter of a

total solar eclipse will pass roughly between the tram at the Jackson Hole Mountain Resort and the top of the Grand Teton. Most American cities aren't as lucky as Jackson: The eclipse's "path of totality"—that is, the span of land in the direct path of the moon's shadow—is only about 70 miles wide. The eclipse has caused plenty of excitement, but it also has caused some cognitive dissonance for local progressives.

Elected officials and government bureaucrats here have seldom found any problems that couldn't benefit from municipal micromanagement—from dog waste to building heights. Yet the prospect of a town of 10,000 being overrun by tourists wanting a glimpse of the eclipse has raised a nagging doubt. What if there are limits to what government can do?

The city's busybodies have held meetings, hired an "eclipse coordinator," and set up contingency plans. But officials are slowly realizing it will only take a few unkind and drunken strangers to create a nightmare scenario. The planners are

hopeful the visitor surge will be more like a Coachella than the Sturgis motorcycle rally. Considering the local demographics, they may be right.

Many of the well-to-do denizens are part-timers whose sprawling homes and ranches are often empty or underused. Usually by the third

week of August, with the children heading back to school, traffic becomes less snarled. Fewer tourists jockey for selfies in front of the town's famous antler arches.

Yet later this month nearly all the local gentry will be in town for the eclipse, and they will be inviting their friends. There will be valet parking at Jackson Hole Airport for private jets. The restaurants will be

In a tony corner of the Tetons, the rich and famous prepare to profit from supply and demand.

occurred on the job the victim was prohibited from suing her employer. Workers' compensation rules kicked in, and the state would compensate her directly for her injury: about \$97,500 over five years. My friend was appalled.

A boss's negligence costs a woman her right hand. What's it worth? My buddy says \$10 million.

The woman's recourse was to sue the meat grinder's manufacturer, alleging faulty design. When the case comes to trial within the next few years, her lawyer will likely argue that there should have been a cutoff switch to shut down the machine automatically when the safety screen was off. In turn, the manufacturer will probably sue the employer, alleging that the company improperly modified the intended design by removing the screen. The jury would

be packed with movie stars, celebrities and titans of business.

Problem is, there are only two roads in and out of Jackson. In normal times, even a minor fender-bender on one of the main arteries can snarl traffic for hours. And since it's dry season, the current undergrowth will be kindling waiting for a stray discarded cigarette. Imagine an already packed road filled with people trying to get away from a rapidly spreading brush fire. All the town hall meetings in the world can't solve this problem.

The second core belief to be challenged is economic. If you haven't already booked a room in Jackson for the eclipse, you may be out of luck. Pretty much every room within 100 miles is already reserved. The Four Seasons is offering seats at the mountaintop Rendezvous Lodge for \$375 a person. Anyone who manages to find a room will probably pay five times the normal rate and need to book a lengthy stay.

Even at those rates there hasn't been enough housing to satisfy the

market. Independent brokers have stepped in to fill the vacuum by offering home and condo owners up to \$1,000 a night for a bedroom with a four-day guarantee if they are willing to rent.

In a less enlightened enclave, activists might call all of this price gouging. But many Jackson residents are suddenly disciples of the law of supply and demand. The same people who insisted their homeowners association add strict rules keeping out Airbnb are now looking for loopholes so they can rent their places out. The City Council is quietly relaxing its rules on short-term rentals, in-town camping and open-container laws. The local police, stretched thin, are advising wealthy homeowners to hire private security.

If your invitation from Harrison Ford or Dick Cheney gets lost in the mail, you might want to consider visiting somewhere else. Casper, Wyo., is lovely in August.

Mr. Pennington is a writer in Jackson, Wyo.

A Trial Lawyer's Conundrums for a Conservative Friend

By Steve Cohen

How much is a severed hand worth?" It wasn't an idle question, I explained. A lawyer colleague of mine was representing a 20-year-old woman who had lost a hand in a workplace accident. Her employer had removed a safety screen from a meat grinder without instructing her how to use the altered machine. The injury occurred that same day.

I asked a friend, a well-known conservative political and business consultant, how he would value a human hand. I wanted his perspective because he is generally skeptical of injury claims, often decrying "frivolous" lawsuits and publicly berating trial lawyers.

More than 30 states have capped compensation for pain and suffering, often limiting the potential jury award to \$500,000. Last year the U.S. House passed a tort reform bill that would cap noneconomic damages—including a severed hand—at \$250,000 nationwide. I wanted to see how much he thought

was just and fair—devoid of political rhetoric.

He probed for more details. I told him the woman had earned \$15 an hour, wasn't married, and had a 1-year-old child. I said she had lost her dominant right hand. He did some quick calculations and concluded that her lost wages—which, as economic damages, are not subject to tort-reform caps—would be about \$1.5 million over the course of a normal working life.

"Anything for pain and suffering?" I asked.

"Yeah, I guess so," he answered.

"How much?"

"That's a tough one."

"Sure it's tough. But you're the jury," I pushed. "You've got to make the decision."

"OK, \$10 million, for everything."

"Does it make a difference that she is an illegal immigrant?" I asked.

"No."

"Who should pay it?"

"The employer, of course. He removed the safety device."

Then I explained what had actually happened. Because the accident

occurred on the job the victim was prohibited from suing her employer. Workers' compensation rules kicked in, and the state would compensate her directly for her injury: about \$97,500 over five years. My friend was appalled.

A boss's negligence costs a woman her right hand. What's it worth? My buddy says \$10 million.

The woman's recourse was to sue the meat grinder's manufacturer, alleging faulty design. When the case comes to trial within the next few years, her lawyer will likely argue that there should have been a cutoff switch to shut down the machine automatically when the safety screen was off. In turn, the manufacturer will probably sue the employer, alleging that the company improperly modified the intended design by removing the screen. The jury would

determine their respective shares of any damages awarded. Whatever compensation the victim receives, however, will be far less than my conservative friend thought just.

A bit later, I presented to him a second real-life case. A New York City ambulance responded to a 911 call about a very drunk man sitting on a curb cradling a bottle. After emergency medical technicians pried the bottle from the man's fist, they put him in the back of the ambulance, strapped him to a gurney, and proceeded to the hospital.

Suddenly, the drunk man bolted upright, released the safety belt, opened the ambulance's back door and jumped—or fell—out. The ambulance was moving at about 40 miles an hour, and he was seriously injured. Now he is suing the city, claiming the EMTs, one of whom had been filling out paperwork, didn't adequately take care of him.

"Does the drunk have a case?" I asked my friend.

"You must be kidding. That drunk's a poster boy for tort reform!"

I explained that he would probably get somewhere between \$30,000 and \$150,000 from the city, without ever going to trial. The municipal Law Department will probably decide that trying the case would be more expensive than settling it. There is always the chance, too, that a jury would decide the EMTs should have been more vigilant.

Last year New York City paid \$630 million in personal-injury settlements and judgments. Out of the 7,345 settlements, there were 113 payouts for \$1 million or more, totaling \$283 million. The average was \$84,428.

Unfortunately, the city's willingness to settle cases brought by people like the "jumping drunk" encourages dubious lawsuits. If plaintiffs' lawyers believed the city would fight, there likely would be far fewer frivolous cases. That might help the truly injured, whose claims to just compensation are hampered by the archaic rules of workman's comp and the arbitrary caps of tort reform.

Mr. Cohen is an attorney in New York.

OPINION

REVIEW & OUTLOOK

Unmasking Samantha Power

Of all the Russia storms raging around Donald Trump—the Christopher Steele dossier, the email to Don Jr. promising dirt on Hillary Clinton—there is still only one clear felony we know about: the leaking of former National Security Adviser Michael Flynn's name after someone had identified him from a classified intelligence report. Funny how this is a scandal no one seems interested in.

Well, almost no one. The chairman of the House Intelligence Committee, Devin Nunes, recently sent a letter to the Director of National Intelligence with some startling information. The committee has learned that "one official, whose position had no apparent intelligence-related function, made *hundreds* of unmasking requests during the final year of the Obama administration."

Unmasking is simply an official requesting the identity of an American whose name has been redacted from an intelligence report. There is nothing inherently wrong with unmasking, and law enforcement, intelligence operatives and policy makers can have a legitimate need to know who these Americans are.

But protecting the privacy rights of American citizens as well as not revealing which foreigners U.S. intelligence is targeting is also crucial, which is why U.S. government officials are supposed to give good and specific reason for seeking the identity of a redacted American. Yet in all but one of the requests for names from top-level Obama officials, Mr. Nunes writes, the language was "boilerplate" and did not specify why the official needed to know the names.

The House committee has not identified the Trump people who were unmasked. Nor has it identified the "one official" who made those hundreds of requests. But it's pretty obvious this was Samantha Power, Barack Obama's ambassador to the United Nations. In May the House Intelligence Committee subpoenaed the unmasking requests from Ms. Power, former CIA director John Brennan and former National Security Adviser Susan Rice.

Ms. Power is the only one of those three whose job had no clear intelligence-related

function. The plot got even thicker when the committee asked for the same unmasking records for Ben Rhodes. He was the hyper-political Obama Deputy National Security Adviser who last year gleefully boasted to the New York Times how he'd manipulated reporters to sell Mr. Obama's nuclear deal with Iran.

In Washington, this is one story most people want to dismiss. During a recent interview report, for example, Senate Intelligence Chairman Richard Burr told CNN "the unmasking thing was all created by Devin Nunes."

Mr. Burr's comment came before Mr. Nunes released his letter revealing the hundreds of requests from a single Obama official. A spokeswoman for Mr. Burr says her boss's comments have been misinterpreted by the press. She further noted that in the CNN interview he had also said the names of some unmasked people had improperly become public and his committee intends to get to the bottom of it.

That's more than Democrats are doing. When Mr. Nunes first raised the issue, he was accused of leaking classified information, and activist groups including MoveOn.org filed complaints with the House Ethics Committee. But rather than resolve what are plainly politically motivated complaints, it looks like Democrats on the committee are more interested in keeping a cloud hanging over Mr. Nunes as a way of keeping a cloud over the investigation.

Some are now calling for all the unmasking information to be declassified so we can know whose names were unmasked and who asked for those names. But there may still be good reasons not to do so, out of respect for the privacy rights of those unfairly unmasked, and to avoid making public any details about intelligence operations that might tip off foreigners being watched.

Americans certainly need to find out anything Vladimir Putin did to interfere in the presidential election. But if high-level members of the Obama Administration were abusing intelligence to spy on Trump people during that same campaign, the American people deserve answers on that too.

Republicans for Richard Cordray

Donald Trump can be rough on his staff and even his Cabinet, but he's bestowed immunity on the government employee who least deserves it: Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) Director Richard Cordray, who is riding his job into a 2018 Democratic bid for Governor of Ohio. Witness the Trump Administration's latest in-kind donation to Mr. Cordray's campaign.

Mr. Cordray is expected to step down after Labor Day, though not before finalizing a new punitive regulation on payday lenders. The CFPB also recently completed a rule essentially banning mandatory arbitration in financial contracts, which allow parties to settle disputes without the time and expense of heading to court. The point is to steer business toward Mr. Cordray's friends in the plaintiffs bar. Lawyers grab about \$1 million on average from class-action lawsuits—which are the main alternative to arbitration—while the actual litigants take home about \$30.

The House last month voted 231-190 to reject the arbitration rule under the Congressional Review Act, which allows Congress 60 legislative days to repeal a regulation with a majority of both chambers. The White House has relied on

Congress to kill pernicious parts of Mr. Cordray's agenda but that soaks up scarce floor time.

Yet the repeal resolution has hit a snafu in the Senate, where Sen. Lindsey Graham (R., S.C.) is opposed, no doubt as repayment to lawyers who have donated millions to support his long career blocking tort reform. Lisa Murkowski (R., Alaska) and

Susan Collins (R., Maine), who recently voted to preserve ObamaCare, are undecided. Their opposition means the arbitration repeal wouldn't pass the upper chamber, and Mr. Cordray could begin his nationwide trial-bar fund-raising tour as a conquering hero.

All of this was predictable, which is why the main failure here is President Trump's. For months the Administration has declined to fire Mr. Cordray for cause, despite a litany of reasons and even an appellate-court ruling saying that under the Constitution he can be fired at the President's pleasure. Mr. Trump rages against Obama-era holdovers in the executive branch, and not without cause, but in this case the damage to his deregulatory agenda, to the economy, and perhaps to the state of Ohio is made in the Oval Office.

Washington's Wild Grouse Chase

The biggest economic-policy achievement of the Trump Administration so far is regulatory relief, and the latest example concerns a flamboyant fowl known as the greater sage grouse.

The Interior Department this week announced it would consider changes to 15 federal land-use plans across more than 60 million acres that are designed to protect the sage grouse, which roams some 180 million acres across 11 Western states. The sage grouse population ebbs and flows, usually with weather patterns, and a 2015 report from the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies found that mating males had increased 63% in the preceding two years.

Interior for several years pondered protecting the sage grouse under the Endangered Species Act but chose to roll out federal land plans that were even more restrictive. The Western Energy Alliance estimated in 2014 that the land plans would cost more than \$5 billion in economic activity and some 31,000 jobs, more than the estimates for a species listing. The land plans all but ban mining and grazing in certain areas, whereas a species listing at least allows some development after onerous conservation or mitigation planning.

Secretary Ryan Zinke earlier this summer directed Interior to review the plans. The resulting report recommends incremental improvements, such as less stringent restrictions on livestock grazing, which in some cases is beneficial to conservation. The report also notes that the department ought to collaborate with states, including to produce accurate maps of habitats and mating areas. All 11 states

have produced detailed plans.

For instance: The federal government etched out maps based on imagery in 1,000 meter blocks, as Brian Seasholes of the Property and Environmental Research Center detailed in a report for the Reason Foundation. Yet a county in Colorado paid hundreds of thousands of dollars to plot a more granular local map based on two-meter data, and the habitat area dropped to 28,000 acres from about 220,000.

Mr. Seasholes has also explained how the feds essentially try to zone off millions of acres and hope conservation follows, which is not how species recover. More than 80% of wet habitat, where sage grouse can raise their young, is owned privately. The best route is to give landowners incentives to preserve these areas. Ranchers are trained to be resource managers.

There are already models for this collaboration. The Agriculture Department runs a Sage Grouse Initiative that has touched millions of acres. That includes uprooting or marking more than 700 miles of fence, lest the bird experience a mid-flight catastrophe; and removing conifers, where predators can hide, on more than 550,000 acres.

It isn't clear how aggressive Interior will be in altering the land plans, but the Administration shouldn't expect to appease the environmental lobby, which panned the mere existence of the report as Mr. Zinke "selling out the sage grouse" to the oil and gas industry. The truth is that the bird and economic development can co-exist, and Interior deserves credit for seeking ways to make it happen.

Interior moves to ease land-use limits that are needlessly punitive.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Was Google Being Evil in Firing Mr. Damore?

Regarding your editorial "Google's Diversity Problems" (Aug. 9): I'm a woman who graduated with an engineering degree in 1977 and then spent 35 years in engineering and technology positions.

James Damore is correct that men and women have some inherent characteristics that are different. Humans also have variations in traits unrelated to gender, making some people better at certain occupations or tasks than others. Is this a secret that we must not speak aloud? Google seems to think so, as it terminated Mr.

Damore's employment for letting this cat out of the bag. Furthermore, he dared expose that the company won't tolerate views different from the mainstream (liberal) view of "victimhood" for women and minorities, necessitating what Mr. Damore referred to as social engineering to fill more slots with these "victims."

Since more than 80% of engineering and computer science majors are men, doesn't it make sense that a natural distribution of the jobs in this field will go to men? I'll bet there are a lot more Google engineers (male and female) who agree with him than will publicly admit it.

As a senior technology executive, I tried to find qualified women and minorities and actively recruited them, but if they were not the best ones for the job, I didn't hire them. This is called corporate survival. Google may not have any competitors nipping at its heels, but we certainly did and we had to remain at the top of our game. My top engineer at one software company I led was a black lesbian, and I promoted her and compensated her according to her top-notch performance. Her gender, race and sexual orientation mattered not to me. But then again I'm an engineer, and we're pragmatic that way.

JANET WYLIE

Jacksonville Beach, Fla.

Your editorial board and Mr. Damore fail to understand that there is a difference between valuing expression which is based in fact (something which Mr. Damore's claims are shakily and falsely rooted in) and expression based on one's own ideology and biases.

Conservatives often cry that Democrats are the party which discriminates, as liberals refuse to acknowledge their demands on any number of diversity issues (marriage, affirmative action, religious freedom, etc.). However, this is because such demands are based on discriminatory beliefs.

You write that Google believes it is "OK to express views as long as they are not antithetical to Google's political culture." This completely misses the point. There are many conservatives who support diversity initiatives,

and it is not that Google is opposed to other political beliefs—it is opposed to discriminatory beliefs.

Diversity and the push for a more equitable workforce should be a part of everyone's agenda, regardless of political affiliation. When we create workplaces which represent what our country looks like, we become stronger as a nation.

DUTCH DECARVALHO
New York

James Damore wrote: "I hope it's clear that I'm not saying that diversity is bad . . . I'm advocating for quite the opposite: treat people as individuals, not as just another member of their group (tribalism)."

If you notice, this is the exact sentiment of Martin Luther King's "dream" that his little girls "not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character." To which I add, "or gender, or sexual orientation, or gender identity." The left long ago abandoned colorblindness, melting pot and individualism in favor of multiculturalism and its enforcement mechanism, "diversity." Without intellectual diversity all that remains is conformity. But that is the point, isn't it?

RICHARD PALMER
Newport Beach, Calif.

When I was an executive at Google, I couldn't have cared less about the ethnicity, skin color, gender, sexual orientation, etc., of a job candidate. All I cared about was their competency, character and enthusiasm. Not only would that have been inherently discriminatory, but it would also have diminished the effectiveness of our group had we hired or promoted lesser candidates only to meet diversity goals of attributes wholly unrelated to performing a particular job. Although we didn't plan for it in any way, we had a lot of diversity on our team. It happened because we hired or promoted the best candidate for a particular job whether that person was an Indian man or a Russian woman.

MARK FUCHS
Los Altos, Calif.

Mr. Fuchs is a former Google vice president of finance and chief accountant 2003-13.

Could there possibly be a bigger conversational loser today than to state the obvious—that males and females actually differ? I realized the futility of even mentioning this truth when on active duty in the Coast Guard and a senior officer bemoaned a concern that women approaching the age of 30 were resigning. He added grimly, "We need to study this." I owned just enough survival instinct not to explain the facts of life.

RAYMOND J. BROWN
Londonderry, N.H.

Raise Act Will Rationalize Legal Immigration

I was pleased to learn you concede some value in principle to the main elements of the Reforming American Immigration for Strong Employment Act (Raise): moving to a skills-based immigration system, eliminating preferences for extended family, and emphasizing English-language ability and other strong predictors of immigrant success ("How to Increase Illegal Immigration," Review & Outlook, Aug. 5).

But it's odd you oppose the natural result of those policies: a smaller influx of low-skilled immigration. Only one in 15 immigrants arrives for employment-based reasons, so eliminating extended-family preferences will inevitably result in smaller numbers of low-skilled immigrants. Employers would

Sanction Venezuelan Oil, Stop Cuba's Imperialism

Regarding your editorial "Venezuela's Mocked Election" (Aug. 1): The farce of a "constitutional" vote July 30 in Venezuela marks the transition of the country from what used to be a democracy into a Cuban satellite.

While the sanctions by the Trump administration are a step in the right direction, the focus is wrong. They should be directed not at the symptoms but at the cancer eating the country which is Cuba. The Cubans instigated this farce of an election because they cannot afford to lose their economic lifeline should a democratic government ever come to power.

BOB BERG
Miami

The U.S. should sanction oil from Venezuela to put pressure on Nicolás Maduro. As Sen. Marco Rubio has pointed out, the people of Venezuela aren't benefiting from their oil anyway.

PIETER STALENHOEF

Needham, Mass.

Pepper ... And Salt

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL



"My commitment is more than a bumper sticker but less than a tattoo."

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OPINION

Let Calm and Cool Trump ‘Fire and Fury’



DECLARATIONS
By Peggy Noonan

North Korea best not make any more threats to the United States. They will be met with fire and fury like the world has never seen.”—President Trump Tuesday

“During the Cuban Missile Crisis we stood behind JFK. This is analogous to the Cuban Missile Crisis. We need to come together.”—Sebastian Gorka, a White House national-security aide, on “Fox & Friends,” Wednesday

The Cuban Missile Crisis came at a less dangerous time, and involved less dangerous men.

What is happening with North Korea is not analogous to what happened in 1962, except for the word crisis. Fifty-five years ago was a different age with vastly different players and dynamics. We all mine the past to make our points, but Mr. Gorka’s evoking of the Cuban crisis to summon political support is intellectually cheap and self-defeating.

The Soviet Union and Cuba were trying to hide what they had—offensive missiles in Cuba. Kim Jong Un enjoys showing what he has and taunting the world with it. President Kennedy gave great and grave attention to reassuring a nation and world understandably alarmed by nuclear brinkmanship. Does Mr. Trump? Not in the least.

The current crisis is Mr. Trump’s responsibility but not his fault. His three predecessors attempted, without success, to defang North Korea.

How Mr. Trump handles it is his responsibility, and one hopes will not be his fault.

More now even than in 1962—especially when the central players are talking so loud and so big—a great threat is of miscalculation, of misunderstanding a signal or overreacting to some chance event or mishap.

In that area, at least, there are useful lessons to be drawn from ’62. In that crisis, Kennedy was verbally careful. He never popped off, because he knew words had power and how they will be received is not always perfectly calculable. He knew he could not use language—*fire and fury*—that invited thoughts of nuclear war.

He knew that precisely because you are a nuclear power, you can’t make nuclear threats. A thing too easily referred to will lose its horrifying mystique, its taboo. So don’t go there when you speak, or allow people to think you’re going there.

Kennedy tried for a kind of de-escalating clarity, except when he went for a de-escalating vagueness. He famously called his blockade of Cuba a “quarantine,” because a blockade is a military action and a quarantine is well, whatever you think it is. He worked hard with aides on public statements, hammering out each phrase. He sometimes used dire language—we don’t want “the fruits of victory” to become “ashes in our mouths”—but he knew who he was up against, a Soviet premier whom he’d met in summit, and whose understanding of such messages could be at least roughly gauged.

In Nikita Khrushchev Mr. Kennedy was up against a rational player. America and the Soviet Union had settled into a long Cold War. Our strategy was Mutually Assured Destruction, but the reigning assumption was that neither side would deliberately launch, because we weren’t evil and they weren’t crazy.

We can’t assume that now. It is not clear Mr. Trump is up against a rational player. He must therefore



Left to right: Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and John F. Kennedy during the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962.

ask if inflammatory language is more likely to provoke than inform.

Some thought Kennedy, at 45, too young and immature for his job, but few thought him crazy, nor was Mr. Khrushchev’s reputation that of a madman. More than half the world at this point would see Kim Jong Un as mad, and some significant number might view Mr. Trump similarly. Thus the current high anxiety, and the need from America for calm, cool logic, not emotionalism.

Many are relieved Mr. Trump is, in this crisis, surrounded by experienced and accomplished generals such as Jim Mattis, John Kelly and H.R. McMaster. Kennedy, on the other hand, viewed some of his generals as hard-liners reliving World War II, men who hadn’t come to terms with the lethal reality of the nuclear age. After a back-and-forth with Gen. Curtis LeMay, Kennedy was quoted in the Oval Office saying his generals had at least one thing going for them: “If we listen to them and do what they want us to do, none of us will be alive later to tell them that they were wrong.” (This is from Richard Reeves’s excellent history “President Kennedy, Profile of Power.”)

The general public now, however, would see Mr. Trump’s generals as the reliables, the dependables, the sophisticates of the administration. It would be good if they could become the American face—and voice—of this crisis.

Some elements that helped resolve the Cuban crisis peacefully could probably never happen now.

JFK himself called the publisher of the New York Times, the president of the Washington Post and the owner of Time magazine to request pledges of cooperation and discretion. All agreed. He filled in his Republican predecessor, Dwight Eisenhower, on the plan to blockade Cuba. “Whatever you do,” said Eisenhower, “you will have my support.”

Before his Oval Office speech announcing the blockade, JFK briefed congressional leaders of both parties with complete confidence. Military aircraft were sent for some of them. Mr. Reeves notes House Majority Whip Hale Boggs of Louisiana was fishing in the Gulf of Mexico. “A military helicopter found Boggs, dropping a note to him in a bottle. ‘Call Operator 18, Washington. Urgent message from the president.’”

Ten days into the crisis, the president asked his brother, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, to meet privately with the Russian ambassador to the U.S., Anatoly Dobrynin. The purpose was to make sure the Russians understood the gravity with which the Americans were approaching their decisions; they didn’t want the U.S. position misunderstood. Both men were tired, and Dobrynin at one point thought RFK was near tears. The U.S. military, he told the ambassador, was pressing hard to invade Cuba. The president would have to agree if Khrushchev didn’t take the missiles out now. Dobrynin said he didn’t know if the Politburo, deeply committed to its position, would back down. They were both telling the truth and lying. RFK was putting it all on the military, Dobrynin on the Politburo, but both were under pressure.

It was a private, high-stakes meeting held, successfully, in secret. Notes were not leaked.

Could any of this happen now?

Parenthetically, Dobrynin did not have a reliable telephone or telegraph connection with the Kremlin. To transmit a summary of his crucial conversation, he called Western Union. A young man, “came by on a bicycle to pick up the telegram,” Mr. Reeves recounts. “Dobrynin watched him pedal away, figuring that if he stopped for a Coca-Cola or to see his girlfriend, the world might blow up.”

Actually, it was lucky the players in the Cuban crisis lived in a slower, balkier world. They had time to think, to create strategy and response. The instantaneous world—our world—is so much more dangerous.

Lessons from the Cuban Missile Crisis? Crises have a million moving pieces and need a central shepherd to keep track of them, to keep a government focused. Real-time decisions made under pressure need to be not only logical but logically defensible. And it’s wise to keep the temperature as low as possible, especially when things turn hot.

What Would Martin Luther King Think of HBO’s ‘Confederate’?

By Joel Engel

What if the South had successfully seceded from the Union and slavery endured there to this day? That is the question HBO will explore in “Confederate,” an alternative-history series to be created by David Benioff and D.B. Weiss, the men behind “Game of Thrones.”

The writers assumed the show’s announcement two years before its debut would spark frenzied excitement, but almost immediately after the press release hit last week, applause was drowned out by cries of racism and “cultural appropriation.” Roxane Gay, an African-American writer and professor, tweeted, “It is exhausting to think of how many people at @HBO said yes to letting two white men envision modern day slavery.” Ira Madison III wrote in the Daily Beast that “white people love to imagine a world where ‘the Confederacy won.’” Such race-fueled angry reactions are common now, but they weren’t 50 years ago when William Styron’s new novel “The Confessions of Nat Turner” incited an unprecedented, ferocious backlash.

As a liberal white Southerner born in 1925, Styron was fascinated by Nat Turner, who in 1831 led America’s longest, bloodiest slave revolt before being captured and executed. At the time, the only extant biographical material was “The Confessions of Nat Turner: The Leader of the Late Insurrection in Southampton, Virginia,” a pamphlet by Thomas Ruffin Gray, the Virginia lawyer who’d met with Turner in jail.

The Turner of Styron’s novel was not the Turner of Gray’s account.

Instead, the novelist reimagined him and portrayed slavery’s brutality in the context of Turner’s revolt. Styron’s account coincided with the goals of the civil-rights movement. Martin Luther King Jr.’s strategy of Gandhian nonviolence made civil rights an

unambiguously moral crusade by humanizing, for a predominantly white country, black Americans who were being treated unequally by the law and their fellow citizens. Skin color is as irrelevant as eye and hair color, the movement insisted, persuading a critical mass of white people faster than anyone today might think.

It is no wonder then that Styron was surprised by the earliest objections to “Confessions.” Critics accused him of appropriating Turner from black artists, to which he responded that in the century since slavery ended, no one, either black or white, had written about Turner. But that didn’t matter. The criticisms culminated in a book of essays in 1968 titled “William Styron’s Nat Turner: Ten Black Writers Respond.”

In Hollywood the Black Anti-Defamation Association formed to prevent the novel from being made into a film, which it was on the fast track to becoming after reaching No. 1 on the New York Times best-seller list and winning a Pulitzer Prize. The group’s spokesman, a black actor

named Ossie Davis, agreed to debate Styron in a live presentation that, a month after King’s assassination, doubled as a fundraiser for presidential candidate Eugene McCarthy.

A 50-year-old dispute over a William Styron novel foreshadowed today’s racial controversies.

James Baldwin, America’s foremost black writer, judged the debate a draw. In the end, producer David Wolper agreed to some of the group’s demands, such as getting the NAACP and the Black Panthers involved as advisers, and hired a black screenwriter. But the protests sucked the wind from the project’s sails, and the movie was never made. When Styron died in 2006, his widow said the experienced had “embittered” him. And he missed the worst of what was to come. Each week brings more news

suggesting that for a growing number of Americans colorblindness is a kind of sin. Among those who’ve had to say sorry for saying “all lives matter” are NFL Hall of Famer Jerry Rice and rapper Fetty Wap, both African-American.

In July protesters demanded that the Institute of Contemporary Art in Boston boycott a white artist for having painted the open casket of Emmett Till, the 14-year-old Chicago boy who in 1955 was lynched in Mississippi. Their reason? Racial appropriation.

Then there’s Evergreen State College, which devolved into chaos in May after a white biology professor refused to stay off campus for a so-called day of absence.

At HBO, programming president Casey Bloys apologized for announcing the plans for “Confederate” via press release: “If HBO got a do-over, it would have given producers the chance to publicly detail why they wanted to do the series.”

Where is all this leading? Nowhere good. In two weeks America will observe the 54th anniversary of King’s

“I Have a Dream” speech and next April the 50th anniversary of his martyrdom. The irony is that King himself would be dismayed to see how his belief in skin color’s irrelevance has morphed into a belief in color’s primacy held by many on whose behalf he was martyred.

It’s too bad we won’t be honoring the man by celebrating the optimism of 1963—not just his “dream” but what followed. A few weeks after that speech, a concert at Carnegie Hall to benefit civil-rights groups sold out. It didn’t feature Paul Robeson, Harry Belafonte or another black performer, but instead Frank Sinatra, who had been chosen to sing “Ol’ Man River,” the haunting lament of a black stevedore.

Watching in his seat, Martin Luther King Jr. wept at the performance, according to the documentary “Sinatra: All or Nothing at All”—also produced by HBO.

Mr. Engel is author, most recently, of “L.A. ‘56: A Devil in the City of Angels.”

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The leader of China picks up the phone to call the leader of North Korea and says: “The moment has come. Cut the best deal you can. China is throwing its full weight behind immediate reunification.”

Our guess is that every spare resource in North Korea right now is going into producing demonstrations of a missile and nuclear-warhead capability it doesn’t really have. The U.S. understands this. But we could be wrong.

The Trump administration could be seriously planning a pre-emptive strike to destroy as much of North Korea’s strategic program as possible. If so, there’s at least a good chance we’d be creating the conditions for that phone call to take place—and not to U.S. advantage.

U.S. planners may think the major risk is a wider war if North Korea decides, in response to U.S. action, to unleash its artillery on Seoul. It’s not. The other major risk is an outbreak of rage and revolt of our South Korean ally that would make South Korea our ex-ally. It would also make every other Asian ally, including Japan, question the risk and reward of a U.S. alliance.

Spontaneously triggered would be a strategic reordering of the Pacific Rim, with China stepping up to sponsor a Korean unification in which the new Korea would be conspicuously pro-Asian and anti-American.

If the Trump administration thinks it has a green light from South Korea for such an attack, it doesn’t. Whatever Seoul says now, if dispersal of radioactive material from North Korean sites or major casualties among North Koreans were to take place, the reaction would likely turn bad fast. The perception would be that the U.S., long a supplier of stability to the region, had become a bringer of chaos.

Then the phone would ring. The best deal that Kim Jong Un could reach with the South Korean government, amid an explosion of anti-Americanism, would likely come with considerable guarantees of an

honored place in the new Korea and a certain degree of wealth and power, perhaps a figurehead role as the constitutional deity in the northern provinces. He would not say no.

Western scenarios of a North Korean endgame always start with a collapse in the North, in which whoever ends up the caretaker in Pyongyang hands the keys to the South and says “save us.” The more likely scenario, however, is one in which some circumstance invites a change

A botched attack would make America the Pacific Rim’s newest pariah.

in China’s basic security orientation toward the Korean Peninsula. That change could conceivably be an upheaval in China, such that China no longer could afford to interest itself in the fate of the Korean standoff. But the far more probable scenario is a diminution of U.S. influence in the region that would allow unification to proceed on terms acceptable to China.

With clear signs that Beijing and Seoul were the new partners as close as “lips and teeth” (as Beijing used to say of its relationship with Pyongyang), presumably Mr. Kim would know what to do. This spontaneous reordering could still mean a soft landing for the regime and a glittering future for himself personally. Residual Chinese sponsorship should be good for that at least.

Kim Jong Un, his father, Kim Jong Il, and probably even his grandfather Kim Il Sung by the end of his life, would not have believed their own propaganda—that reunification could take place on Northern terms, with South Korea importing the North’s social model. But neither are the Kims the shah or Vladimir Putin. The Kims have always had somewhere to go—a unified Korea.

This is what the U.S. might accomplish unless its strike against the North is remarkably sanitary and seen as rapidly re-establishing stability. Asians will say, not without reason, that the U.S., in response to a threat Asians were already learning to live comfortably under, had abruptly lost its mind once the same threat seemed to touch its shores. The U.S. showed itself recklessly willing to sacrifice its Asian partners’ welfare in the name of its own. It doesn’t help that Donald Trump, whatever his utility as breaker of domestic stalemates, is seen abroad as an accidental president who doesn’t have the trust of America’s foreign-policy establishment.

There’s at least a pretty good chance, then, a Trump strike on North Korea would play out this way, though events are always unpredictable once the missiles start flying. Maybe Asia would thrive under Chinese suzerainty. Maybe an empowered China would serve as the protector of global prosperity and civilization the way the U.S. has. Maybe the U.S. would find such a world comfortable to live in. Or maybe not.

DOW JONES
News Corp



BUSINESS PENNEY'S LOSS WIDENS B3

BUSINESS & FINANCE



MARKETS STOCKS DOWN FOR WEEK B10

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Saturday/Sunday, August 12 - 13, 2017 | B1

DJIA 21858.32 ▲ 14.31 0.1% NASDAQ 6256.56 ▲ 0.6% STOXX 600 372.14 ▼ 1.0% 10-YR. TREAS. ▲ 6/32, yield 2.191% OIL \$48.82 ▲ \$0.23 GOLD \$1,287.70 ▲ \$4.00 EURO \$1.1823 YEN 109.19

Wall Street Gains From New Rule

By LISA BEILFUSS

The brokerage business fiercely fought the new retirement advice rule. But so far for Wall Street, it has been a gift.

The rule requires brokers to act in the best interests of retirement savers, rather than sell products that are merely suitable but could make brokers more money. Financial firms decried the restriction, which began to take effect in June, as limiting consumer choice while raising their compliance costs and potential liability.

But adherence is proving a positive. Firms are pushing customers toward accounts that charge an annual fee on

their assets, rather than commissions that can violate the rule, and such fee-based accounts have long been more lucrative for the industry.

In earnings calls, executives are citing the Department of Labor rule, known varyingly as the DOL or fiduciary rule, as a boon.

"Primarily because of DOL" and market appreciation, assets are growing in fee-based accounts, said Stifel Financial Corp. Chief Executive Ronald Kruszewski, on a call in July. In an interview, he said such accounts can be twice as costly for clients.

Morningstar Inc. has said \$3 trillion in tax-advantaged retirement savings are at stake, but some firms say even

more is in play, as policies and marketing filter to nonretirement accounts. For some consumers, a fee-based account could make economic sense.

17%

Rise in Morgan Stanley's second-quarter, fee-based assets

Such accounts can also come with more services, and theoretically align a broker's interest with that of the client.

Some customers are negotiating discounts on the fees they pay, and some are moving

to lower-cost firms, data suggest and industry executives say.

"Whether it's in clients' best interest is unclear," said Steven Chubak, an analyst at Nomura Instinet. But the fiduciary rule is "incentivizing firms to accelerate conversions" to fees from commissions, he said, and "certainly the amount charged on a fee-based account versus a [commission-based] brokerage account is higher." The push is speeding up an industry trend toward fees, which offer more predictable revenue than commission-based accounts.

"They are crying crocodile tears," said Phyllis Borzi, a former Obama administration official who was an architect

of the rule, referring to complaints from financial firms on the rule. That administration had said conflicted advice was costing individuals \$17 billion a year and 1% in annual returns, figures that critics dispute.

The full effect of the rule remains to be seen. It has only partially gone into effect, with the Trump administration considering significant changes, including adjustments designed to lower compliance costs. Earlier this week, the Labor Department proposed delaying the rule's compliance deadline by 18 months, a move that experts say suggests revisions are in the offing.

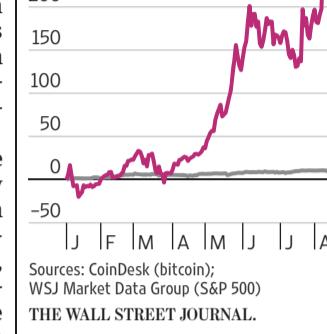
For now, the rule is setting

Please see RULES page B2

Taking Off

Year-to-date performance

■ Bitcoin ■ S&P 500



Sources: CoinDesk (bitcoin); WSJ Market Data Group (S&P 500)

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Partyers Dream Of Bitcoin Riches

By PAUL VIGNA

Digital currency fans are partying like it's 1999.

Late last month, more than 300 people crowded onto a rooftop bar in Manhattan to celebrate Ethereum, the latest cryptocurrency to soar and capture speculators' imaginations.

The gathering, under a sunny late-afternoon sky, was about six times the size organizers expected, a miniature version of dot-com days when explosive new technology pulled in people with visions of changing the world and getting rich.

"If somebody gives you a chance to jump on a rocket ship that's taking off, you don't say no," said Tricia Lin, a 35-year-old from New Jersey who recently quit her job at Morgan Stanley to pursue a future in digital currencies. Bouncing around from one idealistic conversation to another, she added: "It's so different from the finance industry."

It has been a galvanizing year for Ethereum and the more established bitcoin, both of which have shattered records in 2017. A new method of fundraising, initial coin offerings, has pulled in more than \$1 billion collectively for startups in the first six months of 2017, boosting Ethereum in particular since it is the main currency used to fund the deals.

Some coin offerings have matched or surpassed what other startups have raised through venture-capital funds in traditional markets. The growth last month drew the notice of the Securities and Exchange Commission, which warned that some of the offerings, also known as ICOs, could be deemed securities

Please see PARTY page B2



Hackers leaked scripts of 'Game of Thrones' episodes after breaching HBO's systems, raising concerns about potential damage to intellectual property.

'Under Siege': Hack Exposes Hollywood

By JOE FLINT
AND TRIPP MICKLE

At a time when HBO should be relishing the record ratings of its hit drama "Game of Thrones," executives there instead are grappling with a hacker shakedown that could be a plot point on the network's "Silicon Valley."

The breach of the network's systems that was disclosed last month is developing into a prolonged crisis. Hanging over HBO now is the daily threat of leaks of sensitive information, ranging from show content to actors' and executives' per-

sonal information. The hack at HBO comes almost three years after a high-profile one at Sony Corp. and highlights persistent vulnerabilities unique to the entertainment industry.

The pressing issue isn't safeguarding credit-card numbers and account details. Instead, executives are worried about potential damage to intellectual property if television-show spoilers are made available before episodes are officially aired.

"Hollywood is under siege," said Jeremiah Grossman, chief of security strategy for cybersecurity company SentinelOne.

"It seems easy to hack a network, and they perceive that they can make money doing so."

Already, scripts of "Game of Thrones" episodes have been leaked by the hackers, whose leader calls himself "Mr. Smith." Also made public were episodes of other shows, including comedies "Ballers" and "Insecure," and a month's worth of emails from an executive.

When the hackers came forward late last month, an HBO technology-department employee sent them a letter offering \$250,000 to participate in the company's "bug

bounty" program, in which technology professionals are compensated for finding vulnerabilities, according to a person familiar with the matter. HBO was buying time with that response and isn't in negotiations with the hackers, the person said. The hacker has demanded a ransom of around \$6 million.

The network has also been working with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other law-enforcement agencies and cybersecurity firms to address the matter, people familiar with the matter say.

Meanwhile, the cable net-

work is playing Whac-A-Mole.

It managed to take down the website and digital locker the hacker initially used to distribute show material after sending takedown notices to internet-service providers, according to the person familiar with the matter.

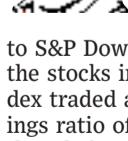
It alerted potentially exposed "Game of Thrones" cast members of the hack before Mr. Smith posted material that includes some of their phone numbers.

In a statement, HBO Chairman and Chief Executive Richard Plepler said, "The consensus here was a path to

Please see HACK page B2

INTELLIGENT INVESTOR | By Jason Zweig

When Lower P/E Ratios Of Funds Mean Nothing



How's this for an investing optical illusion?

As of June 30, according to S&P Dow Jones Indices, the stocks in the S&P 500 index traded at a price/earnings ratio of 23.56—meaning that their combined price was almost 24 times the net earnings all those companies had generated over the past year.

Three ETFs holding those same stocks claim to have significantly different P/Es.

On their websites, based on June 30 data, the iShares Core S&P 500 ETF recently reported that its portfolio was valued at 21.69 times earnings; the Vanguard S&P 500 ETF, 21.5 times; and the SPDR S&P 500 ETF, 18.65.

times.

All three portfolios are indistinguishable from each other and from the index they seek to replicate.

These ETFs seem to be at a discount to the index of stocks they hold. That could make them look attractively cheap in a market that many analysts regard as overvalued. But the apparent bargain is an illusion.

Stock indexes, and by extension the funds that are based on them, are averages. You can calculate an average in many different ways, and deciding which method to use is part science, part art and part opinion. Investment regulators say that fund companies are free to calculate and report an average valuation any way they wish.

Please see INVEST page B5

A Former Trader Seeks Redemption

Chris Arnade profiles disaffected poor, partly to atone for 20-year career in finance

BY MATT WIRZ

"God it smells like dead animal in here," says Chris Arnade, a former bond trader, as he opens the doors of his battered minivan in an attempt to clear the baked-in stink.

WEEKEND PROFILE It's 105 degrees in the parking lot of a Bakersfield, Calif., McDonald's on a recent Saturday. Homeless men and women pass by on their way to get breakfast, free ice or to sit in the air conditioning.

Mr. Arnade walked away from Wall Street after 20 years to photograph and write about America's disaffected poor. His work, especially on how economic inequality contributed to Donald Trump's political ascent, has garnered a large following of fans—and detractors—across the political

spectrum. Mr. Arnade's unusual bipartisan appeal—both Arkansas Republican Sen. Tom Cotton and billionaire Democratic fundraiser Chris Sacca invited him to lunch this

spring—reflects the contradictions of a life spent straddling social and economic divides.

He grew up lower middle class in the rural South, where his family stuck out

for its civil-rights activism. He made millions on Wall Street from what he calls "intellectual graft," while spending his days arguing for liberal economic changes with conservative co-workers.

The 52-year-old Mr. Arnade says the new career is a conscious attempt to reconcile his multiple identities, and perhaps atone for his time in finance.

"This is more comfortable to me," he says, waving his hand at the foot traffic around the Bakersfield McDonald's. "This is what I grew up with."

Most nights on the road he sleeps in the van or at cut-rate motels. He woke to yelling on a recent night at a Bakersfield Days Inn and found police officers investigating a murder across the hall.

Please see ARNADE page B2

RICHARD BEAVER FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Chris Arnade's work has garnered many fans—and detractors.

BUSINESS NEWS

Penney's Loss Widens on Store Closings

BY SUZANNE KAPNER
AND JUSTINA VASQUEZ

J.C. Penney Co. posted a wider quarterly loss, as liquidation sales at stores it closed during the period weighed on the company's results.

Penney shares tumbled 17% in Friday trading as investors responded to weaker-than-expected profit margins.

Penney closed 127 stores in the latest quarter. Penney CEO Marvin Ellison said the retailer had never liquidated that many stores at one time, which made forecasting difficult. But he added: "We walked away from the liquidation event a stronger company."

Penney said in February it would close as many as 140 of its roughly 1,000 stores, joining rivals such as **Macy's** Inc. and **Sears Holdings** Corp. that have been shutting locations this year.

Penney said it would use the savings to focus on revamping stores in stronger markets.



Penney closed 127 stores in the latest quarter, the most the retailer has liquidated at one time.

Sales at stores open at least a year fell 1.3% in the quarter ended July 29, better than the 3.5% decline in the previous quarter, a pattern similar to that reported by **Macy's** Inc. and **Kohl's** Corp. on Thursday.

But the improved sequential results weren't enough to

reassure investors, who have soured on the department-store sector. Penney's shares initially dropped more than 20% in premarket trading, but recovered some ground to close Friday at \$3.93 a share. They are down 53% this year.

Foot traffic has steadily slowed at brick-and-mortar

stores as shoppers increasingly turn to **Amazon.com** Inc. and e-commerce to spend their dollars.

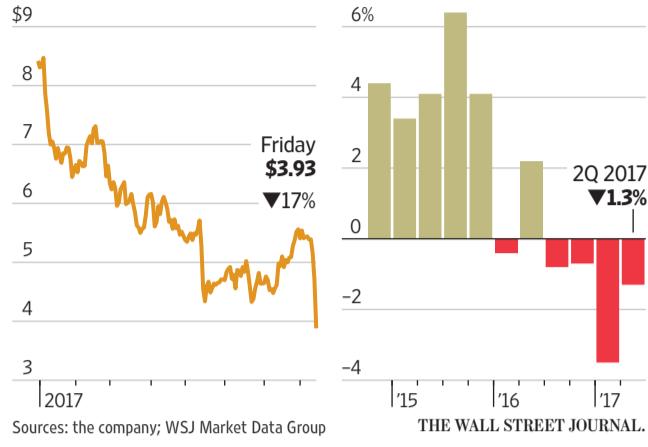
Penney has been adding new categories such as appliances and revamping its beauty salons to differentiate itself from competitors.

It plans to add a toy sec-

Sliding Fortunes

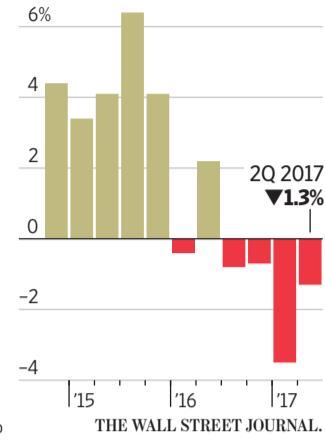
J.C. Penney shares tumbled Friday on news of weaker profit margins and disappointing sales.

Share price



Sources: the company; WSJ Market Data Group

Comparable store sales



THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

"We were slow to react to the changes in how women dress," Mr. Ellison said.

The company posted a second-quarter loss of \$62 million, compared with a loss of \$56 million a year earlier.

Revenue edged up 1.5% to \$2.96 billion, from \$2.92 billion a year earlier.

Computer's Space Test May Aid Mars Mission

BY RACHAEL KING

Hewlett Packard Enterprise Co. is reaching for the stars, as the first commercial supercomputer is scheduled to be sent into space Monday for a yearlong experiment that could help make possible an eventual mission to Mars.

Destined for the international space station, the "Spaceborne Computer" is part of a yearlong experiment with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to see if a computing system can withstand space's harsh conditions—such as extreme temperature changes and radiation exposure—without needing to be specially manu-

factured.

Rocket maker Space Exploration Technologies Corp. plans to launch the supercomputer aboard its Falcon 9 rocket as part of a resupply mission. A full simulation would take about five years to include the return journey and a three-year stay on the red planet.

Today, most of the heavy-duty computing calculations and data analysis are still run on Earth-based computers. But it can take up to 26 minutes to get a return signal from Earth to Mars, which may take too long in a situation where there is a system failure and astronauts need to run data analysis or a simulation.

Facebook Launches App in China

BY DEEPA SEETHARAMAN

Facebook Inc. covertly launched a mobile app in China, marking a shift from the company's public campaign to woo Beijing officials who have blocked the social network.

In May, Facebook made its debut a photo-sharing app called Colorful Balloons in China under the name of a different company, according to a person familiar with the matter. The app was developed by Young LLC but doesn't advertise its affiliation with Facebook.

"We have long said that we are interested in China, and are spending time understanding and learning more about the country in different ways,"

a Facebook spokeswoman said.

The New York Times reported on Friday the app's connection to Facebook, whose services have been blocked on China's internet since 2009.

Facebook executives spent years publicly courting Chinese officials, hiring a well-connected China-policy expert and making Chief Executive Mark Zuckerberg more visible.

He gave a 22-minute speech in Mandarin in 2015 and jogged through Tiananmen Square on a smoggy day in 2016. He also scored a high-profile board seat at Tsinghua University, one of China's top universities, to build inroads with government officials.

At one point, Mr. Zuckerberg directed Facebook engi-

neers to work on a tool that would allow third-parties—including governments like China—to block content before it could be posted on Face-

book, people familiar with the effort have said. Development of the tool sparked a debate among employees last summer, the people said.

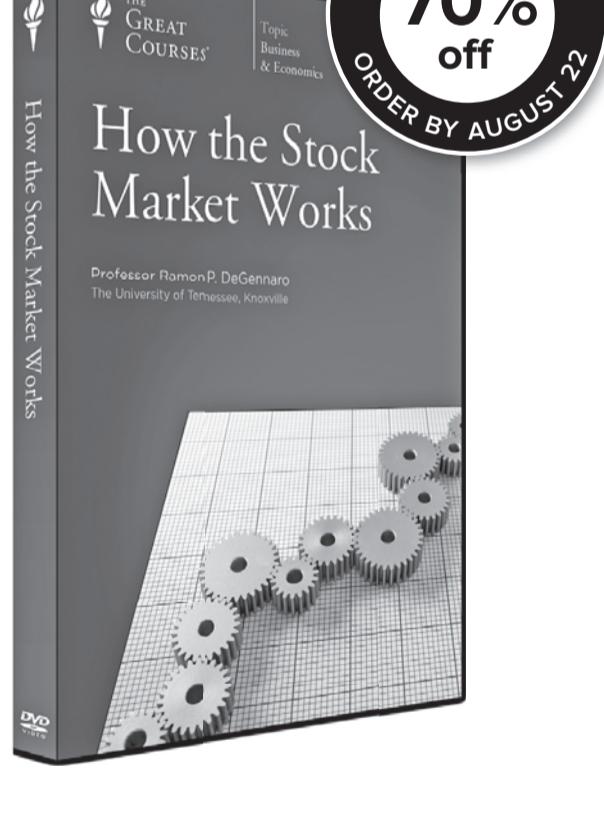
More recently, Facebook's public outreach to Beijing has cooled off. Colorful Balloons suggests the social-media giant is undertaking a more subtle approach.

While the Facebook app can't be used in China, some of its other apps are available, including Layout and Boomerang, creative-tool apps built by Instagram, the photo-sharing app owned by Facebook. These apps don't need to communicate with a server to be used and haven't been blocked.

◆ Facebook courts video makers for 'Watch'..... B4

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BUSINESS NEWS

Novel Move to Cut HIV Drug Cost

England uses clinical trial to allow use of a generic rather than pricier treatment

BY DONATO PAOLO MANCINI

A branded HIV drug that has been shown to reduce the risk of infection with the virus by 86% is proving too expensive for some at-risk European patients.

England's National Health Service thinks it has a solution.

By rolling out the treatment under the banner of a clinical trial, the NHS can use a low-cost generic version of the drug without infringing patents because drugs used in clinical trials are exempt from patent litigation under English law.

The high price of **Gilead Sciences** Inc.'s HIV drug Truvada has deterred many countries from providing the pill as a preventive treatment for people at high risk of contracting the AIDS-causing virus, doctors, activists and patients say.

Under the trial, the NHS will make a generic form of the drug, made by rival firm Mylan NV, available for at least 10,000 people. The generic isn't otherwise directly available in the



Truvada pills, shown in 2014, reduce the risk of HIV infection.

U.K. The move could also pave the way for other European countries to follow suit.

"The unusual length, extent and nature of this 'implementation trial' may well set significant precedent for the unencumbered use of generics on the NHS," said Siva Thambisetty, an associate professor in intellectual property law at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

The use of a trial in this manner is very rare in the U.K.,

but the unconventional move stands to deliver the drug at a significant discount.

Truvada costs patients about £355.73 (\$461.69) a month when bought privately via the NHS, according to the most recent British National Formulary figures, while generics bought online usually cost a fraction of that.

The NHS declined to comment on commercial terms of the arrangement, citing confidentiality. Mylan said it has

worked with Gilead to expand access to Truvada and its generic version around the world, and it is pleased to support the NHS for the clinical trial on PrEP. It didn't comment on how much the agreement was worth. Gilead Sciences declined to comment.

While the use of a clinical trial to circumvent patents and use generics could set a precedent for this particular drug, it is unlikely to be used more widely because generics aren't typically available for new, high-price drugs. The reason generic drugs are widely available for HIV is because drug companies have allowed their development for use in low-income countries.

The Wall Street Journal first reported last week that the NHS would use the generic version of the drug for a large-scale clinical trial, with an allocated budget of £10 million.

Truvada and its generic version are used in PrEP, or pre-exposure prophylaxis, a regimen that people at high risk of HIV can use to protect against acquiring the virus. Its use has been linked to a decrease in new HIV diagnoses in England recently, a first since numbers started being recorded.

Sheena McCormack, a pro-

fessor of clinical epidemiology at University College London, said that increased testing and a rise in PrEP use played key roles in this decline.

In December the NHS announced it would put out a tender for the trial and would review proposals from a number of manufacturers, including those of generic versions of the drug.

Activists have cautiously welcomed the NHS's decision to launch a trial using a generic.

"This is a good step forward. We've been waiting for years for PrEP to become more widely available," said Will Nutland, an HIV activist and honorary lecturer at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

But some caveats remain, he said: It is a trial, it isn't full access, and it is likely the 10,000 places on the trial will be filled quickly.

Mr. Nutland is among a handful of HIV activists who have been importing generic PrEP into the U.K. for personal use for several years.

PrEP is currently available in a number of European countries, including Belgium, France and the Netherlands.

—Denise Roland contributed to this article.

Facebook Courts Video for 'Watch'

BY JACK MARSHALL AND ALEXANDRA BRUELL

For the many digital publishers who have been shifting their focus to video content, **Facebook's** new "Watch" video platform is a sight for sore eyes.

Many of those media companies poured resources into online video in the hopes that big advertising budgets would follow, but it has been harder to realize those ambitions without the second of the two big tech giants fully in the marketplace.

Now Facebook, with its 2 billion users, is open for business, joining rival YouTube. And it is taking the risk out of the content-creation endeavor for many publishers, either by paying to offset their production costs or offering to license or buy their content outright, people familiar with the arrangements say.

The initial crop of programming that will be available in the "Watch" tab on Facebook includes a dog DNA testing show from Mashable, a show about cheese from Business Insider and an exploration of how the world might end from NowThis News.

Group Nine Media, the parent of NowThis News, The Dodo and Thrillist, said it is launching a whopping 24 shows across its various brands.

Facebook also is offering some publishers a share of revenue generated from video ads it plans to place in their content. In some cases, publishers are being guaranteed a certain amount of ad revenue. Facebook has said it hopes to move to an advertising revenue share model exclusively down the road.

Some publishers are being guaranteed a certain amount of ad revenue.

Market Deal: Aisles to Go Before They Sleep

BY LAURA STEVENS

Amazon.com Inc.'s acquisition of **Whole Foods Market** Inc. could mean that consumers see Echo and Kindle devices for sale in the grocery aisle and 365 organic foods in Amazon's green delivery totes.

But beyond simple cross-selling opportunities, a big question in the \$13.7 billion deal is: How deeply will the online retail giant integrate its new brick-and-mortar subsidiary?

At a town hall meeting at Whole Foods headquarters in Austin, Texas, on June 16, the day Amazon announced its biggest-ever acquisition, executives implied a light touch.

"We have enormous admiration and respect" for the way Whole Foods has built its business, Jeff Wilke, Amazon's chief executive of worldwide consumer, said at the time. "And the worst thing that we could do would be to ask you to change it in some discontinuous way."

Still, Whole Foods CEO John Mackey added, "Things are gonna change. There's just no question about that."

Amazon's options with Whole Foods range from leaving the grocer essentially as a stand-alone to giving it an overhaul.

While the deal is expected to close this year, Amazon is typically deliberate when it comes to establishing an integration plan, and it could take several months for it to become clear, according to former Amazon employees and people familiar with its acquisition strategy.

So far, Amazon has shed little light on its plans. The deal materialized in approximately six weeks, leaving executives at both companies little time to craft a concrete integration plan, other than to keep Mr. Mackey at Whole Foods' helm.

It is likely to try to streamline operations, reduce prices and introduce some Prime membership benefits, the former employees said. Both Amazon and Whole Foods declined to comment.



Amazon's \$13.7 billion deal for Whole Foods materialized in about six weeks, leaving little time to craft a concrete integration plan.

'Walking Dead' Creator Joins Prime

The creator of "The Walking Dead" has agreed to develop new programming that will air exclusively on **Amazon.com** Inc.'s streaming service, the web giant said Friday.

Under the partnership agreement, Amazon will get a first look at new offerings from Robert Kirkman and the company he co-founded, **Skybound**.

growth through offering special discounts and services.

Even so, there may be a culture clash. Whole Foods gives its stores autonomy and has long rewarded employee loyalty, something that might be a tough fit with Amazon's desire for solutions that can apply across the board and a culture that prizes performance over tenure, according to the former employees and people who have worked with both companies.

—Khadeeja Safdar and Heather Haddon contributed to this article.

Entertainment. Mr. Kirkman, whose comic books inspired "The Walking Dead," **AMC's** popular show about zombies, will remain attached to his existing shows at the cable network, a person familiar with the deal said.

In addition to "The Walking Dead," slated to enter its eighth season this fall, those include a spinoff called "Fear the Walking Dead" and a comic-book documentary series.

Amazon has been bolstering original programming on Prime

Video, its streaming service available to Amazon Prime members who pay the \$99 annual fee, in an effort to attract new members.

Analysts have estimated that Prime members spend more than double what non-members spend on Amazon.com.

The company said the deal with Mr. Kirkman comes amid a push to expand science fiction, fantasy and horror offerings on Prime Video.

—Cara Lombardo

In the Cart

Amazon's biggest acquisitions



*Estimate †Stake acquisition

Sources: Thomson Reuters Deal Intelligence; staff reports THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

China Targets Social Media in Cybersecurity Probe

By JOSH CHIN

BEIJING—China's internet regulator is investigating whether some of the country's biggest social-media platforms violated a new cybersecurity law by hosting content including "violent terrorism, fake rumors and pornography."

This is the Cyberspace Administration of China's first formal investigation of the platforms under the sweeping law, which tightens the government's grip on what passes through the country's computer networks. It is targeting WeChat, the immensely popular messaging app run by **Ten-**

cent Holdings Ltd., Twitter-like microblogging site **Weibo** Corp. and search giant **Baidu** Inc.'s Tieba message boards, according to a notice posted Friday on the regulator's website.

The statement said violations of the law would be punished but didn't specify how, or identify the content suspected of being in violation.

Preliminary investigations found users of the platforms were spreading rumors, pornography and terror-related content that threatens public security and social order, the statement said.

"Cyberspace administration departments will earnestly im-

plement the cybersecurity law and related regulations, further increase efforts to enforce legal supervision over internet content and investigate illegal activity on the internet according to law," it said.

All three companies issued statements that struck the same note, saying they would cooperate with the investigation and "deeply apologize" to users for allowing illegal content to slip through their filters.

In its statement, WeChat said it "bitterly detested" the spreading of such content, saying the company has "adopted all manner of tactics and measures in order to at-

tack such actions as soon as they are discovered."

E-commerce behemoth **Ali-**

ibaba Group Holding Ltd., which holds a 30% stake in Weibo, didn't respond to a request to comment.

Regulators likely targeted the biggest companies as a signal to the industry to fall in line, said Zhu Wei, vice chair of the China University of Political Science and Law's Internet Research Center in Beijing and an adviser to the Cyberspace Administration.

"It's meaningless to go after the little companies," Mr. Zhu said. "With a law like this, it's going to take time for every-

one to adjust to the new environment."

The law, which took effect in June, takes a broad view of cybersecurity. In addition to tightening government control over data and encouraging the training of internet security experts, it also bans the use of computer networks for a long list of activities, including those that endanger "national honor and interests" or undermine "national unity."

The Cyberspace Administration of China didn't respond to a request to comment.

—Alyssa Abkowitz contributed to this article.

MARKETS DIGEST

EQUITIES

Dow Jones Industrial Average

21858.32 ▲ 14.31, or 0.07%
High, low, open and close for each trading day of the past three months.

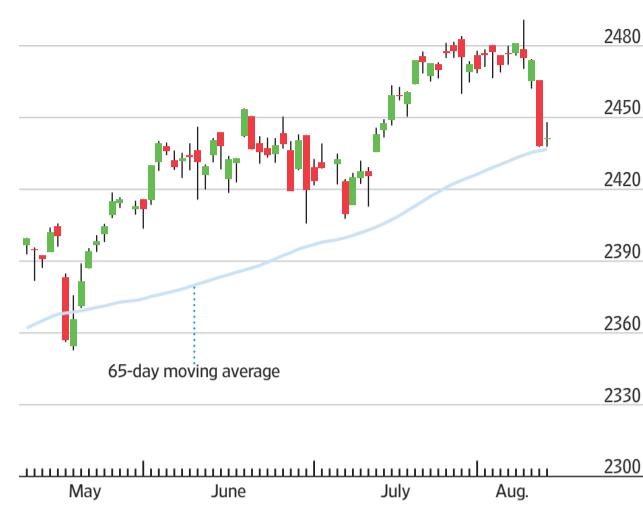


Bars measure the point change from session's open
May June July Aug.

Weekly P/E data based on as-reported earnings from Birinyi Associates Inc.

S&P 500 Index

2441.32 ▲ 3.11, or 0.13%
High, low, open and close for each trading day of the past three months.



Last Year ago
Trailing P/E ratio 20.06 20.20
P/E estimate * 18.45 18.04
Dividend yield 2.31 2.50
All-time high 22118.42, 08/07/17

Nasdaq Composite Index

6256.56 ▲ 39.68, or 0.64%
High, low, open and close for each trading day of the past three months.



Last Year ago
Trailing P/E ratio *25.35 23.89
P/E estimate * 21.32 20.10
Dividend yield 1.11 1.19
All-time high: 6422.75, 07/26/17

Major U.S. Stock-Market Indexes

	High	Low	Latest Close	Net chg	% chg	High	52-Week Low	% chg	YTD % chg	3-yr. ann.		
	Dow Jones	Industrial Average	Transportation Avg	Utility Average	Total Stock Market	Barron's 400	Nasdaq Composite	Nasdaq 100	Standard & Poor's	500 Index	MidCap 400	SmallCap 600
Industrial Average	21911.09	21842.74	21858.32	14.31	0.07	22118.42	17888.28	17.7	10.6	9.7	1713.13	1701.97
Transportation Avg	9248.51	9117.17	9199.05	79.31	0.87	9742.76	7755.40	17.8	1.7	4.1	1711.05	3.22
Utility Average	734.75	728.19	730.45	-4.20	-0.57	737.51	625.44	5.5	10.7	10.6	1704.00	1.00
Total Stock Market	25263.21	25158.62	25203.15	37.55	0.15	25692.25	21514.15	11.7	8.3	7.6	1704.00	1.00
Barron's 400	637.05	632.15	635.90	1.88	0.30	661.93	521.59	15.9	5.7	6.6	1704.00	1.00

Nasdaq Stock Market

Nasdaq Composite	6266.89	6216.19	6256.56	39.68	0.64	6422.75	5046.37	19.6	16.2	12.4	1713.13	1701.97
Nasdaq 100	5844.61	5785.26	5831.53	43.34	0.75	5950.73	4660.46	21.3	19.9	14.2	1713.13	1701.97

Standard & Poor's

500 Index	2448.09	2437.85	2441.32	3.11	0.13	2480.91	2085.18	11.8	9.0	8.0	1713.13	1701.97
MidCap 400	1713.13	1701.97	1711.05	3.22	0.19	1791.93	1476.68	9.8	3.0	7.3	1713.13	1701.97
SmallCap 600	833.39	827.59	831.01	-0.32	-0.04	876.06	703.64	11.7	-0.8	8.1	1713.13	1701.97

Other Indexes

Russell 2000	1376.37	1368.33	1374.23	1.69	0.12	1450.39	1156.89	11.7	1.3	6.4	1713.13	1701.97
NYSE Composite	11791.38	11753.30	11763.22	-8.38	-0.07	12000.02	10289.35	8.7	6.4	3.1	1713.13	1701.97
Value Line	511.67	509.18	510.99	0.73	0.14	533.62	455.65	5.8	1.0	1.5	1713.13	1701.97
NYSE Arca Biotech	3837.89	3784.13	3833.38	45.82	1.21	4075.95	2834.14	14.8	24.7	10.9	1713.13	1701.97
NYSE Arca Pharma	522.11	518.98	519.28	0.89	0.17	549.20	463.78	-3.3	7.8	1.3	1713.13	1701.97
KBW Bank	94.95	93.51	93.76	-0.62	-0.65	99.33	69.05	35.8	2.1	10.9	1713.13	1701.97
PHLX® Gold/Silver	84.54	83.50	84.09	0.02	0.02	111.73	73.03	-24.7	6.6	-6.4	1713.13	1701.97
PHLX® Oil Service	124.45	122.63	123.08	-0.47	-0.38	192.66	123.08	-23.3	-33.0	-24.7	1713.13	1701.97
PHLX® Semiconductor	1068.12	1052.72	1066.22	6.20	0.58	1138.25	768.37	36.7	17.6	20.3	1713.13	1701.97
CBOE Volatility	17.28	14.50	15.51	-0.53	-3.30	22.51	9.36	34.3	10.5	2.9	1713.13	1701.97

\$Philadelphia Stock Exchange

Sources: SIX Financial Information; WSJ Market Data Group

Late Trading

Most-active and biggest movers among NYSE, NYSE Arca, NYSE Amer. and Nasdaq issues from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. ET as reported by electronic trading services, securities dealers and regional exchanges. Minimum share price of \$2 and minimum after-hours volume of 5,000 shares.

Most-active issues in late trading

Company	Symbol	Volume (000)	Last	Net chg	After Hours % chg	High	Low
SPDR S&P 500	SPY	9,767.3	244.24	0.12	0.05	244.61	244.03
iPath S&P 500 VIX ST Fut	VXX	4,931.7	13.64	-0.02	-0.15	13.81	13.00
Pandora Media	P	4,025.9	8.08	...	unch.	8.08	8.07
iShares Russell 2000 ETF	IWM	3,614.5	136.43	-0.04	-0.03	136.57	135.89
Southwestern Energy	SWN	3,154.1	5.36	0.02	0.37	5.36	5.26
PwrShrs QQQ Tr Series 1	QQQ	2,688.5	142.14	0.04	0.03	142.27	141.83
Bank of America	BAC	2,448.8	23.86	...	unch.	24.87	23.84
Regions Financial	RF	2,093.8	14.07	...	unch.	14.25	14.04

Percentage gainers...

Brighthouse Financial	BHF	29.9	64.75	6.78	**11.69**	64.75	57.58</

MARKETS

Stocks Conclude Worst Week in Months

Disappointing profit reports and sparring with North Korea end markets' bullish mood

By CORRIE DRIEBUSCH
AND JUSTIN YANG

U.S. stocks rose Friday but still notched their biggest weekly loss in months, as investors were shaken by disappointing earnings and an escalation of threats between the U.S. and North

Korea. The rhetoric, which began late Tuesday and continued into Friday, interrupted stocks' march higher and cracked the calm that has enveloped the market for months.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average, which had been steadily hitting records, posted its biggest decline since May on Thursday, while the CBOE Volatility Index, known as Wall Street's "fear gauge," rose to its highest level of the year.

Markets recovered slightly Friday.

"As a portfolio manager, you say, 'Do I think we'll get a war out of this?'" said Torsten Slok, chief international economist at Deutsche Bank, referring to the back and forth between North Korea and President Donald Trump.

"If the answer is 'yes,' then you better get defensive. If you think this is just rattling sabers, and it's just words, then you could view this as a buying opportunity."

The Dow industrials rose 14.31 points, or less than 0.1%, to 21858.32 on Friday. The S&P 500 added 3.11 points, or 0.1%, to 2441.32, lifted by tech companies, which swung from being the worst-performing sector Thursday to the biggest gainer Friday.

The two major U.S. indexes ended the week down 1.1% and

Dented

The Dow Jones Industrial Average resumed its climb Friday, after some weak earnings and geopolitical tensions pressured stocks for three days.

U.S.

and

North

Korea.

MARKETS

The rhetoric,

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Overall, it has been a strong stretch for corporate profits. Companies in the S&P 500 are set to report stronger second-quarter earnings than analysts expected, according to FactSet, lifted by oil-and-gas companies benefiting from stabilizing oil prices and multinational firms profiting from a weaker dollar.

U.S. government bonds strengthened Friday as soft inflation data led investors to further scale back expectations for interest-rate increases from the Federal Reserve. The yield on the benchmark 10-year Treasury note fell to 2.191%, its lowest yield since June 26. Yields fall as bond prices rise.

Investors bought bonds after the Labor Department said the consumer-price index increased 0.1% in July from the previous month. Friday's report was the latest in a string of lackluster inflation readings, which have surprised many investors who had entered the year betting on an upsurge in economic growth and inflation.

Federal-funds futures, used by investors to place bets on the Fed's rate-policy outlook, on Friday showed a roughly 36% chance of a rate increase by the end of the year, down from 47% Thursday and 54% a month ago, according to CME Group data.

Major indexes around the world posted weekly losses.

Nasdaq Composite

Hong Kong's Hang Seng

Stoxx Europe 600

1%

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-2

-3

Aug. 4

Mon.

Tue.

Wed.

Thurs.

Fri.

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Stoxx Europe 600

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-3

Aug. 4

Mon.

Tue.

Wed.

Recent research
with judges
shows that
justice isn't
so blind



C3

REVIEW



A pain-filled
book by Svetlana
Alexievich
bursts Soviet
wartime myths

C5

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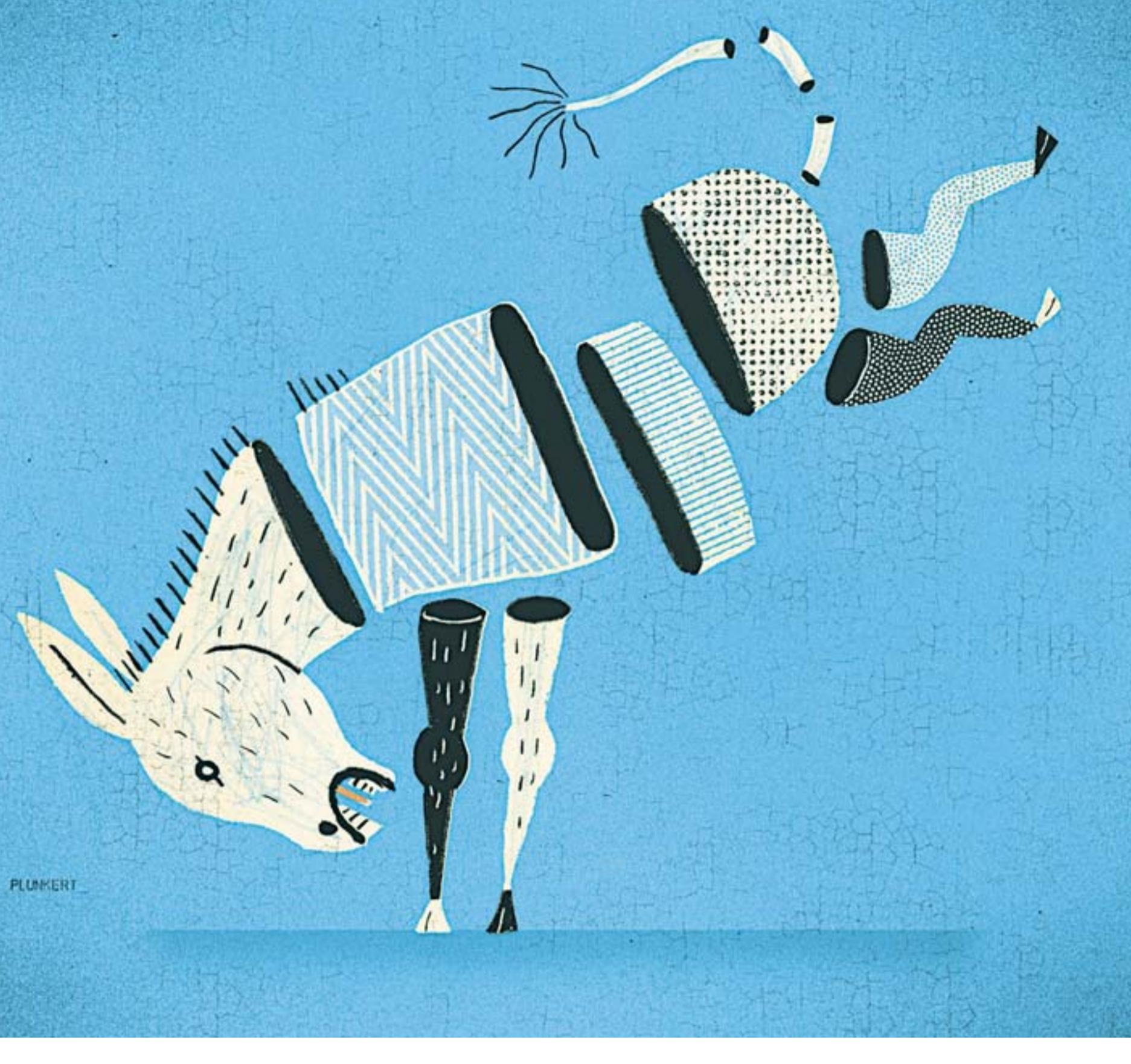


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The Liberal Crack-Up

Liberals have lost the public's confidence by embracing the divisive, zero-sum world of identity politics. They need to find their way back to a unifying vision of the common good.

BY MARK LILLA

DONALD TRUMP'S SURPRISE victory in last year's presidential election has finally energized my fellow liberals, who are networking, marching and showing up at town-hall meetings across the country. There is excited talk about winning back the White House in 2020 and maybe even the House of Representatives in the interim.

But we are way ahead of ourselves—dangerously so. For a start, the presidency just isn't what it used to be, certainly not for Democrats. In the last generation, Bill Clinton and Barack Obama won the office with comfortable margins, but they were repeatedly stymied by assertive Republicans in Congress, a right-leaning Supreme Court and—what should be the most worrisome development for Democrats—a steadily growing majority of state governments in Republican hands.

What's more, nothing those presidents did while in office did much to reverse the rightward drift of American public opinion. Even when they vote for Democrats or support some of their policies, most Americans—including young people, women and minorities—reject the term "liberal." And it isn't hard to see why. They see us as aloof, elitist, out of touch.

It is time to admit that American liberalism is in deep crisis: a crisis of imagination and ambition on our side, a crisis of attachment and trust on the side of the wider public. The question is, why? Why would those who claim to speak for and defend the great American *demos* be so indifferent to stirring its feelings and gaining its trust? Why, in the contest for the American imagination, have liberals simply abdicated?

Ronald Reagan almost single-handedly destroyed the New Deal vision of America that used to guide us. Franklin Roosevelt had pictured a place where citi-

zens were joined in a collective enterprise to build a strong nation and protect each other. The watchwords of that effort were solidarity, opportunity and public duty. Reagan pictured a more individualistic America where everyone would flourish once freed from the shackles of the state, and so the watchwords became self-reliance and small government.

To meet the Reagan challenge, we liberals needed to develop an ambitious new vision of America and its future that would again inspire people of every walk of life and in every region of the country to come together as citizens. Instead we got tangled up in the divisive, zero-sum world of identity politics, losing a sense of what binds us together as a nation. What went missing in the Reagan years was the great liberal-democratic *We*. Little wonder that so few now wish to join us.

There is a mystery at the core of every suicide, and the story of how a once-successful liberal politics of solidarity became a failed liberal politics of "difference" is not a simple one. Perhaps the best place to begin it is with a slogan: *The personal is the political*.

This phrase was coined by feminists in the 1960s and captured perfectly the mind-set of the New Left at the time. Originally, it was interpreted to mean that ev-

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Dr. Lilla is professor of the humanities at Columbia University. This essay is adapted from his new book, "The Once and Future Liberal: After Identity Politics," which will be published on Aug. 15 by Harper (which, like The Wall Street Journal, is owned by News Corp.).

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REVIEW

Needed: A Unifying Vision for Progressives

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erything that seems strictly private—sexuality, the family, the workplace—is in fact political and that there are no spheres of life exempt from the struggle for power. That is what made it so radical, electrifying sympathizers and disturbing everyone else.

But the phrase could also be taken in a more romantic sense: that what we think of as political action is in fact nothing but personal activity, an expression of me and how I define myself. As we would put it today, my political life is a reflection of my identity.

Over time, the romantic view won out over the radical one, and the idea got rooted on the left that, to reverse the formula, *the political is the personal*. Liberals and progressives continued to fight for social justice out in the world. But now they also wanted there to be no space between what they felt inside and what they did in that world. They wanted their political engagements to mirror how they understood and defined themselves as individuals. And they wanted their self-definition to be recognized.

This was an innovation on the left. Socialism had no time for individual recognition. Rushing toward the revolution, it divided the world into exploiting capitalists and exploited workers of ev-

bic. The main enemies were no longer capitalism and the military-industrial complex; they were fellow movement members who were not, as we would say today, sufficiently “woke.”

It was then that less radical liberal and progressive activists also began redirecting their energies away from party politics and toward a wide range of single-issue social movements. The forces at work in healthy party politics are centripetal; they encourage factions and interests to come together to work out common goals and strategies. They oblige everyone to think, or at least to speak, about the common good.

In movement politics, the forces are all centrifugal, encouraging splits into smaller and smaller factions obsessed with single issues and practicing rituals of ideological one-upmanship. Symbols take on outsized significance, especially in identity-based movements.

The results of this shift are now plain to see. The classic Democratic goal of bringing people from different backgrounds together for a single common project has given way to a pseudo-politics of self-regard and increasingly narrow and exclusionary self-definition. And what keeps this approach to politics alive is that it is cultivated in the colleges and universities where liberal elites are formed. Here again, we must look to

professional and party elites—a top-down strategy. Both groups were successful, and both left their mark on the country.

Up until the 1960s, those active in the Democratic Party were largely drawn from the working class or farm communities and were formed in local political clubs or on union-dominated shop floors. That world is gone. Today they are formed primarily in our colleges and universities, as are members of the overwhelmingly liberal-dominated professions of law, journalism and education.

Liberal political education, such as it is, now takes place on campuses that are far removed, socially and geographically, from the rest of the country—and particularly from the sorts of people who once were the foundation of the Democratic Party.

And the political catechism that is taught is a historical artifact, reflecting more the idiosyncratic experience of the '60s generation than the realities of power politics today.

The experience of that era taught the New Left two lessons. The first was that movement politics was the only mode of engagement that actually changes things; the second was that political activity must have some authentic meaning for the self, making compromise seem like a self-betrayal.

These lessons, though, have little bearing on liberalism's present crisis, which is that of being defeated time and again by a well-organized Republican Party that keeps tightening its grip on our institutions. Where those lessons do resonate is with young people in our highly individualistic bourgeois society—a society that keeps them focused on themselves and teaches them that personal choice, individual rights and self-definition are all that is sacred.

It is little wonder that students of the Facebook age are drawn to courses focused on their identities and movements related to them. Nor is it surprising that many join campus groups that engage in identity movement work. But the costs need to be tallied.

For those students who will soon become liberal and progressive elites, the line between self-discovery and political action has become blurred. Their political commitments are genuine but are circumscribed by the confines of their self-definitions. Issues that penetrate those confines take on looming importance, and since politics for them is personal, their positions tend to be absolutist and nonnegotiable. Those issues that don't touch on their identities or affect people like themselves are hardly perceived. And classic liberal ideas like citizenship, solidarity and the common good have little meaning for them.

As a teacher, I am increasingly struck by a difference between my conservative and progressive students. Contrary to the stereotype, the conservatives are far more likely to connect their engagements to a set of political ideas and principles. Young people on the left are much more inclined to say that they are engaged in politics as an X, concerned about other Xs and those issues touching on X-ness. And they are less and less comfortable with debate.

Over the past decade a new, and very revealing, locution has drifted from our universities into the media mainstream: *Speaking as an*

X... This is not an anodyne phrase. It sets up a wall against any questions that come from a non-X perspective. Classroom conversations that once might have begun, *I think A, and here is my argument*, now take the form, *Speaking as an X, I am offended that you claim B*. What replaces argument, then, are taboos against unfamiliar ideas and contrary opinions.

Conservatives complain loudest about today's campus follies, but it is really liberals who should be angry. The big story is not that leftist professors successfully turn millions of young people into dangerous political radicals every year. It is that they have gotten students so obsessed with their personal identities that, by the time they graduate, they have much less interest in, and even less engagement with, the wider political world outside their heads.

There is a great irony in this. The supposedly bland, conventional universities of the 1950s and early '60s incubated the most radical generation of American citizens perhaps since our founding. Young people were incensed by the denial of voting rights out there, the Vietnam War out there, nuclear proliferation out there, capitalism out there, colonialism out there. Yet once that generation took power in the universities, it proceeded to depoliticize the liberal elite, rendering its members unprepared to think about the common good and what must be done practically to secure it—especially the hard and unglamorous task of persuading people very different from themselves to join a common effort.

Every advance of liberal identity consciousness has marked a retreat of liberal political consciousness. There can be no liberal politics without a sense of We—of what we are as citizens and what we owe each other. If liberals hope ever to recapture America's imagination and become a dominant force across the country, it will not be enough to beat the Republicans at flattering the vanity of the mythical Joe Sixpack. They must offer a vision of our common destiny based on one thing that all Americans, of every background, share.

And that is citizenship. We must relearn how to speak to citizens as citizens and to frame our appeals for solidarity—including ones to benefit particular groups—in terms of principles that everyone can affirm.

Black Lives Matter is a textbook example of how not to build solidarity. By publicizing and protesting police mistreatment of African-Americans, the movement delivered a wake-up call to every American with a conscience. But its decision to use this mistreatment to build a general indictment of American society and demand a confession of white sins and public penitence only played into the hands of the Republican right.

I am not a black male motorist and will never know what it is like to be one. If I am going to be affected by his experience, I need some way to identify with him, and citizenship is the only thing I know that we share. The more the differences between us are emphasized, the less likely I will be to feel outrage at his mistreatment.

The politics of identity has done nothing but strengthen the grip of the American right on our institutions. It is the gift that keeps on taking. Now is the time for liberals to do an immediate about-face and return to articulating their core principles of solidarity and equal protection for all. Never has the country needed it more.



PROTESTERS PREPARED to march through Charlotte, N.C., after the shooting death of Keith Scott by police earlier in the week, Sept. 23, 2016.

ery background. New Deal liberals were just as indifferent to individual identity; they thought and spoke in terms of equal rights and equal social protections for all. Even the early movements of the 1950s and '60s to secure the rights of African-Americans, women and gays appealed to our shared humanity and citizenship, not our differences. They drew people together rather than setting them against each other.

All that began to change when the New Left shattered in the 1970s, in no small part due to identity issues. Blacks complained that white movement leaders were racist, feminists complained that they were sexist, and lesbians complained that straight feminists were homopho-

the history of the New Left to understand how this happened.

After Reagan's election in 1980, conservative activists hit the road to spread the new individualist gospel of small government and free markets and poured their energies into winning out-of-the-way county, state and congressional elections. Also on the road, though taking a different exit on the interstate, were former New Left activists heading for college towns all over America.

Conservatives concentrated on attracting working people once attached to the Democratic Party—a populist, bottom-up strategy. The left concentrated on transforming the outlook of

and beliefs about how the world is and should be. Having these views challenged can be painful, so we tend to avoid people with differing values and to associate with those who share our values. This self-segregation has become much more potent in recent decades. We are more mobile and can sort ourselves into different communities; we wait longer to find and choose just the right mate; and we spend much of our time in a digital world personalized to fit our views.

Google is a particularly intense echo chamber because it is in the middle of Silicon Valley and is so life-encompassing as a place to work. With free food, internal meme boards and weekly companywide meetings, Google becomes a huge part of its employees' lives. Some even live on campus. For many, including myself, working at Google is a major part of their identity, almost like a cult with its own leaders and saints, all believed to righteously uphold the sacred motto of "Don't be evil."

Echo chambers maintain themselves by creating a shared spirit and keeping discussion confined within certain limits. As Noah Chomsky once observed, "The smart

way to keep people passive and obedient is to strictly limit the spectrum of acceptable opinion, but allow very lively debate within that spectrum."

But echo chambers also have to

guard against dissent and opposition.

Whether it's in our homes, online or in our workplaces, a consensus is maintained by shaming people into conformity or excommunicating them if they persist in violating taboos. Public shaming serves not only to display the virtue of those doing

the shaming but also warns others that the same punishment awaits them if they don't conform.

In my document, I committed heresy against the Google creed by stating that not all disparities between men and women that we see in the world are the result of discriminatory treatment. When I first circulated the document about a month ago to our diversity groups and individuals at Google, there was no outcry or charge of misogyny. I engaged in reasoned discussion with some of

Why I Was Fired By Google

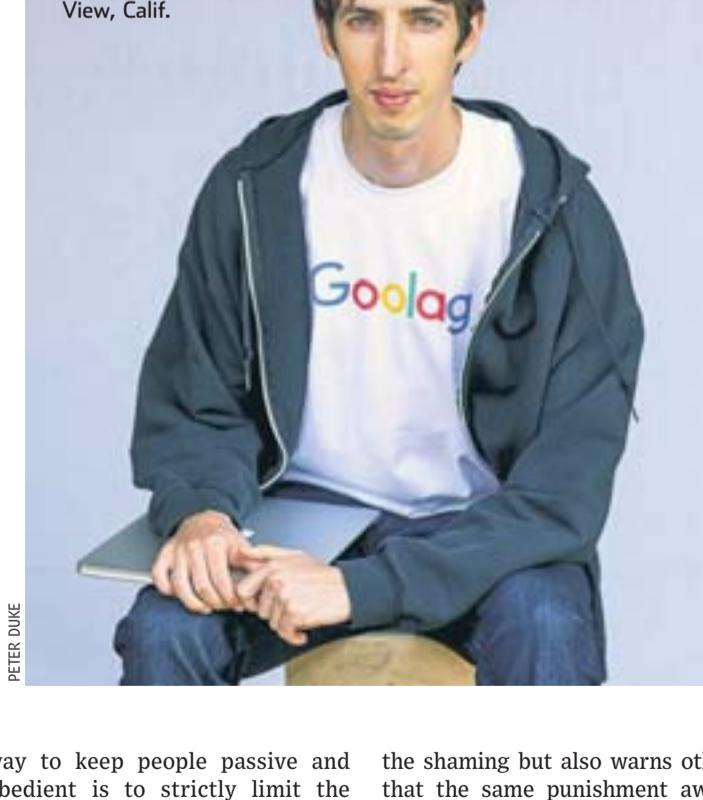
BY JAMES DAMORE

I WAS FIRED by Google this past Monday for a document that I wrote and circulated internally raising questions about cultural taboos and how they cloud our thinking about gender diversity at the company and in the wider tech sector. I suggested that at least some of the male-female disparity in tech could be attributed to biological differences (and, yes, I said that bias against women was a factor too). Google Chief Executive Sundar Pichai declared that portions of my statement violated the company's code of conduct and "cross the line by advancing harmful gender stereotypes in our workplace."

My 10-page document set out what I considered a reasoned, well-researched, good-faith argument, but as I wrote, the viewpoint I was putting forward is generally suppressed at Google because of the company's "ideological echo chamber." My firing neatly confirms that point. How did Google, the company that hires the smartest people in the world, become so ideologically driven and intolerant of scientific debate and reasoned argument?

We all have moral preferences

A dissenter at the company sees an 'ideological echo chamber.'



THE AUTHOR

Thursday in
Mountain
View, Calif.

PETER DUKE

my peers on these issues, but mostly I was ignored.

Everything changed when the document went viral within the company and the wider tech world. Those most zealously committed to the diversity creed—that all differences in outcome are due to differential treatment and all people are inherently the same—could not let this public offense go unpunished. They sent angry emails to Google's human-resources department and everyone up my management chain, demanding censorship, retaliation and atonement.

Upper management tried to placate this surge of outrage by shamming me and misrepresenting my document, but they couldn't really do otherwise: The mob would have set upon anyone who openly agreed with me or even tolerated my views. When the whole episode finally became a giant media controversy, thanks to external leaks, Google had to solve the problem caused by my supposedly sexist, anti-diversity manifesto, and the whole company came under heated and sometimes threatening scrutiny.

It saddens me to leave Google and to see the company silence open and honest discussion. If Google continues to ignore the very real issues raised by its diversity policies and corporate culture, it will be walking blind into the future—unable to meet the needs of its remarkable employees and sure to disappoint its billions of users.

Mr. Damore worked as a software engineer at Google's Mountain View campus from 2013 until this past week.

REVIEW

Turkey's Embattled Satirists

A tradition crumbles in the age of Erdogan and Twitter

BY NED LEVIN, YELIZ CANDEMIR
AND ERDEM AYDIN

SATIRICAL CARTOONING may not be dead in Turkey, but it's on life support. The country's oldest satire magazine, Girgir, shut down in February amid a controversy over a cartoon depiction of Moses, who is a prophet in Islam as in Judaism and Christianity. The well-known cartoon magazine Penguin, whose jowly caricatures of President Recep Tayyip Erdogan have been a fixture at newsstands for years, closed this summer.

The grand Turkish tradition of political lampoons and caricatures is disappearing in the face of a changing media landscape and the country's increasingly autocratic political life. "To write or draw something today is harder than in any other period," said Tuncay Akgun, owner of the satirical weekly Leman, in a cartoon-plastered cafe beneath the magazine's Istanbul offices.

Over the centuries, caricaturists have often had strained relationships with the Turkish state, but tensions have heightened as Mr. Erdogan has consolidated power and suppressed dissent. That process accelerated after a failed military coup a year ago: The government has closed more than 100 media outlets, and more than 100 journalists are in jail.

But cartoonists say that declining revenue, more than anything else, has made it difficult for them to carry on. Print circulation has plummeted as readers increasingly seek political humor online.

"We couldn't develop a revenue model from the internet," said Erdil Yasaroglu, co-founder of Penguin. The magazine struggled to find younger subscribers and started losing money three years ago, he says. Unauthorized Instagram accounts with millions of followers were cannibalizing its content the minute new issues were published, he says. With no viable online alternatives to the older magazines, some Turkish cartoonists fear that their tradition will die out.

Turkey's history of political satire and caricature stretches back to the last decades of the Ottoman Empire. In 1877, a cartoon criticizing the new Ottoman constitution landed the satirist Theodor Kasapis in jail for three years. He then fled the country, only to return in 1881 with a pardon from the sultan, who set him to work translating European thrillers in the palace library. Because that same sultan, Abdul Hamid II, possessed a prominent nose, depictions of noses were banned in the press during his reign, according to historical accounts.



plaint argued that this somehow suggested symbolically that the president was gay.

"First of all, that isn't an insult. Second, it isn't funny and isn't the type of joke we'd make. And finally, that is simply how you button a jacket," says Mr. Yasaroglu of Penguin. The sentence was later reduced and committed to a fine, an outcome that Mr. Yasaroglu still finds "ridiculous."

Penguin closed mainly because it was losing money, Mr. Yasaroglu says. Keeping up with the expectations of online readers was a challenge. The magazine would have cartoonists draw on Mondays, send their work to the printer on Tuesdays and distribute the issue on Wednesdays. But in the age of Twitter and Instagram, readers were losing interest in jokes that were already several days old.

The political climate has changed too, and social-media users posting content mocking the government and its officials are increasingly having brushes with the law. A court acquitted a Turkish doctor this year of denigrating Mr. Erdogan by sharing a triptych of photos that compared the president to Gollum, a scheming character from "The Lord of the Rings." (The doctor's legal team argued that Gollum wasn't actually evil and that the comparison therefore wasn't offensive.)

Leman faces the same problems that Penguin did, says its owner, Mr. Akgun. Print circulation has dropped to 15,000, down from a height of more than 100,000 in the late 1990s, but Mr. Akgun isn't giving up. "Our biggest enemy is exhaustion," Mr. Akgun says. "If we can overcome this, we will develop new models."

Leman has continued criticizing the government during the continuing state of emergency imposed after the failed coup. The publication's first cover after the coup attempt, showing soldiers and citizens as pawns in a game, led pro-government protesters to attack its offices. "I'm proud of standing on my feet with my friends as we keep drawing and documenting history," says Mr. Akgun.

TOP, on Leman's July cover, a judge asks jailed journalists, 'Why the long face? It's your day today!' **LEFT**, a 2015 Penguin cover said, 'We Continue to Draw,' with an image of Turkish President Erdogan.



Previous Turkish leaders welcomed satire. Erdogan does not.

Turkey's weekly cartoon tabloids—which mix social and political commentary with plain old jokes—started in the early 1970s with the founding of Girgir. The cartoon that got the magazine in trouble earlier this year showed Moses bragging about his miracles while Israelites responded to him with vulgar curses. It prompted condemnation on social media and a swift apology from the magazine, which said on Twitter that the cartoon had slipped by sleep-deprived editors. When an Istanbul prosecutor started an investigation for the crime of insulting religious values, Girgir's publisher shut down the storied magazine and fired its employees.

Though some past leaders have welcomed satire—former President Turgut Ozal kept caricatures of himself in his office, according to an aide—Mr. Erdogan does not. Turkish law criminalizes insulting the nation, government officials and state institutions, and prosecutors opened criminal cases against 3,658 people for insulting the president in 2016 alone, according to Turkey's Ministry of Justice. The penalty for the crime ranges from a year to more than five years in prison.

Mr. Erdogan said last year that he would drop all criminal complaints he initiated against people for allegedly insulting the president, but because Turkish law allows private citizens to file complaints for the same crime, several of the cases are ongoing, according to lawyers.

In 2015, a Turkish court sentenced two cartoonists from Penguin to a year in prison for a front cover depicting Mr. Erdogan visiting the newly built presidential palace in Ankara.

In the cartoon, Mr. Erdogan complains about the lack of pomp and ceremony. "We could have at least sacrificed a journalist," he says.

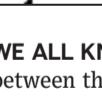
Acting on a citizen's complaint, prosecutors opened a case—but the issue wasn't the caricature of Mr. Erdogan himself. It was the drawing of the man greeting him at the palace, who had his thumb and index finger joined to button his suit jacket. The com-

Musa Kart, a cartoonist for Cumhuriyet, Turkey's oldest newspaper, thinks that he might be the country's most investigated and criminally charged caricaturist. He has been through two trials for his depictions of Mr. Erdogan. Courts acquitted Mr. Kart in both cases, while Turkish satirists rose to his defense. (In solidarity, Penguin printed a menagerie of Erdogan-faced animals on its cover, prompting prosecutors to open a case against it as well; that case was eventually thrown out.)

Last November, Mr. Kart was again jailed, along with many of his colleagues from Cumhuriyet, as part of Turkey's sprawling investigation into the failed coup plotters. He appeared before an Istanbul court late last month, charged with aiding a terror group—a reference to the movement of Fethullah Gulen, the U.S.-based cleric blamed by Turkey for the coup attempt (Mr. Gulen denies involvement) and frequently criticized by Mr. Kart and his colleagues in their newspaper. In his opening statement, Mr. Kart said that the indictment was "loaded with inspirational material for a humorist." He was released on bail and went home for the first time in nine months. The trial resumes in September.

"I never forgot my sense of humor in jail," Mr. Kart said in a text message after his release. "As long as life exists, humor and caricature will also exist."

MIND & MATTER: ROBERT M. SAPOLSKY



When Justice Isn't Really So Blind

WE ALL KNOW that there are discrepancies between the ideal of how institutions are supposed to work and their everyday reality. A recent paper explores one troubling problem of this sort in the judicial realm.

In principle, justice is blind: Everyone is equal before the law, judged by facts and legal precedents rather than by who they are. Writing in the June 2016 issue of the Journal of Legal Studies, Holger Spemann of Harvard Law School and Lars Klohn of Humboldt University in Germany tested whether this is actually how cases are decided.

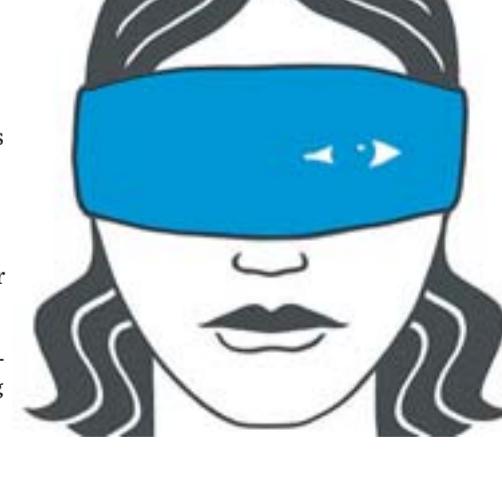
The subjects—32 federal judges, attending a conference—were asked to make a ruling about a hypothetical criminal conviction. (By design, the case differed from the ones the judges usually handled.) The defendant had been brought before an international tribunal for war crimes committed in Bosnia in the 1990s. This military leader had armed a group that, unbeknown to him, then committed war crimes. He had been convicted of his indirect involvement and was now appealing.

For the experiment, Profs. Spemann and Klohn manipulated two variables. First,

ruling that established a weak precedent for convicting someone of a crime based on indirect involvement, while the other half read a precedent that suggested that indirect involvement shouldn't lead to a conviction.

As the crucial second variable, for half of each group, the defendant was unsympathetic—an ultranationalist Serb who was remorseless about Serbian atrocities and went on to head an extremist Serbian party. For the others, the defendant was a Croatian, remorseful and now working for a reconciliation organization. This information about the defendants was noted in passing amid considerable reading material.

Each judge read about the case, decided whether to uphold the conviction and then explained the decision in writing. Ideally, they would only consider the issue of direct versus indirect involvement, making use of the provided legal precedent. The authors asked another group of 102 law professors for their predictions about the outcome; only 13% thought that the personal characteristics of the defendant would count most in the judges' decisions.



Naturally, things turned out differently. While 87% of the judges upheld the conviction of the extremist Serb, no matter what the precedent, only 41% did for the remorseful Croat. In other words, rulings were driven by the defendant's personal attributes rather than by legal precedent.

Even more interesting were the judges' explanations for their decisions. Did they write about how legal precedent is one

thing, but at the end of the day the most important thing is the individual on trial? No. Most cited the precedent if it supported their decision. Others discussed legal or policy matters. The only judge to mention who the defendant was did so to note the irrelevance to the decision-making.

A few caveats: This wasn't a courtroom, and the scenario tilted toward focusing on the defendant's characteristics—the legal precedents were mild while the personal characteristics were anything but. Nevertheless, the defendant's attributes counted the most, and no judge was aware of or willing to acknowledge that fact.

This is not to single out the judicial system. Previous research has suggested that scientists find data to be more credible when it supports their own view. Teachers assess classroom performance differently depending on what (fictitious) IQ they have been told a student has. Research in neuroscience and psychology shows that we tend to make decisions based on emotions and only then scramble to explain why the decision makes perfect sense.

Whether considering people who are professionally trained for pure rationality or the rest of us, a vast chasm divides the ideal and the foible-filled reality of human behavior.

REVIEW

WORD ON THE STREET: BEN ZIMMER

The Dark History of 'Eclipse'

THE EXCITEMENT is building for the total solar eclipse coming up on Aug. 21, dubbed "The Great American Eclipse," when the path of the moon's shadow will extend across the continental U.S. all the way from Oregon to South Carolina. It will be the first total solar eclipse to cross the continent since 1979.

Eclipses, both solar and lunar, have been considered ominous events since ancient times. The word "eclipse" comes from the Latin "eclipsis," drawn in turn from the Greek "ekleipsis." That Greek noun is related to the verb "ekleipein," consisting of "ek" (meaning "from") and "leipin" (meaning "to leave"). So literally, *eclipse* means "to fail to appear" or "to abandon an accustomed place."

In a solar eclipse, then, the sun is temporarily forsaking us. Writing in the Atlantic, Ross Andersen argues that this sense of abandonment at the heart of the word "eclipse" suggests its connection to a "potent psychological state that animates the very worst of our childhood fears." "What could be more traumatic than the abandonment of the sun?" he asks.

Such distressing moments are well documented in the earliest written languages, going back to Sumerian cuneiform tablets. The Greeks built on Babylonian astronomy to make their own observations of eclipses, and the word "ekleipsis" appears as early as the fifth century B.C. in Thucydides's history of the Peloponnesian War. During that conflict, he wrote, ancient Greece witnessed "eclipses of the sun more numerous than are recorded to have happened in any former age."

"Eclipse" entered English in the medieval era, when classical Greek and Latin texts began to be translated. One influential treatise, "The Consolation of Philosophy" by the Roman scholar Boethius, was given a translation by Geoffrey Chaucer in the 1370s. In a section on "the hidden causes of things," Chaucer wrote that "when the moon is in the eclipse," people assume it is "enchanted."

In a later treatise on the astrolabe, a device for making astronomical measurements, Chaucer explained a related term: "ecliptic," the

A term used by Thucydides and Chaucer.

great circle representing the path of the sun through the sky—so called because eclipses only occur when the moon crosses it.

The noun and verb "eclipse" came to be used more metaphorically by the late 16th century, to describe someone or something being surpassed or overshadowed. Richard Barckley, in his 1598 "Discourse of the Felicity of Man," warned that a "general and unnatural eclipse of Christian manners doth presage the destruction of the world to be at hand."

Sometimes, the word works both literally and figuratively. A famous British racehorse was named Eclipse in 1764 because it was born during a solar eclipse. The thoroughbred went on to eclipse the competition, remaining undefeated in 18 races. Many racehorses thereafter were named Eclipse in his honor, and Mitsubishi even named a sports car, the Eclipse, after him.

As for the Great American Eclipse, it won't be eclipsed by any other celestial event—at least until 2024, the next time a total solar eclipse will be visible from the U.S.



JAMES YANG

EVERYDAY MATH: EUGENIA CHENG Lessons of The Möbius Bagel

MATH ISN'T just about numbers—it's also about patterns and shapes. One of my favorite shapes is the Möbius strip, a mind-warping surface with only one side. It's simple to make one: Just take a strip of paper, give it a twist and join the ends together so that the front of one end is connected to the back of the other. It's an example from the field of topology, which studies the shape of space.

My favorite way to demonstrate a Möbius strip is with a bagel. The trick is to cut the bagel "in half" but to twist the knife as you move it around the bagel, so that the knife ends up back at your starting point but facing the opposite way. It makes the bagel open up in a sort of spiral shape. It's a neat trick but useless, right? Not exactly, and there's a lesson in that about why we do math and what it's good for.

Because my Möbius bagel is a bit hard to visualize, I made a video of it, where I also showed that it's possible to cover the whole length of the continuous cut with cream cheese without lifting your knife. When I finished filming, I quickly wrapped the bagel up in paper and took it home in my bag, hoping for the best but expecting a mess. When I extracted the bagel later, I saw the brilliance of the Möbius technique: There was no way for the bagel to come apart in my bag, and so no mess.

Math is useful, of course, but often we do it initially just because it's fun and intriguing. Only later do we find applications. A more serious example than my Möbius bagel comes from number theory. The 17th-century French mathematician Pierre de Fermat is best known for his difficult Last Theorem (finally proved just in 1994), but his Little Theorem, stated in a 1640 letter, has had a bigger practical impact. It is a dry and apparently arcane result about the factorization of numbers, but it was ingeniously applied in our own era to devise the cryptography system

which is now widely used for online shopping and other interactions.

Or consider Platonic solids. These are highly symmetrical, three-dimensional solids that were studied by the ancient Greeks and discussed by Plato in one of his dialogues. They are defined by symmetry, and the Greeks knew that there were only five possibilities meeting the criteria: the tetrahedron, cube, octahedron, dodecahedron and icosahedron.

The icosahedron is made from 20 identical equilateral triangles and seemed to exist nowhere except in mathematicians' imaginations. However, once electron microscopes were invented,

we discovered that many viruses, in fact, have icosahedron structures. And there have been other modern uses for the shape, from geodesic domes to soccer balls.

Another example is infinity, a subject that was also dear to the Greeks. The pre-Socratic philosopher Zeno set out a famous set of paradoxes about infinitely small increments.

This might seem rather far removed from daily life, but fast forward two millennia, and we find that Zeno's insights were finally resolved by the invention of calculus, which deals with continuously changing quantities.

Almost everything in our modern world depends on calculus in some way, from electricity and automation to the weather forecast and the construction of roads and bridges. Zeno and the ancient Greeks could never have imagined where their thought experiments would eventually lead.

Mathematicians throughout history have often pursued their passion out of sheer curiosity, rather than because they were trying to solve a particular real-world problem. But this doesn't mean that speculative math is necessarily useless. We sometimes just have to wait for thousands of years and a completely unforeseen application.

Real-world applications often follow speculative math.

PHOTO OF THE WEEK



JEFF J MITCHELL/GETTY IMAGES

WORK IN PROGRESS: EMILY BOBROW

Adult Skills for At-Risk Youth

IN 2012, Alex Protzman took over a small housing program for homeless young adults run by Carolina Outreach, a for-profit company that offers mental-health services across North Carolina. He would get several calls a day about 18- to 24-year-olds who needed help, but his program's small contract with Durham's social-services department allowed him to place only three or four people in apartments a year. Many of these youths had aged out of foster care and had personal histories of trauma, substance abuse and mental-health problems. They often needed more than just a roof over their heads. "It became pretty clear we needed to become a nonprofit so we could fundraise and apply for grants," he says.

Mr. Protzman, 40, is now executive director of the Durham-based LIFE Skills Foundation, which helps homeless and at-risk youth become independent. The group, which launched in late 2014, is still small, but its \$550,000 annual budget and partnerships with local companies and other nonprofits help it to deliver better services to more people. Each year, the group houses some 20 young adults in its own building, provides rental assistance to up to 20 more and offers mental-health counseling, support services, meals and weekly classes in everything from cooking to budget-management to some 100 people across Durham and Orange counties.

LIFE, which stands for Living Independently & Finding Empowerment, works with "transition-age" people from ages 16 to 24.

Most of those in its housing are former foster-care youth, and the group devotes much of its efforts to helping them learn how to operate in an increasingly competitive job market. "These young people can find minimum-wage jobs at a McDonald's or a Burger King, but they won't be able to afford their own apartment," says Mr. Protzman. The organization helps them apply to college or vocational schools, craft resumes and prepare for job interviews.

The foundation's larger mission involves teaching basic skills that most people learn at home. "Some of these kids don't know how to boil water to make spaghetti," says Mr. Protzman. Nearly all of the youths that LIFE serves shuffled between foster-care placements before being thrust into the adult world. "We teach them how to pay their own bills, clean their homes and make their own doctor's appointments," he says.

Offering this wraparound help isn't cheap, but Mr. Protzman says that such services make fiscal sense. Studies show that the roughly 26,000 people nationwide who age out of foster care annually are far more likely than their peers to end up homeless, dependent on welfare or in jail. Such interventions can cost taxpayers and communities some \$300,000 per person in public assistance, incarceration and lost wages over a lifetime, according to a 2013 report from the Annie E. Casey Foundation. In Durham County, the number of children entering foster care is rapidly rising, so it has become more urgent to help them toward self-sufficiency when they age out.

Mr. Protzman recalls one young woman—"very angry, very paranoid"—who came to his group less than two years ago. She had dropped out of high school and was selling herself for sex and abusing drugs. "She couldn't meet with us without blowing up," he recalls. Today, he says, she has her diploma, a job and her own apartment, and she is regularly going to therapy. "These are the young people that no one else wants to serve," says Mr. Protzman. "But I like the challenge."

Swan Fake

Dancers from the group Tutu performed Thursday in spoof 'Swan Lake' costumes at a loch in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Answers
to the News Quiz
on page C13

1.C, 2.B, 3.A, 4.D,
5.C, 6.A, 7.C, 8.A

BOOKS

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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Memory, Myth and Mother Russia

Soviet women fought beside men in World War II, but postwar chauvinism swept aside their sacrifices

The Unwomanly

Face of War

By Svetlana Alexievich

Random House, 331 pages, \$30

BY CATHERINE MERRIDALE

THIS CHALLENGING, painful book was the first that Svetlana Alexievich, the future Nobel laureate, was able to get past the Soviet Union's censors. In the mid-1970s, as a young journalist, she set out to record the stories of women who had fought in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45. With no support from her employer and nothing but criticism from the state, she crisscrossed Ukraine, Russia and her native Belarus in search of veterans prepared to talk. The task was exhausting, physically and emotionally, but by 1983 she had a manuscript, a polyphonic assemblage of voices interspersed with her own reflections. Approval for a Russian version took two more years.

The new edition of "The Unwomanly Face of War," translated by Richard Pevear and Larissa Volokhonsky, opens with the author's thoughts as she looks back on that other time. It also includes excerpts from passages the censors cut. The book's idea seems simple, but 30 years ago its honesty was perilous. The Soviet state controlled the narrative of Russia's war, insisting on a series of official myths. The leaders told the people that their cause had been a sacred one, a struggle waged by blameless, selfless heroes defending the motherland. To question that idea was heresy; to mention weaknesses or crimes, from doubt and cowardice to pilfering and rape, amounted to betrayal of the nation's dead. Most veterans not only bowed to this convention but revelled in it. "The dreadful would look grand," Ms. Alexievich comments, "and the incomprehensible and obscure in a human being would be instantly explained." The fables were much more than enforced lies. Like a bizarre form of therapy, standardized tropes helped some people to cope with monstrous memories, the kind that can engulf a mind.

Ms. Alexievich opted to investigate the women's war, so she was breaking with convention from the very start. Personally, too, Ms. Alexievich was perfectly placed to question the official tale. Her birthplace, today's Ivano-Frankivsk, was in western Ukraine. Throughout the war it was the scene of an anti-Soviet insurgency by nationalist partisans, a war still unresolved when she was born in 1948. Her father had served on the Soviet side. Later, when her family returned to Belarus, she lived among other unacknowledged ghosts, the Jews whose murder at the hands of occupying Nazis had involved collusion by some locals who were still alive. The myth of victory in a redemptive war must have rung hollow in the streets of Minsk. For all that, it took years and many miles of traveling to find and capture all the testimonies here. Ms. Alexievich never tries to simplify: This is no moral fable. She struggles with the women's



RED ROSIE A 1944 Soviet propaganda poster, reading 'Victory is close at hand! More help to the front!'

silences, their canny fear they may say too much. As the spools of her tape recorder turn between the tea-things and the photographs, she waits. "I was so young when I left for the front," a doughty veteran begins to say. "I even grew during the war." It took great stamina to listen. "The tape recorder records the words," the author muses, but "when a person speaks, something more takes place than what remains on paper. I keep regretting that I cannot 'record' eyes, hands."

That may be true, but we still end up feeling that we have been sitting at her side. With her, we hear the memories of partisans, guerrilla fighters trapped behind the lines. Their land, like Belarus, was occupied in the first months. "The Germans rode into the village," remembers one, "on big black motorcycles . . . They laughed all the time. They guffawed! My heart stopped at the thought that they were here, on our land, and laughing. I only dreamed of revenge." Soon everything around these women was on fire, including churches with whole populations locked inside. "To this day," another adds, "the scream of a child who is thrown down a well still rings in my ears. . . . And to see a young fellow cut up with a saw. . . . After that, when you go on a mission, your heart seeks only one thing: to kill them, kill as many as possible, annihilate them in the crudest way."

Women from unoccupied towns to the east were called to the front as nurses, doctors or radio and telegraph operators. Some willingly remained there, perhaps to avenge a dead father or sweetheart. But there was little

sweetness in their world. "Heavy combat . . . That is a horror," a medical assistant remembered. "They break each other's bones. There's howling, shouting. Moaning. And that crunching! . . . The crunching of bones. . . . You hear a skull crack. Split open. . . . Right after an attack it's better not to look at faces. . . . They themselves cannot raise their eyes to each other." Part of the women's reticence in these interviews came from disgust. "I saw so many cut-off arms and legs," a sergeant major nurse explained. "It was even hard to believe that somewhere whole men existed."

With scrupulous respect for the service these women gave, Ms. Alexievich identifies each by sexism and rank. But she imposes neither pattern nor hierarchy. "I write not the history of war," she insists, "but the history of feelings. I am a historian of the soul." The censor clearly hated souls. "We don't need your little history," she was informed. "We need the big history. The history of the Victory." That admonition must have seemed absurd to someone who had listened to real pain and anger, terror and remorse. "There is only one path," Ms. Alexievich concludes. "To understand through love." As mission statements go, it sounds eccentric, almost mad, but it describes how she works. Refusing to pass judgment, crediting all, she listens, suffers and brings to life. She finds the task more difficult than writing a mere chronicle. "In this seemingly small and easily observable territory—the space of one human soul," she concludes, "everything is . . . less comprehensible, less predictable than in history."

The censor let her print her book, but passages were cut. Though Russia's forests had run with blood, he could not stomach images of women coping without sanitary pads (although it was the state's own fault there were none in the kitbags). He struck out anything that might offend a prudish Soviet patriarch: a mother

More than enforced lies, fables of a noble war helped some women cope with monstrous memories.

drowning her own baby to prevent its crying out, a partisan assuaging hunger by consuming human flesh. "We didn't shoot [prisoners]," another censored testimony runs. "We stuck them with ramrods like pigs, we cut them to pieces. . . . I waited for a long time for the moment when their eyes would begin to burst from pain." Such stifled memories would shape the Soviet consciousness Ms. Alexievich understands so well. "If you look back at the whole of our history, both Soviet and post-Soviet," she told reporters after winning her Nobel Prize, "it is a huge common grave and a blood-bath."

The unique style that won that prize is on display throughout this book. Ms. Alexievich's gentle, open-hearted writing is perfect for conveying shattered memories and tortured lives. But it creates a hypnotic trance of its own, and we should not overlook its problems. Confabulation is one of

these. By giving credit to each testimony—her approach leaves little choice—the author denies us the opportunity to ask wider questions. The memory of trauma is notoriously insecure. Some people lock the horror in the deepest darkness of their minds, others recall no more than glimpses, flashbacks, cinematic stills. In the 1990s, when I interviewed hundreds of Soviet veterans myself, the supposedly first-person testimony I was recording sometimes turned out to have been borrowed from war films or popular fiction. The narrators were not lying; they had simply corralled their own shapeless, terrifying memories into a more manageable frame. By the time I met them—admittedly a decade later than Ms. Alexievich did—some could no longer recognize the difference between their own lived nightmares and a predigested tale.

The choice of women as respondents may have mitigated this, but time and politics play tricks with every human soul. The traditional war hero was certainly a male, but women were also exposed to the mesmeric influence of myth. Indeed, after the war they were encouraged to embellish it, donning uniforms to speak in schools and appearing at public remembrance ceremonies. In time, most ironed out the awkward details. As I learned, truth takes many forms after a lifetime of such lies. On one occasion, I dared to ask a grand old lady why she'd spun me an outrageous yarn, and why she'd asked me to her home at all. "I just wanted someone to visit," she explained.

Please turn to page C6

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BOOKS

'Gentility of speech is at an end—it stinks, and whoso once inhales the stink can never forget it.' —London City Press, June 19, 1858

The Stink That Sank London

One Hot Summer

By Rosemary Ashton

Yale, 338 pages, \$30

BY ALEXANDRA MULLEN

DURING LONDON'S long summer of 1858, the sweltering temperatures spawned squalor. With a population of more than 2 million, London had outgrown its medieval waste-removal systems, turning Spenser's "sweet Thames" into an open sewer. Epidemics such as cholera and diphtheria ravaged the poor and rich alike. The stench, as we now know, was a symptom of a bacterial problem. But at the time it was believed to be, in itself, the cause of disease. The dominant medical notion of miasmas held that "noxious and morbid" contagion was carried through the air.

The heat of 1858 made the problem of London's effluvia unignorable. At the end of May, Rosemary Ashton notes in "One Hot Summer," the temperature was 84 degrees in the shade; there followed three months of hot days, with record highs in the 90s for the shade and well over 110 degrees in the sun. The visiting American historian John Lothrop Motley, fulfilling his social obligations in formal attire, wrote his wife: "I can only say that St Lawrence on his gridiron was an emblem of cool comfort in comparison." Women in their hoop-skirts—1858 was peak crinolinomania—were actually better off. As Charles Darwin's daughter Etty later reminisced, crinolines "kept your petticoats away from your legs, and made walking so light and easy." But even light cotton crinolines couldn't help with the odor itself. The fetor was historic, and writers pulled out the literary stops. Benjamin Disraeli, novelist as well as politician, wrote feelingly that the Thames was "a Stygian pool, reeking with ineffable and intolerable horrors."

"The death pot boils," the Illustrated London News bemoaned. "We can colonise the remotest ends of the earth; we can conquer India . . . we can spread our name, and our fame, and our fructifying wealth to every part of the world; but we cannot clean the River Thames." What to do? Parliament had been dithering for years. The comic magazine Punch parodied Tennyson, the poet laureate, in cursing the do-nothing Lords and the Commons:

Bake, bake, bake,
O Thames, on thy way to the sea!
And I would that thy stink
could poison
A Bishop, Peer, or M.P.

Fortunately for the rest of London, the newly rebuilt Houses of Parliament were directly on the riverbank, so the noses of the nation's representatives were right in it.



CROSSING An 1858 Punch cartoon depicting the Thames as the River Styx.

ment were directly on the riverbank, so the noses of the nation's representatives were right in it.

The Great Stink, as the noisome ordeal came to be called, is a terrific subject for Ms. Ashton, the noted scholar of George Eliot, George Henry Lewes and literary London. She excels at unearthing and explaining the daily distractions of the nose-holding populace over the course of the summer: horse races, art shows, murder and divorce trials, even the breezes that, as Darwin noted, wafted thistle seeds across the English Channel from France. Ms. Ashton also convincingly uses the Great Stink as a backdrop to crisis points in the lives of three great figures of the day whose biographies rarely overlap: Darwin, Disraeli and Charles Dickens.

Traditional summertime leisure jaunts on the Thames were canceled due to the pestilential pong; theaters suffered. But Ms. Ashton shows newspaper readers could seek entertainment by reading about Writers Behaving Badly. Edward Bulwer-Lytton—the MP and novelist of "It was a dark and stormy night" fame—

forcibly incarcerated his estranged wife, Rosina, in an asylum after she had mocked him in a novel of her own and stalked him as he stumped for reelection that summer. Meanwhile,

William Makepeace Thackeray inflamed a silly quarrel with a small-time journalist named Edmund Yates.

Before the summer was over, the

whole literary Garrick Club was embroiled in the dispute, to the great pleasure of the papers.

The worst novelist offender was Dickens, in the midst of what can only be charitably called a midlife crisis. He was separating from his wife (the mother of their nine children) because of his secret affair with the young actress Ellen Terry—which was, to his dawning dismay, not quite as secret as he had thought. He hoped to put a stop to the gossip. His solution? Publicity. He sent out to the papers a squirmily self-exculpatory announcement

As highs climbed toward 100 degrees, raw sewage roasting on the Thames created the 'Great Stink.'

about his "domestic trouble," filled with cant about its "sacredly private nature" and his "solemn" declaration that purity reigned.

The more he fulminated, the more bystanders mocked. As one paper wrote: "Mr Dickens has fallen into the common error of little minds, in thinking that he is of much more consequence in the world than he really is."

Of course the public did enjoy witnessing the morally shabby performance, which might have fed their

appetite for the wildly popular public readings he began that summer.

While Dickens's prodigious energy should have been prudentially quelled, Darwin got jolted out of his slow-but-steady path to writing his magnum opus when he received what Ms. Ashton calls "the fright of his life." A letter from the Malay Archipelago arrived on his doorstep. The younger naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace had written Darwin, outlining observations and thoughts that paralleled Darwin's own on natural selection and the struggle for existence, even down to many of the terms he used. Would Darwin lose his claim to priority? This story is now familiar but always moving to me, largely because of the generosity, courtesy and honor displayed by both Darwin and Wallace.

At 53 the oldest of Ms. Ashton's three principal characters, Disraeli had never, despite his early celebrity in literature and politics, wielded much practical influence. But in the summer of 1858 he was the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, and as leader of the House of Commons he was responsible for getting legislation through both houses. With Disraeli in the lead, the Thames Purification Bill was passed in the early days of August.

Besides setting in place legislation for enormous new sewers, his reforms included standardizing exams for medical qualifications, clarifying amendments to the new divorce laws and, in the wake of the Indian Mutiny the previous year, transferring governance of India from the East India Co. to the crown. Most poignantly, Disraeli, whose father had had his children baptized in 1817, enabled the first practicing Jew to enter Parliament: Lionel de Rothschild, who had been elected as an MP all the way back in 1847 but had refused to swear on the Holy Bible the loyalty oath that included the words "upon the true faith of a Christian."

Ms. Ashton's technique in this book seems partly inspired by Virginia Woolf's thoughts on what novels should do: "Record the atoms as they fall." Her detailed atomic record produces thought-provoking coincidences and reminds us of figures who deserve to be better known, like the sanitary reformers Dr. John Snow and Edwin Chadwick and the imaginative engineers Isambard Kingdom Brunel and Joseph Bazalgette, the latter of whom designed the network of underground sewers that helped stanch the smell—and saved countless lives in the process.

In short: This book does not stink.

Far from it.

Ms. Mullen writes for the Hudson Review and Barnes & Noble Review.

Svetlana Alexievich

Continued from page C5

"Can't you see? I've had a new parquet floor laid!"

In Ms. Alexievich's book, the choice of what to credit is hers alone. She leaves us to guess exactly how many women fought, and what they saw but could not speak about. She gives no sense of the Soviet army's record of mass rape in Prussia, for instance, nor of the epidemic venereal disease. There is a further problem with the women's picture of themselves. When Ms. Alexievich collected their stories, 30 years after the war, a deeply sexist Soviet culture emphasized the special qualities of all females. The author accepts the story of a wedding dress made out of bandages, of gallant kisses on small hands. "I smiled all through the war," a former surgeon confides, "because a woman should bring light. . . [Her] strongest medicine is love." But light and loveliness were rarities during the war. Before it, too, the peasant culture from which many women came was not conducive to hand-kissing and floaty skirts.

Anachronism is always a pitfall for oral historians. Ms. Alexievich back-projects a Brezhnev-era chauvinism. In reality, most of her girls had grown up with blood, mud and muscle as they shifted heavy loads of rock, drove pigs and cattle, operated heavy plants. Postwar, too, surviving women often worked like animals, pulling ploughs because there were no horses left. Whole villages lived without men. These women may have dreamed of bringing light, but that was a privilege reserved for the town-based minority.

Ms. Alexievich's war book is shattering, then, but besides a touch of rose-tint it is patently nostalgic. The mood will draw all readers in, hypnotized by the vanished world. As they talked, the women were recalling the best years of their lives, their youth. No one could wish to relive Stalin's war, but they were yearning for a common cause and courage, thrift, the lost virtues. It was that yearning, when the Soviet Union collapsed, that inspired Ms. Alexievich to write her masterpiece, "Secondhand Time."

But that left me to wonder why it was that I, too, felt so homesick as I finished "The Unwomanly Face of War." It was published when the Cold War was just coming to an end. Glasnost had arrived, and it seemed good times surely lay ahead. The horror of a Stalingrad, of shelling, shots and dead young men seemed to belong to Europe's past. I miss that certainty today. We should resolve to read this book alongside the world news report.

Catherine Merridale is the author of "Lenin on the Train" and "Ivan's War," an oral history of the Red Army.

When Adultery Meant Exile

Love, Madness, and Scandal

By Johanna Luthman

Oxford, 216 pages, \$27.95

BY RICHARD DAVENPORT-HINES

LUST, ILLICIT SEX and the power games of rich people interest every generation. Johanna Luthman, a historian at the University of North Georgia, has worked for years to understand the practice and repercussions of fornication, adultery and bas-

The Duke of Buckingham tried to kidnap his sister-in-law. A page-boy done up as a lady fooled him.

tardy among the early 17th-century English aristocracy. The resilience and adaptability of women who were politically and economically disempowered by a patriarchal society are her specialized interest. In "Love, Madness, and Scandal" she uses her expertise and (it must be added) her unobtrusive sympathy to study the misfortunes of Frances Villiers, Lady Purbeck, who was persecuted in the 1620s by her powerful in-laws as an adulteress and spent much of the 1630s living a fugitive existence.

Marital discord in one generation of a family induces similar strife in the next. Lady Purbeck was born in 1602. She was the youngest child of Sir Edward Coke, who became attorney general in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and Chief Justice of the King's Bench

under King James I. He was a domineering, ruthless man who amassed a fortune that continues to this day among his descendants, the Earls of Leicester. Her mother was a member of the great Cecil political dynasty and wealthy in her own right after the death of her first husband.

The Coke parents fought over the control of money throughout their marriage. Outright marital war erupted over the choice of husband for their daughter. While Lady Coke wanted the Earl of Oxford, Sir Edward was implacable that Frances should marry John Villiers, whose brother George was arguably the paramount man in England, after King James, and certainly the major male lead in the ensuing drama.

The king was besotted with George Villiers. He nicknamed him "Steenie," Ms. Luthman writes, after St. Stephen, "who was supposed to have been as beautiful as an angel"; raised him to the peerage at the age of 24; and eventually made him Duke of Buckingham. Buckingham cut a figure of ostentatious power. He once had his tailors make an ornate suit of clothes decorated with hundreds of pearls sewn on with intentionally loose threads. As he moved through the royal court, pearls fell off, scattering valuable souvenirs among impressed bystanders.

When Lady Coke tried to prevent the Villiers marriage by hiding her daughter in a country house, her husband arrived with a troop of frightening toughs and violently seized the reluctant bride. Since the warring spouses were connected to many of

omnipotent Villiers family from seeing him and was deprived of financial support. She became the lover of Sir Robert Howard, giving birth to his son in 1624.

According to Ms. Luthman, Buckingham was infuriated by his sister-in-law's shaming the "newly exalted

family" of Villiers by cuckolding his brother. It is more plausible to attribute his hostility to fear that the child would inherit the Purbeck title and Villiers property. Purbeck was childless and for a time seemed willing to acknowledge the paternity of his wife's son as a way of providing an heir to his titles. This was a not uncommon reaction of heirless English noblemen well into the 20th century.

At Buckingham's instigation, a high commission, sitting at the Archbishop of Canterbury's Lambeth Palace, prosecuted Lady Purbeck for adultery. Applying 21st-century standards of morality, Ms. Luthman writes of Buckingham's "patent unfairness" in expecting his sister-in-law to "live chastely" while he had a busy sex life with his wife, his *maitresse-en-titre* Lady Carlisle and other amours.

The high commission, which was the highest ecclesiastical court in England, took two years to judge Lady Purbeck's case. It found her guilty of adultery and in 1627 sentenced her, among other penalties, to make public penance in a London church. If convictions of noblewomen for adultery were rare, it was even more unusual for them to be publicly humiliated. Buckingham tried to kidnap his sister-in-law in order to enforce the penance, but she eluded his clutches

with the help of a decoy in the form of a pretty page-boy dressed as a young woman. There was a high-speed chase, with galloping horses and swerving coaches, but she escaped and went into deep hiding.

Attempts to excommunicate both Robert Howard and Lady Purbeck from the Christian community were made.

The pressure on the couple was alleviated after Buckingham's assassination in 1628, but they were both arrested in 1635, some eight years after her adultery conviction, and the question of public penance was revived. Her prison guards having been bribed, Lady Purbeck, dressed as a man, escaped custody and took refuge in Paris. There she converted to Catholicism and gained the support of the French king and queen.

In 1641, Lady Purbeck returned to England, where she resumed attempts to establish her son as the legitimate heir of her estranged husband. After the outbreak of civil war, the royalists set up a temporary seat of government in Oxford. Lady Purbeck was living there in 1645 when Parliament's forces began to besiege the university city. She died of epidemic illness, at age 42, during the siege.

"Frances," as Ms. Luthman keeps calling Lady Purbeck with undue familiarity, seemed to some of her contemporaries "a beautiful, brave, witty, and romantic, albeit tragic, heroine." Others found her "annoyingly stubborn, haughty, greedy, and scandalous." Certainly there was no applause for her fraught and helter-skelter life. On balance, she seems resourceful and energetic in responding to the extreme measures taken against her. If the angry marriages, unruly households and hard hearts in Ms. Luthman's book are recounted at a fast pace, some of the background material can be lumbering. Overall, however, this is a conscientious book by an author deeply informed about her subject.

Mr. Davenport-Hines is the author, most recently, of "Edward VII: The Cosmopolitan King."



LADY A 1623 portrait of Viscountess Purbeck.

omnipotent Villiers family from seeing him and was deprived of financial support. She became the lover of Sir Robert Howard, giving birth to his son in 1624.

According to Ms. Luthman, Buckingham was infuriated by his sister-in-law's shaming the "newly exalted

BOOKS

'O dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of noon!' —John Milton

The Greatest Show on Earth

Eclipse

By Frank Close
Oxford, 219 pages, \$21.95

In the Shadow of the Moon

By Anthony Aveni
Yale, 312 pages, \$28

Mask of the Sun

By John Dvorak
Pegasus, 272 pages, \$27.95

BY ALAN HIRSHFELD

ASTRONOMY IS EASY to teach and hard to learn. Sure, one can memorize a punch list of constellations and telescopic targets and wax superficially about black holes and quasars. But true mastery of the subject requires not only a big bolus of math and physics but a whopping expansion of one's inner vision. The problem is, our localized perceptions of the world are simply incompatible with the magnitudes of the celestial realm. How futile the notion of a "milepost" when 26 trillion of them bring us only to the solar system's nearest stellar neighbor! How trivial the passage of an hour when our species' entire 200,000-year existence is a mere eyeblink in Earth's history!

Given our restrictive vantage point on space and time—not to mention the distractions of daily life—it's not often that we groundlings get to be intimate with the celestial, with a phenomenon "out there" affecting us down here. Sixty-five million years ago, the dinosaurs experienced that cosmic connection in the form of a planet-smacking asteroid. But there is one astral communion sure to elicit astonishment without brutal consequences: a total solar eclipse.

While a solar eclipse is a less brazen cosmic emissary than an asteroid or a meteor storm—Earth is "struck" only by the moon's shadow—it nonetheless seizes upon the senses. An apocalyptic gloom sweeps in from the west, daylight dims to twilight, the temperature drops, a breeze rises, animals adopt their evening ways. The astronomer Maria Mitchell, in her memoir about an 1878 eclipse expedition to Colorado, suggests that "even the ant pauses with his burden and no longer gives the lesson to the sluggard." All of this is added to the visual spectacle of the eclipse itself: the utterly unnerving sight of a blacked-out sun.

On Monday, Aug. 21, millions will flock to a 60-mile-wide strip across our nation's heartland to witness the first total solar eclipse to darken the continental U.S. since 1979. Not until 2024 will North Americans again be presented such a favorable viewing opportunity. With the moon's shadow speeding across the landscape at over 2,000 miles an hour, complete blockage of the sun's disk—"totality"—will last just 2½ minutes along the midline of its path, and less toward the edges.

Residents of Salem, Ore., Nashville, Tenn., and Columbia, S.C., plus a string of locales in between, can view the eclipse right from home, while those in the outskirts of Kansas City and St. Louis might have to edge a few miles into the path of totality. Carbondale, Ill., where visitors are invited to experience the event en masse in a stadium, has the distinction of lying at the intersection of this year's eclipse path and the one in 2024. Given good weather, the nation will host an outsize astronomical Woodstock, with eclipse-themed festivals, concerts and lectures.

Resources on eclipse science, history and lore abound, including a raft of new books in advance of this year's event. "Eclipse: Journeys to the Dark Side of the Moon," by Frank Close, a theoretical physicist at Oxford, is part autobiography, part travelogue. Mr. Close's tale opens on June 30, 1954, at a schoolyard in Peterborough, England, where the 8-year-old future scientist watched a partial solar eclipse through a piece of welder's glass. So enchanted was he by his teacher's description of a total solar eclipse slated for Aug. 11, 1999, that he added the date to his juvenile bucket list. Whisk ahead 45 years and we find a dejected Mr. Close, under predictably overcast skies above Cornwall, catching a momentary glimpse of the sun's occluded face. This disappointment only hardened his resolve to lose what he archly calls his "eclipse virginity"—and with that, we're off on a rollicking adventure toward fulfillment of his dream.

A total solar eclipse occurs, on average, about once every 18 months somewhere on Earth, yet infrequently in the same location. So Mr. Close joins the ranks of the globe-trotting fraternity of eclipse chasers. We make a bone-rattling excursion to a bush-



STAR TIME Observing a 2005 eclipse in Spain; below, an 1846 diagram showing the sun, earth and moon during a lunar eclipse (left) and solar eclipse (right).

camp in Zambia on the banks of the Zambezi River; a sand-strewn journey into the Libyan desert in 2006, complete with a helicopter-borne appearance by Moammar Gadhafi; and ocean voyages off Tahiti and Fiji, the ships' captains zigzagging to find the clearest sky and the steadiest sea. Along the way, he communes with fellow scientists and eclipse junkies and is accosted by UFO abductees, New Agers and loopy Einstein wannabes. Mr. Close is amusingly frank about his lunatic obsession: "Ten years earlier I would have regarded such activity as sign of mental imbalance."

Embedded throughout Mr. Close's personal saga are concise explanations of the geometric and cyclical nature of eclipses and a condensed history of eclipse prediction, along with tips and precautions for observing solar eclipses. (The greatest danger to one's eyesight, he explains, occurs the instant totality ends and light from the solar disk explodes back into view.) Mr. Close describes the "Joshua illusion," the seemingly instantaneous appearance of the moon at the onset of totality. Before this moment, he writes, the solar glare tricks us into perceiving the eclipsed portion of the sun as part of the sky rather than the solid body it is. Indeed, he equates the sensory wallop of this phenomenon to witnessing the birth of a child.

Anthony Aveni's "In the Shadow of the Moon: The Science, Magic, and Mystery of Solar Eclipses" is another worthwhile eclipse resource. Mr. Aveni, a pioneer in the field of cultural astronomy, casts a scholarly eye over the history and societal impact of eclipse observations. "Cultural astronomers," he explains, "are more interested in what people believe about celestial

happenings than the happenings themselves." His decipherments have confirmed that ancient astronomers, using minimal technology, predicted approximate dates of eclipses hundreds of years in advance. Mr. Aveni holds up a mirror to the conventional "scientific view of nature as a world where things happen without regard to human affairs." In doing so, he examines how past civilizations made sense of the sun's occasional disappearance. Each pre-scientific society conjured its own astral entity that consumed, then disgorged, the sun.

nitions from the gods. Like today's midlevel corporate executives, court astronomers took the fall for erroneous forecasts and were accordingly diligent in keeping eclipse records. By the 16th century, lunar eclipses were sufficiently predictable that, in 1504, Christopher Columbus could pretend to summon one at will to intimidate Jamaicans into feeding his shipwrecked crew. Eight decades on, the breadth of the Atlantic Ocean was measured by timing the occurrence of a lunar eclipse from the ocean's eastern and western shorelines.

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The bulk of Mr. Aveni's book lays out the historical chronology of eclipse studies, starting with both the verified and conjectured astronomical aspects of Stonehenge, then moving from the ancient world—Babylonia, Greece, Mesopotamia, China—to Arab, European and American astronomers before and after the Renaissance. It was during this latter age that the problematic interface between science and religion shifted inexorably toward the secular; an eclipse became a thing in nature devoid of mystical connotations, yet no less wondrous for it. This attitudinal change was anticipated centuries earlier by Aristotle's surmise that the curved shadow of a lunar eclipse is that of a spherical Earth.

Eclipse prediction was a serious business in ancient societies, where the sovereign abhorred surprise admonitions from the gods. Like today's midlevel corporate executives, court astronomers took the fall for erroneous forecasts and were accordingly diligent in keeping eclipse records. By the 16th century, lunar eclipses were sufficiently predictable that, in 1504, Christopher Columbus could pretend to summon one at will to intimidate Jamaicans into feeding his shipwrecked crew. Eight decades on, the breadth of the Atlantic Ocean was measured by timing the occurrence of a lunar eclipse from the ocean's eastern and western shorelines.

which to date any recorded event whose description referred to an eclipse. (Thus the battle between the Medes and the Lydians, interrupted by a solar eclipse, must have occurred on May 28, 585 B.C.) Mr. Aveni explores eclipse references in historical, literary and artistic works, including the Bible and Edvard Munch's "The Scream," and concludes that attempts to date past events based on vague, perhaps allegorical, allusions to a darkened sun or blood-red moon often devolve into a search for unicorns.

For a deeper dive into the history of eclipse observations, there is "Mask of the Sun: The Science, History, and Forgotten Lore of Eclipses," by John Dvorak, a former member of the observatory staff at the University of Hawaii. The book kicks off with an entertaining prologue about the so-called New York City eclipse of 1925, which appeared total only to viewers above 96th Street. The eclipse was filmed by a cameraman strapped atop a Navy dirigible who afterward testified that he had lost all sense of time and place once inside the shadow. After this kinetic start, Mr. Dvorak's narrative goes granular with detail, a protracted unfolding suited to readers with a high tolerance for historical particularities.

With improvements in rail and ship travel, Mr. Dvorak writes, Victorian-era astronomers toted equipment overland and overseas to capture the moon's fleeting shadow. Among them was Mabel Loomis Todd, the wife of the Amherst astronomer David Todd and the editor of posthumous editions of Emily Dickinson's poetry. No poetic slouch herself, Mabel wrote about her seven eclipse expeditions and the "startling nearness [she felt] to the gigantic forces of nature and their inconceivable operation."

By the 1870s, the camera and the spectroscope had become essential tools, the former to gauge the dimensions and shape of the solar corona (the sun's tenuous outer atmosphere, which becomes readily visible during totality), the latter to reveal the corona's temperature and chemical composition. Among the major eclipse-related questions of the age were whether the corona belongs to the sun or the moon (it's the sun) and whether there is a planet between the sun and Mercury (there isn't). As Messrs. Close, Aveni and Dvorak all acknowledge, eclipse studies stepped fully into the modern astrophysical age with the famous eclipse of 1919: Photographs showed that the positions of stars near the sun's rim were slightly shifted, in accordance with Albert Einstein's relativistic assertion that the sun's gravity warps the space around it.

Ask anyone who has seen a total solar eclipse and they will affirm that no turn of phrase conveys the eerie majesty of the event; totality must be experienced in its all-enveloping splendor to be understood. While I've marveled at the Grand Canyon, wandered among the sequoias and basked in the glow of the Milky Way, I've never witnessed a total solar eclipse. On Aug. 21, I will join my fellow earthlings in that shadow-swept stretch of countryside where nature will once again remind us of the profound privilege of being alive.



A Sun and Moon Bookshelf

WITH THE SUN-MOON DUO

center-stage this month in the Great American Eclipse, it's no surprise that the engine of commerce has spun out an abundance of resources in advance of this celestial performance. A worthwhile addition to the eclipse books reviewed here is Tyler Nordgren's *'Sun Moon Earth'* (2016), described in these pages last year as a concise philosophical, historical and speculative meditation on the roots of scientific thinking and the development of astronomical theory and practice.

Eclipses represent an Earth-centric outlook on the sun and moon; they are reduced to a pair of moving sky-disks that occasionally intersect. But these celestial bodies are fascinating in their own right. We ponder how and when the sun formed, what sort of central inferno powers its steadfast glow, and whether a time will come when it

might stray from this life-sustaining stability. *'The Sun's Heartbeat'* (2011), by Bob Berman, answers these and many other questions. "Everything about the Sun is either amazing or useful," he writes, channeling the high-school science teacher we all wish we had. He offers plenty of historical context, from the ancients' sun worship to the modern scientific view of the sun as a ball of gas subservient to the laws of physics.

Also on the solar reading list is *'Nearest Star'* (2001), by astronomers Leon Golub and Jay Pasachoff. The book opens with a rundown of the sun's quantitative properties and the ways in which astronomers, over centuries, determined these numbers. Topics continue with the sun's visible face, formation, energy production, evolution and eventual death. The science is deftly presented and not too detailed for general readers. Mr. Pasachoff, who has seen more total solar eclipses than

anyone in history (33 so far), also wrote *'The Complete Idiot's Guide to the Sun'* (2003), which is out of print but can be downloaded or viewed online.

The moon delights astronomy enthusiasts with its vertiginous, crater-pocked landscapes. But in terms of human affairs, the most notable thing about the moon is that we've been there. How we succeeded in the face of daunting risk, huge expense and the loss of three astronauts is the subject of Andrew Chaikin's authoritative *'A Man on the Moon'* (1994). Mr. Chaikin, a space historian, spent nearly a decade interviewing Apollo flight crews and reveals the particular combination of smarts, competitiveness and gumption that moved these men to undertake humanity's greatest technological challenge. Short of virtual-reality goggles and a lunar-gravity harness, this narrative is the closest you can get to a walk on the moon. —A.H.

Mr. Hirshfeld, a professor at UMass Dartmouth, is the author of "Starlight Detectives: How Astronomers, Inventors, and Eccentrics Discovered the Modern Universe."

BOOKS

'What we call the beginning is often the end / And to make an end is to make a beginning, / The end is where we start from.' —T.S. Eliot

1922 and All That

The World Broke in Two

By Bill Goldstein

Holt, 351 pages, \$30

BY MICAH MATTIX

WHEN DID MODERN literature begin? Was it in 1897, with the publication of Stéphane Mallarmé's long experimental poem "Un Coup de dés," as R. Howard Bloch argued in last year's "One Toss of the Dice"? Or was it 1910? ("On or about December 1910," Virginia Woolf once wrote, "human character changed.") Perhaps it was 1913, with the publication of the first volume of Marcel Proust's "À la recherche du temps perdu."

In "The World Broke in Two: Virginia Woolf, T.S. Eliot, D.H. Lawrence, E.M. Forster, and the Year That Changed Literature," Bill Goldstein picks 1922. Part group biography, part literary criticism, the book gets its title from Willa Cather's remark that "the world broke in two in 1922 or thereabouts," separating a new kind of writing—internal, experimental and sexually frank—from the old.

For Mr. Goldstein, a literary journalist based in New York, the year was significant not only for the publication of James Joyce's "Ulysses" and the first English translation of Proust, but also for the creative breakthroughs made by his four writers. Each began the year in crisis, and while Eliot was the only one to publish a landmark work ("The Waste Land") during the next 12 months, the others experienced, Mr. Goldstein argues, a "spark of vision" that would light the way toward more innovative work.

Both Woolf and Forster started 1922 depressed and writing little. The previous year Woolf had been sick the entire summer, suffering from insomnia, headaches and "frets." She had improved in the fall, but by January was sick again, this time with the flu, and was looking back on her previous work with disappointment. "I have made up my mind," she wrote in February, "I'm not going to be popular . . . I'm to write what I like," and critics are "to say what they like. My only interest as a writer lies, I begin to see, in some queer individuality."

The remark would prove prescient. Inspired by what Mr. Goldstein describes as Proust's use of "memory and experience to illustrate a character's state of mind," Woolf began idiosyncratically adapting his techniques in the short story that would become the first part of her 1925 novel "Mrs. Dalloway."



WE MODERNS T.S. Eliot and Virginia Woolf, photographed by Ottoline Morrell. The society hostess frequently entertained Eliot, Woolf, Forster and Lawrence.

Forster, too, was impressed by Proust, whom he had discussed at length with Woolf. "Would that I had the knack of unrolling such an embroidered ribbon," he wrote in his diary shortly after returning from a second trip to India in early 1922. He hadn't worked on what would become "A Passage to India" since 1913. When he visited the Woolfs in March, Virginia recorded that she and her husband, Leonard, thought he was "de-

the erotic stories he had been writing because, he said, "they clogged [him] artistically," and in May, he returned to his Indian novel with "careful & uninspired additions . . . influenced by Proust." These aren't exactly the diary jottings of an artist who has regained his confidence, but the small progress gave him a resolve that his life "should contain one success." He would finish "A Passage to India" at the beginning of 1924.

It is the linked portraits of Forster and Woolf, two friends who each, to their own ends, found a way forward in their work through the example of Proust, that form the most persuasive and valuable part of Mr. Goldstein's book. The chapters on Eliot and Lawrence are somewhat less successful.

Mr. Goldstein's treatment of Eliot is largely a rehearsal of the well-known story of the publication of "The Waste Land," the definitive account of which is found in Robert Crawford's recent "Young Eliot." By the end of 1921, Eliot had completed the poem, which he had worked on for several years, in Lausanne, Switzerland, where he was recuperating from a nervous breakdown. In January, Eliot stopped in

pressed to the point of inanition": "To come back to Weybridge . . . to an ugly house a mile from the station, an old, fussy exacting mother . . . without a novel, & with no power to write one—this is dismal, I expect, at the age of 43."

Yet, within two months, that power did arrive. In April, he decided to burn

the erotic stories he had been writing because, he said, "they clogged [him] artistically," and in May, he returned to his Indian novel with "careful & uninspired additions . . . influenced by Proust." These aren't exactly the diary jottings of an artist who has regained his confidence, but the small progress gave him a resolve that his life "should contain one success." He would finish "A Passage to India" at the beginning of 1924.

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Paris to show the poem to Ezra Pound, who would help him edit it over the next few months. Although Mr. Goldstein gives a tantalizing account of a June 1922 dinner at Hogarth House after which Eliot "sang," "chanted" and "rhythmed" his poem for the Woolfs, he has little to say about what, if any, influence "The Waste Land" had on Woolf's writing.

D.H. Lawrence is the odd man out in this quartet, and Mr. Goldstein's claim that things changed radically for him in 1922 doesn't convince. While Mr. Goldstein touts Lawrence's highly personal novel "Kangaroo," which he wrote during a three-month visit to Australia in that year, he has little to say about how any of the literary innovations of 1922 contributed to this or to his later, more important works.

More than anything else, what separates the works of these writers from what had come before, Mr. Goldstein argues, is their sense of "dislocation in time and consciousness" following the Great War and their attempt to capture "the texture and vitality of a new landscape of the mind." Perhaps. What the book does show convincingly—and somewhat unexpectedly given Mr. Goldstein's focus on the "creative struggles" of these talented but fragile writers—is how important the help of friends and family was in supporting them. Leonard Woolf cared for his wife during her frequent bouts of illness and repeatedly encouraged Forster to return to "A Passage to India." Pound worked tirelessly on Eliot's behalf to bring "The Waste Land" to light, and Lawrence's wife, Frieda, provided the volatile writer with the stability he needed to do his work.

"Thereabouts" would sound terrible in a book title, but it's the right word to use when dating modernism, or any literary period for that matter. Changes in literary taste are messy, and dates somewhat arbitrary, drawn from historical events or keyed to the publication of a single work. Still,

"The World Broke in Two" makes a convincing case that things were changing for Woolf and Forster, at least, even if those changes wouldn't be visible in their work for several years. This, combined with the publication of "Ulysses," "The Waste Land" and Proust in translation, make 1922 as good of a year as any for the beginning of this thing we call modern literature.

Mr. Mattix is an associate professor of English at Regent University and a contributing editor at the Weekly Standard.

MYSTERIES: TOM NOLAN

Losing Lucinda

A BEVY OF young female characters have lent girlish titles to crime novels since 2012's "Gone Girl." Some of these books have been memorable, some forgettable. Few have been as noteworthy as first-time novelist Danya Kukafka's elegiac and involving "Girl in Snow" (Simon & Schuster, 357 pages, \$26). The title girl in this case is Lucinda, a pretty 15-year-old from Colorado found murdered on an elementary-school playground. Lucinda is less the focus of interest in the book than the people who idealized or envied her or now investigate her death. These include Cameron, a gifted, introverted classmate who adored Lucinda from afar, "witnessing" her through her window at night and making charcoal drawings of her; the Goth-ish and alienated Jade, 17, who was bitter at having lost a boyfriend to Lucinda and had wished she would disappear; and Russ, the tormented cop and ex-partner to Cameron's absconding father who had promised that irresponsible man that he would always look after his son.

"Girl in Snow" is engagingly told, in fragmentary fashion, through short sections that shift in and out of sequence. Ms. Kukafka uses this technique to heighten suspense, and the book springs a number of well-timed surprises. There is also recurring comic relief in several excerpts from a self-serving screenplay being written by Jade. But the predominant tone is one of abiding sadness, in young and old alike: for people gone away forever, for loves that might have been but weren't. And then there's guilt, or the fear of guilt, especially for Cameron, who, in the traumatic wake of his father's desertion, is prone to "tangled" spells in which he experiences blackouts. How has he come into possession of Lucinda's diary (which he refuses to read)? "Was it possible," he wonders, "to lose control of your own body? Could your hands do things your head didn't want?"

The novel solves its major mystery in plausible fashion. But its endearing characters' struggles linger in memory after this affecting work is done. "It makes you wonder, doesn't it," asks Jade, "how it's possible to be a secondary character in your own story."

FICTION CHRONICLE: SAM SACKS

An Atlantis Called Manhattan

TO LIVE IN a city as changeable as New York is to live in a place that is always on the cusp of disappearing and being replaced by some new version of itself. This means that its denizens tend to exist in a state of perpetual nostalgia. Renowned city blogger Jeremiah Moss opens his recent book "Vanishing New York," a full-throated lament for the city's bygone charms, by writing, "One of the great tragedies of my life was that I had the misfortune to arrive in New York City at the beginning of its end." He's speaking of 1993, the halcyon year just before the twin scourges of Giuliani and gentrification started to squeeze out the thriving counterculture of radicals and misfits.

Appearing as both a companion and a rejoinder to Mr. Moss's book is Jarett Kobek's brilliant "The Future Won't Be Long" (Viking, 399 pages, \$27), which is set mostly in Lower Manhattan between 1986 and 1996. This novel takes a far darker view of that prelapsarian age, depicting the chaos and cruelty that invariably attended the wild parties and protests. It delivers a killshot to the urge to romanticize the past. "Everyone in New York complains about how the city was better ten years ago," one character says. "Or some indeterminate period before their own arrival, whichever comes first. But it's never better, not really. It's always the same."

"The Future Won't Be Long" is a prequel to Mr. Kobek's self-published 2016 Silicon Valley satire "I Hate the Internet." It's about Baby, a gay orphaned farm boy who comes to New York from Wisconsin. On his first day there, after his bag is stolen in an East Village flophouse, he meets Ade-

line, a student at Parsons School of Design, who has just been humiliated by her junkie boyfriend. Baby is vulnerable, inexperienced and prone to fistfights. Adeline, a Pasadena blueblood, is trying to break her dependency on her mother's money. As if to ridicule her posh background, she speaks like a midcentury Hollywood starlet. ("Why, Baby, I'm a positive fraud. My accent is as affected as yours. It's sheer insecurity, darling.") They bond immediately and she invites him to move into her dorm room.

As Mr. Kobek follows the evolution of their friendship, he revives the grubby touchstones of the lost city.

A brilliant re-creation of a disappeared New York of cheap rents, club kids and Bret Easton Ellis.

The chapters, alternating between the perspectives of Baby and Adeline, visit a pornographic movie house on Third Avenue; the Jones Diner, famous for its \$1.50 cheeseburger deluxe; the homeless shantytown in Tompkins Square Park; the Tower Records at Broadway and Fourth Street. Baby succumbs to the underworld of nightclubs, becoming a fixture at the Limelight and the Palladium and ingesting every fashionable drug that ever made the rounds in Manhattan. Eighties "nihilist" phenom Bret Easton Ellis is duly brought on for a cameo and ruthlessly mocked, as is Brooklyn Heights poohbah Norman Mailer.

Writing with encyclopedic authority and striking equilibrium, Mr. Kobek punctures the glamour of these

cultural signifiers by threading his narrative with grisly real-life crimes. Baby and Adeline rub shoulders with Daniel Rakowitz, the Tompkins Square vagrant who butchered his girlfriend and served her in a soup, and with the notorious club promoter Michael Alig, who took part in the

But there's one other constant in the novel, and that's the friendship that Baby and Adeline sustain through their succession of boyfriends and jobs and mental breakdowns. Mr. Kobek sensitively traces the convoluted paths they take toward forging their careers—Adeline



GETTY IMAGES

1985 An abandoned Building at 66 Avenue C in New York City. 'Stop Displacement and Gentrification! Save the Lower East Side!' read the signs.

murder and mutilation of his drug dealer. In the midst of ongoing transformations, horror is one of the only things that can be relied upon. "If life is a cycle," Baby says, "then it's the worst things that repeat."

becomes an illustrator, Baby a writer of high-concept science fiction—and even, in Adeline's case, toward starting a family. The disappearance of the city where they came of age coincides with the end

of their misspent youth. You can't stop time's passage, this absorbing novel reminds us. You can only find someone to love to help you survive it.

Sophocles' "Antigone" provides the template for Kamila Shamsie's "Home Fire" (Riverhead, 276 pages, \$26), which centers on three British siblings, Isma, Aneeka and Parvaiz, whose deadbeat father abandoned them to pursue jihad in Afghanistan and then died en route to the prison in Guantanamo. Lacking a strong paternal influence, Parvaiz is beguiled by the lofty promises of an Islamic State recruiter who delivers the young man to Syria. Though he quickly discovers that he doesn't have the stomach for terrorism, his return is blocked by the British government's aggressive home secretary, Karamat Lone. The plot thickens when Aneeka takes up with Lone's pampered son, Eamonn—an Anglicization of his Muslim name, Ayman—scandalizing the politico and turning him against his son.

Ms. Shamsie develops crosscutting lines of loyalty to family, faith and public duty. Isma and Aneeka are divided on the question of whether their responsibility is to report their wayward brother to officials or try to covertly secure his return. Lone, the book's most complex and intriguing figure, has won the acceptance of the suspicious populace through unforgiving crackdowns of his fellow Muslims. ("I hate the Muslims who make people hate Muslims," he explains.) Alas, Ms. Shamsie disperses much of the tension in these conflicts by fragmenting the story among different points of view. "Home Fire" is thoughtful and thought-provoking, but too piecemeal to build to a satisfying tragedy.

BOOKS

'Rock 'n' roll is music for the neck downwards.' —Keith Richards

Wop Bop a Loo Bop!



HIT IT Little Richard at Wrigley Field in Los Angeles in 1956.

ALAMY

feed store to their blue-collar audience but also allowed listeners to enter into the music's sense of playfulness. Phillips's "barely legal country upstarts" were trying to get away from farming and truck driving and hoped to become regional stars who could play in small-town movie houses and high-school gyms in the South, but, as Ms. Powers says, "Phillips helped these flashy itinerant workers stay in touch with the parts of themselves that didn't take so well to upward mobility." When Carl Perkins of "Blue Suede Shoes" fame complained that a particular recording session had been "a big original mistake," Phillips replied: "That's what Sun Records is."

The most popular of the new singers had an offbeat look to go with the offbeat sound. Recalling Elvis's first stage show after recording at the Sun

studio, Phillips said that here was a kid who wasn't playing country, who wasn't playing rhythm 'n' blues and who looked "a little greasy." The venue was "just a joint," and the audience was a bunch of hard-drinking folks who weren't about to settle for a tepid performance. But they didn't have to. Their reaction, said Phillips, was "just *incredible*."

Meanwhile, out in Clovis, N.M., Buddy Holly was making records that showcased a vocal technique that involved, as Ms. Powers puts it, "worrying a lyric, taking words and syllables apart and reassembling them using hiccups and tics and pauses and halting breath, exactly the way a teenage boy would mentally rehearse asking a girl on a date, or a girl might go over that very same request in her own head later, until its meaning splintered

into pieces." (Later, rapper T-Pain would do the same thing, assisted by the vocal processing tool Auto-Tune.) Holly wasn't a looker like Elvis or a strutting peacock like Chuck Berry, so he had to come up with a sound that was unique. As did his entire band: When you listen to Buddy Holly and the Crickets, half the time drummer Jerry Allison sounds as if he's hitting a wet cardboard box with an ax handle. Yet it worked. Cue up "Peggy Sue" or "Rave On" or "Maybe Baby" and you're a kid again, stumbling around the gym floor and hoping your partner doesn't notice that you can't dance.

The supreme architect of both raw sound and double-entendre is, of course, Little Richard Penniman, whose screams and nonsense syllables allow a steamy lust to take the form of a nursery rhyme. It's well known that

his musical earthquake of a song, "Tutti Frutti," was originally a sex manual of sorts ("if it don't fit, don't force it") and that a co-writer named Dorothy LaBostrie was brought in to clean up the lyrics, substituting, for example, "oh rutti" for "good booty."

But Ms. Powers notes that the cleaned-up version of "Tutti Frutti" is much more sexually charged than the original. The pre-record "Tutti Frutti" was actually a club song played in an easygoing tempo that allowed it to meander on for 20 minutes or more, whereas the two-minutes-and-change Specialty Records version has Richard spewing notes "as if they were raging hormones, growling like a bluesman one minute, whooping like a gospel queen the next, shouting out nonsense words in a way that signified everything and nothing, entering a truly undone state."

By the early 1960s, rock 'n' roll had become dangerous enough to attract the censure of preachers, principals and parents from one coast to the other, though many waved dismissively when it came to a song whose ostensible subject was ice cream. But

Pop and rock are about more than sex. They're about bodily freedom and liberating joy.

the kids knew what Little Richard was talking about. Ms. Powers refers to the song's original first line in her book's title, but she might as well have named it after another Little Richard hit, "Slippin' and Slidin'."

"Good Booty" is nothing if not comprehensive. It's all here, from gospel and swing to soul, punk, grunge and rap. On the surface, the common denominator might seem to be sex, the search for the anatomical Holy Grail of the book's title. Even church music, Ms. Powers writes, often has "the shimmying feel of the secular."

Really, though, this is a book about play. It's about nonsense, about how this music "contained all the ugly and problematic things about sex as well as its pleasures, demonstrating how yearning and sensual release could reduce a person to gibberish." American pop gives its listeners "funny feelings," as the young Ann Powers's schoolgirl friend Lisa said about looking at photos of the Rolling Stones' Keith Richards. But from those funny feelings, Ms. Powers writes, comes a sense of "somebodiness," to use Martin Luther King Jr.'s term, a sense of "the full experience of being human, every inch of flesh and spirit, nothing denied."

The best thing about "Good Booty" is that it reminds us that the right song shows us how to be somebody in a way that's not possible with any other art form. "When we think we can't move," Ms. Powers says in her book's last sentence, "the music is always there to say we can."

Mr. Kirby is the author of "Little Richard: The Birth of Rock 'n' Roll."

CHILDREN'S BOOKS: MEGHAN COX GURDON

A Journey Back to Troy

and their young queen, Penthesilea, who come to Troy's defense only to die with horrible swiftness under the blades of Ajax and Achilles, who laugh as they kill. Ms. Sutcliff traces the building of the great hollow horse and the trickery that impels the Trojans to drag the thing inside their walls but also the sack of the city and the killing of King Priam, who is murdered by a young soldier "drunk with fire and killing" even as the king prays at an altar.

An 'Iliad' that does not make the story anodyne: dramatic, vivid, gripping and, at times, brutal.

"so that his life-blood fouled the sanctuary." It is brutal, memorable stuff, recounted with gripping prose and pale, solemn watercolor pictures.

The calm, distempered pictures and cool prose of "Me and You and the Red Canoe" (Groundwood Books, 32 pages, \$18.95) seem to distill the essence of lakeside summertime. Jean E. Pendziwol's free verse reads like a recollection shared later in life between two siblings who once

sneaked out of their tent before dawn, taking care not to disturb anyone else. "I carried our rods. You carried the tackle and bait. We pushed our red canoe out onto the lake."

Once on the glassy water, with the sky slowly brightening, the children glide past ranks of fragrant evergreens on the shore. They pass a moose grazing in the cattails and a beaver, "sleek and brown, swimming with a stick to repair her home." All the while, they're hoping for a bite on their fishing line—and then they get it. Evocative paintings on wooden panels (see right) by an artist who goes by the single name of Phil give both depth and timelessness to this serene picture book for children ages 5 and older.

In a jolly picture book for the younger set, "Bear Make Den" (Candlewick, 32 pages, \$16.99), Jane Godwin and Michael Wagner tell a simple, funny story about homemaking. "Bear make den," we read as a satisfied fellow in overalls surveys his fine new cave (made according to the manual "How Make Den"). "Den good. Den great. Den just right," the bear thinks but then jumps when he realizes that his den isn't done. Andrew Joyner's

crisp cartoon-style illustrations in ink, with digital color, follow the hard-working and resourceful bear as he adds refinements. He builds chairs and bunk beds and lamps, bakes a cake (after excavating an oven), carves a chess set, and paints pictures on the walls. Is there anything Bear has overlooked? Well, of course there

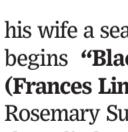


is, and children ages 2-5 will enjoy shouting out the answer in this rustic read-aloud.

With bright overlapping watercolors and exuberant lines, Christine Davenier creates glorious scenes of secret fun in "Emma's Circus" (FSG, 36 pages, \$17.99), a playful counting story by Candace Fleming. Emma is

wild to go to the circus, but her family has too many chores. The trees are blazing with autumn colors, and there's a lot to do on the farm before winter. "There's just no time for a circus," Emma's father says, as he drops pumpkins off at a shop in town. The child turns away, trying not to cry, when she sees a bear with a ruffled collar riding a unicycle in the street outside. "And this is," she says, "the truth—I pinky swear—that bear winked . . . at me!"

In the days that follow, as amazing things happen, the girl promises us that she's in earnest: "Cross my heart" and "I'm not pulling your leg" and "I'm not kidding." First the bear turns up on his unicycle, and he and the girl play with other animals in the barn all day. The bear returns the next morning with two seals tooting on horns. The following day, he returns with three juggling monkeys. All this happens unseen by the oblivious members of Emma's family, who are too busy quilting, chopping wood and picking fruit to notice the visiting menagerie—until, that is, Emma and her friends put on a triumphant surprise performance at the end in this happy picture book for 3- to 7-year-olds.



"IN THE high and far-off days when men were heroes and walked with the gods, Peleus, king of the Myrmidons, took for his wife a sea nymph called Thetis." So begins "Black Ships Before Troy" (Frances Lincoln, 125 pages, \$19.99), Rosemary Sutcliff's superb retelling of the "Iliad." The book won the Kate Greenaway Medal (the British equivalent of our Caldecott Award), when it first came out in 1993, for Alan Lee's dramatic, half-dreamlike illustrations. Now reissued, it captures the romance, pathos and savagery of Homer's Bronze Age epic.

The story, of course, recounts the 10 years of the Trojan War, when massed Greek armies besieged the walled city of Troy and the gods of Olympus took sides. We see Paris, prince of Troy, luring "Helen of the Fair Cheeks" away from her husband, the Greek king Menelaus, in the fateful act that will bring fire and destruction on Troy and its people.

Ms. Sutcliff's narrative is notable for including painful scenes that do not always make it into abridged versions of the "Iliad" for young readers. Children 9 and older will read, for instance, of the Amazon warrior women

REVIEW



EMILY WILSON FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WEEKEND CONFIDENTIAL: ALEXANDRA WOLFE

Phil Hellmuth

The 'poker brat' on the ups and downs of life as a professional player

PROFESSIONAL poker player Phil Hellmuth says that he got out of a slump eight years ago when he changed his email address. His luck turned, he explains, when he switched from the aspirational email moniker "tryingtobethegreatest" to the more self-assured "beingthegreatest." "I just wasn't winning anything," but then "I just started smashing,"

he says. "I'm a big believer in the power of your own words."

Over the course of his career, Mr. Hellmuth has won a record 14 World Series of Poker championships and more than \$21 million in prize money from live tournaments (as opposed to online gambling). His earnings from those tournaments currently place him in the all-time top 10 of professional poker players.

Last month, he released a new autobiography, "Poker Brat"—which is his nickname because of his many animated temper tantrums in nationally televised tournaments. When he

loses, the 6-foot-6 player sometimes spirals into profanity-laced tirades, berating dealers, his opponents or himself. He threw a fit recently when he was eliminated on the second day of the main event at this year's World Series of Poker.

Now 53, Mr. Hellmuth grew up in Madison, Wis., where his father was a college dean and his mother a sculptor. He got bad grades in high school and preferred playing games such as Scrabble, Monopoly and poker with his grandmother to studying. While a student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, he

His father didn't approve of his career at first.

started playing cards with local doctors and lawyers for money.

After three years of college, he told his father that he wanted to drop out and play poker professionally. His father, who has a Ph.D., a J.D. and an M.B.A., didn't react well. "There's no such thing as being a professional poker player," he told his son. "That's like being a drug dealer."

Nevertheless, Mr. Hellmuth dropped out in 1985 and started playing in bigger games in Las Vegas. He found that he could make \$10,000 in a single night and was able to support himself with his poker winnings. Four years later, at age 24, he became the youngest person to win the World Series of Poker's main event. After that tournament, his father came around to his profession, and Mr. Hellmuth bought him a new Mercedes with his winnings. His parents now go to Las Vegas to watch him in at least one World Series of Poker event each year, Mr. Hellmuth says.

Much of his talent, he says, comes from his ability to detect patterns of behavior and read people. He often plays private, high-stakes poker games on the side. Sponsors have helped to fund him in some tournaments, but he says he's paid his own way for most of the 30-some years he's played in the World Series of Poker. The fees add up: Players must buy into each event (a seat at the main event, Texas Hold'em, costs \$10,000) and cover travel and living expenses during the series, which can last up to two months.

Mr. Hellmuth says that he is always thinking about the reasons behind a mistake so that he can avoid making a similar one the next time. "Did I drink too much that night? Did I do this? Did I do that?" he says. "There are rules and lines and limits, and you struggle to negotiate and figure that out."

The stress of making big errors, as well as the ups and downs of making an income from tournaments, can dramatically affect poker players, he says. Some get depressed, while others have panic attacks. Mr. Hellmuth says that he has a panic attack roughly every four years. It's been three years since his last one.

Mr. Hellmuth and his wife, a doctor, have two grown sons and live in Palo Alto, Calif. When he's not playing poker, Mr. Hellmuth likes playing golf and watching basketball games. He's a big fan of the Golden State Warriors. He plays poker with some of the team members, though he won't reveal which ones.

His day-to-day schedule is unpredictable. He spends about half of his time traveling to poker games and to appearances at events, where he may be paid \$50,000 a night. He generally plays five or six tournaments a year outside of the World Series of Poker. He often plays late into the night and then sleeps in.

He'd like to improve his poker-brat behavior, though not everyone wants him to. Twenty years ago, when games weren't televised as often as they are now, poker officials used to tell him to work on his temper. But when the games started attracting more viewers on television, producers told him just to be himself. "What do you mean?" Mr. Hellmuth asked. "We need you to be the poker brat," they told him. He says his behavior isn't a strategy to throw off his opponents; he just can't help it.

Mr. Hellmuth accepts that people find his rants entertaining (as YouTube videos like "Top 5 Phil Hellmuth Meltdowns" attest), even though he insists that they don't show who he really is. "That's less than 1% of my life," he says. He thinks he's succeeded in becoming calmer, in part by focusing on the game in front of him rather than what happened earlier. But he knows he could do better. "I talk about how I've changed," he says, "but then I still lose it."

MOVING TARGETS: JOE QUEENAN

To Get Rid of Critters, Bad Songs Say So Much

THE U.S. ARMY CORPS of Engineers is recommending that states bordering the Great Lakes institute a high-tech sound system to scare away Asian carp. The voracious fish have been inching closer and closer to the Great Lakes. Things have gotten so bad that the state of Michigan is offering up to \$700,000 in cash prizes to anyone who can develop a technology to fend off the destructive fish.

I expect to get a good chunk of that \$700,000 pretty soon. A few years back, we had a serious deer problem in my backyard in suburban New York. We tried everything to scare off the ravenous beasts: bug spray, mint, rancid fruit, mean dogs. Nothing worked.

Then I accidentally left a "Best of the '80s" compact disc playing overnight in my trusty old boom box. It featured songs like "Tainted Love," "Every Rose Has Its Thorn" and "I Just Called to Say I Love You." Because I had the device on

repeat, the songs kept playing for hours on end.

The deer vanished overnight. Just up and left. Never came back. Was it a particular song that scared them away—"99 Luftballons," "Susudio"? I have no idea. I certainly don't think they cared much for "Wake Me Up Before You Go-Go."

So when I read about the Army Corps of Engineers and that \$700,000 prize, I got to thinking: If Pat Benatar and Olivia Newton-John worked against deer, might their music not also work against fish?

To find out, I put a bunch of different kinds of fish in my bathtub and started playing music deliberately designed to drive them nuts. Initially, the results were disappointing. The '80s compilation didn't bother them at all. Twisted Sister? Huey Lewis and the News? Didn't do a thing. Neither did "Poison's Greatest Hits." Then I tried "Best of the '70s"—"You Light Up My Life," "Love Will Keep Us To-

gether," "Tie a Yellow Ribbon Round the Ole Oak Tree." Soon the luckless creatures were ramming their heads against the walls of the bathtub. Wanna get rid of annoying fish? Try Billy Ocean.

I've since learned that I'm not the only person to develop a punitive "wall of annoying sound." Apparently, hikers in Yellowstone are using a mix of '80s pop, including "Ebony and Ivory" and "Let's Hear It for the Boy," to ward off grizzly bears. Smooth jazz seems to be working wonders with mountain lions out in the Rockies. And in western Australia, the locals have achieved dramatic results intimidating great white sharks with "The Best of Seals & Crofts."

Ranchers have also found that fear of music can have a powerful motivating effect on farm animals. Want to get them little dogies rolling? Cue Iron Maiden or Judas Priest. Want to keep invasive insects at bay? Nothing, but nothing,

beats PBS fundraisers featuring furloughed folkies. The surviving members of Peter, Paul and Mary alone have rid swaths of the country of the destructive emerald ash borer. Four hours of hootenanny ditties, and them beetles were gone.

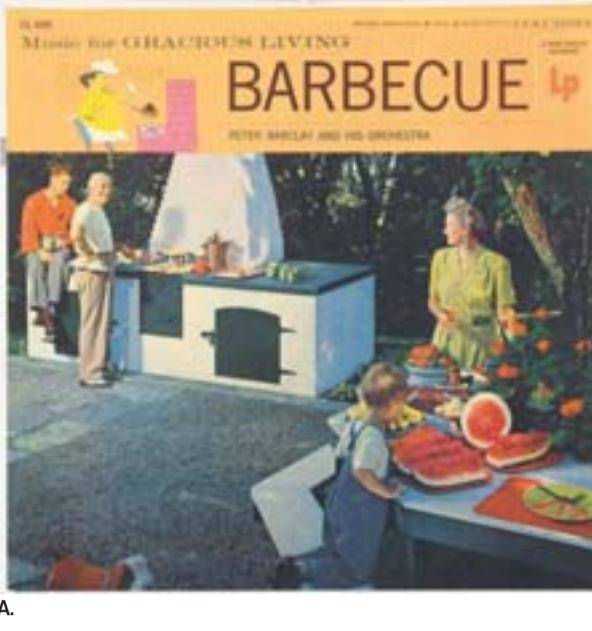
We don't get Asian carp in my neck of the woods, so I'm not sure what combination of songs will work best as a deterrent. It might be Bon Jovi. Could be Rick Astley. I definitely wouldn't bet against Garth Brooks. Or the Army Corps of Engineers might find that Asian carp are a bit snooty and will respond most negatively to annoying music by Handel or Scarlatti. That stuff definitely works with squirrels in the attic.

Whatever they find, I hope they don't forget to give me the credit I deserve. I'm probably not the first person to use Captain & Tennille to scare off predators. But I might be the first person to find that Hall is even scarier without Oates.



NISHANT CHOKE

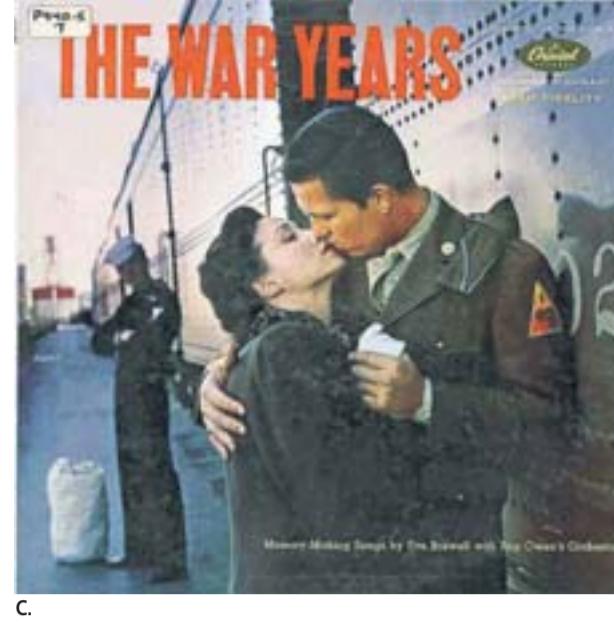
REVIEW



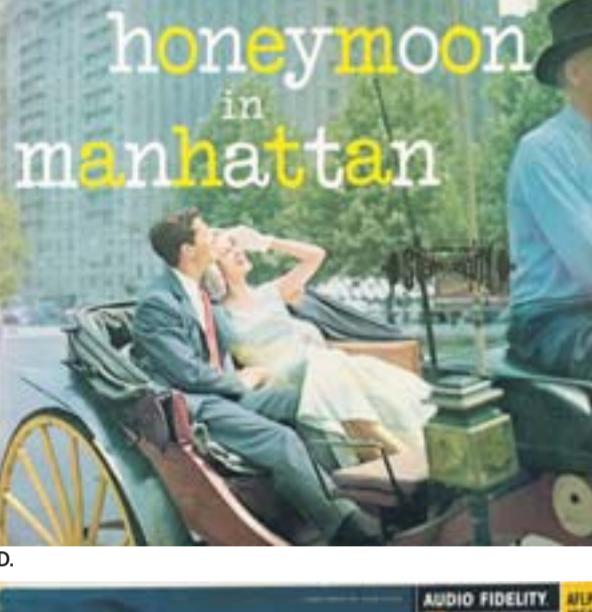
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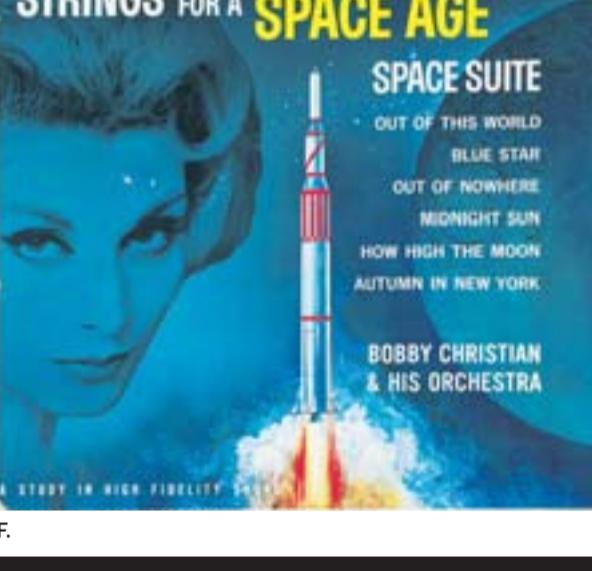
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PLAYLIST: REBECCA SKLOOT

Flying in the Face of Fear

The author of 'The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks' finds comfort in a Coldplay song

Rebecca Skloot, 44, is a science writer and the author of "The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks" (Broadway). She spoke with Marc Myers.

I've been afraid of flying most of my life. As a child, I'd watch my mother take off in tiny prop planes flying from Springfield, Ill., to Chicago for her job as the state's Medicaid director. The weather was often rough, the planes swayed, and my father watched beside me, unhappy. Today I credit Coldplay's "**DON'T PANIC**" with helping me overcome my fear.

I grew up associating planes with terror, so I stayed off them. My father had always been a nervous flier, and he was especially afraid of me flying.

In 1999, when I began my book on Henrietta Lacks, I did my research travels by car. But eventually, I became upset with myself for letting fear hold me back. I knew I'd have to fly a lot for a nationwide book tour.

So in 2009, a year before the book came out, I began studying the physics of flight. With the help of a Xanax prescription, I took practice flights to overcome my fear.

As the first of those flights taxied

toward takeoff, I was still anxious. I grabbed my iPod and hit play without picking a song. The "Garden State" movie soundtrack came on. "Don't Panic" is the album's first song. It opens with a rhythmic acoustic guitar, and the vocal is sleepy and soothing, with spare lyrics:

"We live in a beautiful world / Yeah we do, yeah we do / We live in a beautiful world."

What helped me was the song's airy, free-floating feel. As the ground shrank below, I looked into the clouds and blue sky, took a deep breath and thought: We do live in a beautiful world.

I still listen to "Don't Panic" on every flight. Since my book came out in 2010, I've accumulated more than a million frequent-flier miles.

I hit "play" at the point of no return, when the plane starts racing down the runway and you're either going up or you're not. I stopped taking Xanax years ago, but the song has the same effect on my brain.

Recently I walked into my favorite Chicago coffee shop and "Don't Panic" was playing. Suddenly I felt gravity change, the air grew light and everything around me was beautiful. I had to laugh.

A sleepy, soothing reminder: 'Don't Panic.'

COLDPLAY performing in Sydney, Australia, in 2001.

NICK LAHAN/GETTY IMAGES

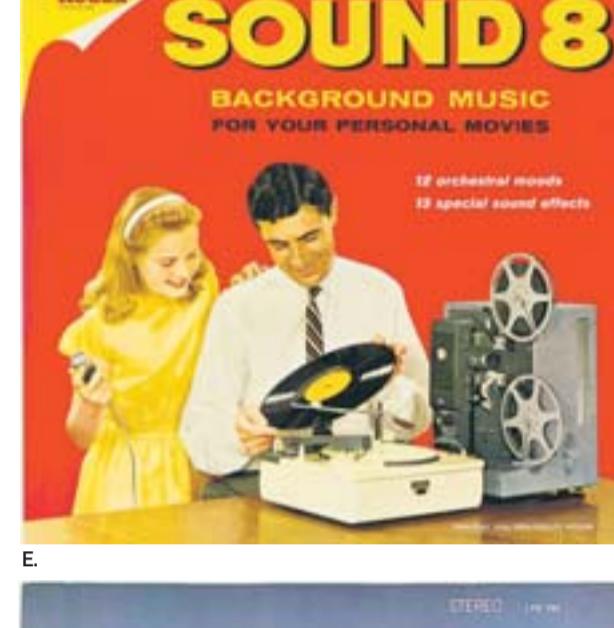


EXHIBIT

The Look of Midcentury Sound

Before album covers were reduced to tiny icons on smartphones, they were bold, colorful pieces of art, as much cultural indicators as protectors for the records inside. In a new book, "Designed for Hi-Fi Living" (MIT Press, \$34.95), authors Janet Borgerson and Jonathan Schroeder showcase 150 covers from the 1950s and 1960s that offer a portrait of postwar American culture. The albums cut across musical genres, and many are by lesser-known artists such as the Dell Trio ("Cocktail Time") and Bob Lin Wu and His Orchestra ("Music for a Chinese Dinner at Home"). The covers often advertised an aspirational lifestyle, with scenes of people entertaining guests, having fun while doing chores, bonding with family members and traveling in style. —*Alexandra Wolfe*

A. This 1955 album was part of a series called Music for Gracious Living. **B.** Released by the Celanese Paint Co., this 1966 record included color-themed songs such as 'Yellow Bird,' 'Scarlet Ribbons' and 'Mood Indigo.' **C.** This 1958 compilation featured songs from the World War II era. **D.** It's the perfect honeymoon: The authors note how alone the honeymooning couple is, with no pedestrians or vehicles in the background. **E.** Long before moviemaking apps, this 1961 album featured dramatic music and sound effects for silent home movies. **F.** 'Strings for a Space Age' came out soon after the successful launch of the Soviet Union's Sputnik satellite. **G.** This album from the 1960s shows the era's fascination with the sounds and dance of Latin America.



F.



COLLECTION OF JANET BORGERSON AND JONATHAN SCHROEDER

HISTORICALLY SPEAKING: AMANDA FOREMAN

Centuries of Lemonade

THE LEMONADE STAND has symbolized American childhood and values for more than a century. Norman Rockwell even created a classic 1950s drawing of children getting their first taste of capitalism with the help of a little sugar and lemon. Yet like apple pie, the lemonade stand is far older than America itself.

The lemon's origins remain uncertain. A related fruit with far less juice, the citron, slowly migrated west until it reached Rome in the first few centuries A.D. Citrons were prestige items for the rich, prized for their smell, supposed medicinal virtues and ability to keep away moths. Emperor Nero supposedly ate citrons not because he liked the taste but because he believed that they offered protection against poisoning.

One of the earliest references to lemons can be found in a 10th-century Arabic book on farming, and medieval Egyptians may have made an early version of the beverage. By 1100, documents suggest, Jewish traders in Cairo were selling and exporting a bottled drink called *qatarmizat*, which contained sweetened lemon juice.

Lemonade made its way to Europe via the Ottoman Empire. By the mid-17th century, Rome and Paris were vying with one another to become the lemonade capitals of the world. Vendors stood on street corners selling lemonade from tanks strapped to their backs. They became so popular in Paris that in 1676, the *limonadiers* were ordered to incorporate themselves into a guild.

Around 1770, the theologian and scientist Joseph Priestley made Britain's major contribution to lemonade by finding an efficient method of carbonating water. By the early 1780s, a German

Swiss jeweler named Johann Jacob Schweppe devised a new method, using a compression pump, that made quality mass production easier. By the early 1830s, the lemonade-stand business in Europe had been "disrupted" by the ready availability of Schweppes fizzy lemonade.

But in America, the stand persisted. Hawkers in 1860s New York used dirty buckets to mix a cut-rate version of lemonade, made with molasses, and sold it to thirsty immigrants as they disembarked onto the docks of Manhattan.

Lemonade selling stayed close to its poor, migrant roots until 1921, when Edward Bok, the popular editor of Ladies' Home Journal, published his memoirs. His charming story of how, as a child, he made some of his first profits by selling lemonade in Brooklyn inspired parents to turn their children into young capitalists.

But lemonade sales weren't always so wholesome. In 1941, according to newspaper accounts, medical investigators traced a short-lived outbreak of polio to a girl's lemonade stand in suburban Chicago. No one seems to have noticed that the cups were never rinsed.

Lemonade endures as a symbol of American initiative and pluck. Warren Buffett has said that a lemonade stand taught him one of his first business lessons: He decided to put his stand in front of a friend's house because there was more foot traffic there.

And last year, Beyoncé found an album title—and poetic meaning—in the drink. In a spoken poem, she builds on the saying, "If life hands you lemons, make lemonade" and evokes her grandmother: "Take one pint of water, add a half pound of sugar, the juice of eight lemons, the zest of half a lemon...Grandmother, the alchemist, you spun gold out of this hard life."



In Paris, vendors sold the drink from tanks on their backs.

THOMAS FUCHS

REVIEW

ICONS

An Artist's Moment In the Sun

A new exhibit focuses on Charles Burchfield's strikingly precise depictions of weather

BY SUSAN DELSON

LIKE EVERYONE ELSE, Charles Burchfield couldn't do much about the weather. But he could paint it—which he did, gloriously, imaginatively and, according to Stephen Vermette, quite accurately.

Dr. Vermette, a professor at Buffalo State College, is the rare climatologist who has also co-curated an art exhibition: "Charles E. Burchfield: Weather Event," opening Sept. 16 at the Montclair Art Museum in Montclair, N.J.

Burchfield (1893-1967) was "one of the great visionary modern artists of the 20th century," said Montclair's chief curator, Gail Stavitsky. He

was also a link between 19th-century naturalists like Henry David Thoreau and the modern environmental movement, said the show's other co-curator, Tullis

Johnson of the Burchfield Penney Art Center at SUNY Buffalo State, where the exhibition originated. Drawn almost entirely from the center's collections, the show's 40-some watercolors, sketches and other works reflect both the visionary quality of Burchfield's art and his precision in depicting meteorological phenomena.

Raised in Salem, Ohio, in the eastern part of

the state, Burchfield studied at the Cleveland School of Art before briefly serving in the Army—where he designed camouflage for tanks and other objects—in 1918. He painted and sketched throughout the late 1910s, depicting nature and weather in an outpouring of detailed, imaginative landscapes.

In 1921 he moved to Buffalo, N.Y. There

Burchfield worked as a wallpaper designer before quitting in 1929 to paint full-time, in a style that reflected the rise of realism in the Depression era.

Along with his friend Edward Hopper, he quickly established a reputation as an interpreter of American life, with paintings that depicted downtown Buffalo, industrial scenes and the like. In 1936, Life magazine named Burchfield one of America's 10 greatest painters.

A few years earlier, in 1930, the newly established Museum of Modern Art gave Burchfield a show—its first one-person exhibition

since opening the previous November. But the art that caught MoMA director Alfred Barr's eye was his earlier landscapes—his most modern work up to that point, said Dr. Stavitsky. In the mid-1940s Burchfield returned to the themes of that earlier work, continuing to explore landscape, nature and weather until his death in 1967. Those book-ended chapters of his creative life are the basis of "Weather Event."

Loosely chronological, the show opens with a sustained look at Burchfield's youthful output in Salem before jumping to the later years in Buffalo. Within those two sections, the works are grouped by theme—cloud studies, seasonal transitions, haloed moons and more. The accompanying wall and label texts highlight not only art-related themes but meteorological aspects as well.

Take, for example, the drawings that Burchfield called "all-day sketches." In 1915, he did dozens of them, each a timeline of the changing weather on a specific day. "Looking at the dates and the actual weather data," said Dr. Vermette, it was possible to confirm that "yes, this is a visual depiction of what the data says is happening."

For some of the works, visitors can listen on their cellphones to a simulated weather broadcast for the date and location being depicted—a touch of verisimilitude that the artist himself might have appreciated.

Two 1915 works, both titled "Flaming Orange Northern Sky at Sunset/V-4," seemed far too vividly colored to be accurate—until Dr. Vermette discovered that Lassen Peak, a volcano in California, had erupted in May 1915, two months earlier. "Brilliant sky colors, especially at sunset, often occur after volcanic eruptions," he noted. While it isn't possible to make a definitive connection between the eruption and Burchfield's fiery sunsets, "it makes sense," he said. "It fits."

Beyond weather conditions, Burchfield's



IN BURCHFIELD'S 1952 'July Sunlight Pouring Down,' shafts of light appear to become nearly solid.

works convey a deeper sense of what he experienced in nature. As early as 1917, he began developing a vocabulary of symbols to visually represent emotions, and some of them "are not so dissimilar from the ways a meteorologist might represent the weather," said Mr. Johnson. One such symbol appears in "Clearing Sky," a watercolor dated July 1, 1917. A strong wind, blowing right to left, is indicated by curved chevrons pushing across the picture—for Burchfield, emblems of movement and change that, in simplified form, might not appear out of place on a weather map.

Burchfield continually looked for ways to depict non-visible aspects of nature, including sound and energy. The shafts of yellow light in the 1952 watercolor "July Sunlight Pouring Down" become nearly solid as they reach the ground, while the tree at the center bends under its burden of light as if under a

heavy snowfall, and the vegetation below appears to release heat in undulating waves. In the 1950 drawing "Sun Over Wheatfield," a vista of ripe, heavy grain undulates with the heat, but the sun itself—small, dark and canopied with free-form, abstract rays—dominates the composition.

Burchfield's concern for nature extended beyond simply painting it. Even as a young man, said Mr. Johnson, "he would often write about the sulfur leaching out of the coal mines in Salem, and lament the loss of the fish from the streams there." He was a member of the Nature Conservancy, and had he lived another 10 years, Mr. Johnson added, "he would have probably fit into the role of an environmentalist." As it is, Burchfield fits elegantly into the role of visionary artist and interpreter of the natural world. And as "Weather Event" demonstrates, he's not a bad meteorologist, either.

CHARLES E. BURCHFIELD FOUNDATION/BURCHFIELD PENNEY ART CENTER

MASTERPIECE: 'HARLEQUIN WITH A MIRROR' (1923), BY PABLO PICASSO

DECODING ONE OF PICASSO'S FAMILIAR CHARACTERS

BY MICHAEL FITZGERALD

THE THYSSEN-BORNEMISZA

Museum in Madrid is celebrating the 25th anniversary of the museum's founding by presenting a comprehensive scientific analysis of one of its most admired and puzzling paintings, Picasso's "Harlequin With a Mirror" (1923).

As one of Picasso's most lusciously classical and thematically ambiguous paintings, "Harlequin" is a perfect choice to showcase both the sheer beauty and the historical importance of the collection. A character lifted from Italian comic theater, Harlequin was Picasso's longest and most personal obsession, ranging across almost 70 years of his career and often serving as an alter-ego for Picasso's imaginative transformations of his everyday life.

Among the dozens of Harlequins Picasso drew, painted or etched from 1905 through the last years of his life, "Harlequin With a Mirror" reflects one of the most significant moments of his career. This Harlequin is a monumental figure of remarkable grace. He fills the large canvas, yet the delicate outlines of his silhouette, twist of his body, and simplified rendering of face, hands and torso recall the fragility of Picasso's Rose Period figures of nearly 20 years earlier and their evocation of his then-tenuous acceptance in the art world.

By 1923, however, Picasso was celebrated world-wide. This Harlequin examines himself, as he holds a mirror and adjusts his bicorn hat. Here, we enter the uncertainties of the painting. The hat is Harlequin's but the costume is not. Rather than the diamond pattern of Harlequin's suit, the brilliant lavender of this costume matches the outfit of acrobats and other circus performers.



USING HIGH-TECH tests, the museum discovered the differences between the initial, left, and final, right, painting.



MUSEO THYSSEN-BORNEMISZA (2)

This Harlequin stands for more than the traditional character. And why is he portrayed draped by a cloth and preoccupied with his appearance rather than the responses of the audience?

The Thyssen's conservators addressed these and other questions with a full battery of technical studies—X-rays, infrared reflectography, and chemical analysis of pigments—to reveal an enthralling history of the painting's evolution.

Thanks to Picasso's use of lead-based paint that registers in X-rays, we can discern exactly how the painting began. Unlike many artists who sketch the outlines of a composition on the canvas in pencil before taking up a brush, Picasso showed great confidence by firmly blocking out the figure using a brush loaded with brown pigment—far from the final colors of the paint-

ing. Cross-sections of pigment samples record the accumulation of different colors as he revised the composition. While much of the original design remains in the final image, two features are crucially changed,

and both address the interpretation of Harlequin. (The test results can be found on the museum's website.)

In the initial design, Harlequin already held the mirror in his right hand and straightened his hat with his left, yet his figure was painted in a radically different style. Instead of

the smooth, two-dimensional face, hands and torso of the final painting, this first Harlequin was a massively three-dimensional presence. This sculptural quality matches Picasso's contemporary fascination with Roman art and the revival of classical traditions of order after the devastation of World War I. Yet Picasso ultimately chose to reject that continuity with his current work. Instead he adopted a style that recalled his Rose Period Harlequins and chose a costume that broadened his reference beyond Harlequin to include a wide variety of performers. Picasso had far-ranging ambitions for this figure.

The revelation of the X-rays is the change Picasso made in Harlequin's pose as he developed the composition. Originally, Harlequin's legs faced the viewer in a man-spreading position that offered a direct view of

his crotch. Paired with Picasso's massive rendering of the figure, this pose created a jarring confrontation with Harlequin's tender hand gestures and calm expression. Indeed, Picasso lifted the pose from his contemporary series of women arranging their hair. From the beginning he conceived this image of Harlequin as one of conflict and contradiction. These days, we might call it gender confusion.

Infrared analysis shows that as Picasso developed the image, he shifted Harlequin's left thigh to close his legs and greatly accentuate the twist of his torso. Combined with the addition of fine outlines around the fingers, eyes, nose and mouth, this shift of posture emphasizes the delicacy of the characterization. Despite Harlequin's large size, the final figure signifies the self-conscious fragility of Rose Period figures rather than the robust strength

of a classical revival.

This Harlequin does not closely resemble Picasso, and we do not know whether Picasso intended it to be a self-portrait. Yet, in some sense, every Harlequin Picasso painted refers to himself. In the case of "Harlequin," the research of the conservators reveals Picasso's opposing conceptions of this figure, matching his own uncertainty during the year he painted the picture. The unsettled self-regard of this Harlequin seems to reflect Picasso's unease as he confronted the contradiction between his worldly success and his fascination with Dada and Surrealism, new movements that rejected these comforts and inspired critical self-examination.

Mr. Fitzgerald teaches art history at Trinity College.

Jagger's edge:
Adopt his
rule-breaking
rugby look



D4

OFF DUTY



Does Honda's
Odyssey minivan
overshadow the
brand's crossover?

D8

EATING | DRINKING | STYLE | FASHION | DESIGN | DECORATING | ADVENTURE | TRAVEL | GEAR | GADGETS

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* * * *

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Saturday/Sunday, August 12 - 13, 2017 | D1



F. MARTIN RAMIN/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, GROOMING BY ELISA FLOWERS

Masked Men

BY MATTHEW KRONBERG

Once, spa vacations were ladies-only. Now U.S. wellness retreats are trying to scrub away that perception, offering everything from manly hops-infused pedicures to all-guy boot camps. And male execs are buying it

FOR ONE WEEK this summer, the crowd at Cal-a-Vie, a Provençal-style wellness resort spread over 600 acres of chaparral in Southern California, looked...different. "We had a corporate retreat here and it was 90% men," recalled Terri Havens, who owns Cal-a-Vie with her husband, John. "Twenty-five years ago, you couldn't get a guy to come in. We never dreamed we would see the day when we had more men than women here."

Circular reasoning was at work. "My image was of a bunch of ladies in robes getting their nails and their hair done," said Peter Shaper, a founding partner of a Houston private-equity firm. And that image—widespread as it was—kept men away: Guys didn't go because they thought guys didn't go. Mr. Shaper's wife, who frequented spas with her mother and sister, spent years trying to convince him to join her on a trip, emphasizing the fitness and sport options, rather than the ylang-ylang-scented pampering.

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40 STYLISH WINKS

A guide to sleepwear that's neither slovenly nor ridiculously 'sexy' D3



NOW YOU SEE THEM,
NOW YOU DON'T...

No-show socks that stay put D4

PORK AND RECREATION

Get inspired by this tale of a boozy, literary meal of chops D5



HIGH DUNE

How to elevate a beach house—without compromising its laid-back charm D7



ADVENTURE & TRAVEL

SPA GETAWAYS FOR BROS

Continued from page D1

Eventually he went along to Arizona's Canyon Ranch, among the biggest names in American wellness retreats.

The verdict? "She was right," he said. He hiked, biked and did a boot camp class. "I didn't do any facials. I may have gotten a massage. At first I wasn't even that excited about that part." It was enough to entice him to try other spas with her, including Cal-a-Vie, which has long been trying to beckon guys like Mr. Shaper. Cal-a-Vie co-owner John Havens had "really rich leather boxing bags made for boxing class and he [added] rowing machines and TRX and then serious hikes. Macho stuff," said Ms. Havens. Even the spa offerings took on a testosterone tinge. "Instead of a mani-pedi," she added, "it's now a hand and foot sports conditioning."

Mr. Shaper's first visit to Cal-a-Vie was followed by another, with the business leadership group YPO, the Young Presidents' Organization. After that, he came back again, and then again. Friends—fellow CEOs and entrepreneurs—began to take notice. "I'd get some ribbing about it, but eventually I said 'Look, you guys will be shocked. You need to try it.' Among those he converted: Chris Papouras, an oil industry executive, who had long written off the male spa experience as a "metrosexual boondoggle." Instead, he found it to be an "intense, physical experience," the only lowlight of which was "recognizing how out of shape I am." That recognition spurred a life-changing return to fitness, and a return visit.

While guys still constitute the minority of spa-goers, the industry's efforts to lure more men are paying off. At Primland, a resort in southern Virginia where activities include hunting, recreational tree climbing (it's a thing) and motor sports, males have gone from just 10% of the spa's customer base when it opened seven years ago to 42% today. Golden Door, a hyperluxe Southern California wellness retreat styled like a Japanese ryokan, has seen a nearly 70% jump in male clientele since 2012, said general manager Kathy Van Ness. The spa resort now offers a Men's Camp Week—think sleep-away camp with herbal wraps and ultracompetitive water volleyball—six times a year, up from just twice in 2012. Looking



HIS WAY Clockwise from left: A Tree House guest room at Primland resort in the Blue Ridge Mountains; the pool at California's Cal-a-Vie; a Thai massage at Canyon Ranch in Arizona.



MANLY AND PEDI // SIX DESTINATION SPAS ACROSS THE COUNTRY THAT OFFER GUY-FRIENDLY TREATMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

Miraval Tucson, Ariz.

At this retreat in the Santa Catalina Mountains, outside of Tucson, activities range from rock climbing and mountain biking to making your own dreamcatcher.

Minimum Stay 1 night

Crowd Factor Medium, with 118 casita-style rooms and suites on 400 acres

Cost From \$549 per person per night

Which Includes

Meals, fitness classes, and activities like the 35-foot-high 'Desert Tightrope'

But Not Spa treatments, Pilates and some activities like the hands-on bee-keeping experience, 'All the Buzz'

Sample Treatment

Deep River Stone massage incorporat-

ing heated basalt stones and cool marble.

miravalresorts.com

Cal-a-Vie Vista, Calif.

At this SoCal-meets-Mediterranean-styled retreat, guys might come eyeing the golf course, but wind up embracing clean eating and exercise programs like Hydrorider, an in-pool spin class.

Minimum Stay 3 nights

Crowd Factor Low, with 32 guest rooms on 500 acres

Cost From \$4,675 per person for three nights

Which Includes

Airport transfers, all classes, meals and six spa services

But Not

WellnessFX medical analysis

Sample Treatment

Vinotherapy Hydrotherapy—an efferves-

cent soak that includes grapeseed, skin and pulp extract from the on-site vineyard.

cal-a-vie.com

Golden Door San Marcos, Calif.

The goal of a stay at Golden Door is to shed the trappings of the outside world; they even issue you clothes—shorts, T-shirts and sweats—for the duration of your stay. Call it penitentiary-lux.

Minimum Stay 3 nights

Crowd Factor Low, with just 40 single rooms (couples bunk down separately) and two villas on 600 acres

Cost From \$4,800 per person for three nights

Which Includes

All classes, meals, and activities, as well as

daily in-room massages and skin care treatments

But Not

Specialty one-on-one sessions ranging from Watsu water therapy to regression hypnosis

Sample Treatment

Hinoki Grounding Scrub, a woodsy scrub of hinoki, a type of cypress, and cedar, which claims to restore inner balance and clear mental fog.

Golden Door San Marcos, Calif.

In the Berkshires, incorporating an 1897 mansion, Canyon Ranch's East Coast outpost also offers winter fitness programs like cross-country skiing and snowshoeing

Minimum Stay 2 nights

Crowd Factor

Medium, with 126 rooms on 119 acres

Cost From \$2,400 per person for two nights

Which Includes

All meals and classes, and a credit toward spa and sport services

But Not

Some activities, medical and spa treatments

Sample Treatment

Gentlemen's Facial—designed to address damage caused by sun and shaving.

Canyon Ranch Lenox, Mass.

In the Berkshires, incorporating an 1897 mansion, Canyon Ranch's East Coast outpost also offers winter fitness programs like cross-country skiing and snowshoeing

Minimum Stay 2 nights

Crowd Factor

Medium, with 126 rooms on 119 acres

Cost From \$2,400 per person for two nights

Which Includes

All meals and classes, and a credit toward spa and sport services

But Not

Some activities, medical and spa treatments

Sample Treatment

Deep Forest Ritual with a coffee and dandelion exfoliation and massage using warm birchwood sticks and evergreen and citrus oils.

Canyon Ranch Lenox, Mass.

In the Berkshires, incorporating an 1897 mansion, Canyon Ranch's East Coast outpost also offers winter fitness programs like cross-country skiing and snowshoeing

Minimum Stay 2 nights

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Medium, with 126 rooms on 119 acres

Cost From \$2,400 per person for two nights

Which Includes

All meals and classes, and a credit toward spa and sport services

But Not

Some activities, medical and spa treatments

Sample Treatment

Deep Forest Ritual with a coffee and dandelion exfoliation and massage using warm birchwood sticks and evergreen and citrus oils.

and activities, as well as

Japanese method of mindful hiking.

Minimum Stay 2 days on weekends

Cost From \$349 per person per night

Which Includes

All meals and classes, and a credit toward spa and sport services

But Not

Some activities, medical and spa treatments

Sample Treatment

Deep Forest Ritual with a coffee and dandelion exfoliation and massage using warm birchwood sticks and evergreen and citrus oils.

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and activities, as well as

Japanese method of mindful hiking.

Minimum Stay 2 days on weekends

Cost From \$349 per person per night

Which Includes

All meals and classes, and a credit toward spa and sport services

But Not

Some activities, medical and spa treatments

Sample Treatment

Deep Forest Ritual with a coffee and dandelion exfoliation and massage using warm birchwood sticks and evergreen and citrus oils.

and activities, as well as

Japanese method of mindful hiking.

Minimum Stay One night

Crowd Factor Low, with 26 rooms, 21 homes and cottages and 3 tree houses on 12,000 acres

Cost From \$408 per room per night

Which Includes

Your room

But Not

Meals, activities, treatments

Sample Treatment

Blue Corn and Honey Wrap & Float, a body scrub with maize and a massage on a flotation table.

Primland Meadows of Dan, Va.

This Blue Ridge Mountain resort en-

► For details on more destination spas, see wsj.com/travel

ahead, she added, "I think we could get to 10."

Among the guests at the spa's next such retreat will be chef Ludo Lefebvre, an owner of five Los Angeles restaurants. Mr. Lefebvre said he made his first visit to Golden Door, in 2015, after years of cooking, making TV shows, writing books

and traveling the food festival circuit had taken a toll on him. "I was at a breaking point," he recalled. Mr. Lefebvre spent his week there hiking, exercising, playing tennis and meditating. He had personal trainers and daily in-room massages. "I have the personality to be a bit extreme, so I did everything the first time, which I don't recommend," he added, "My body hurt." Despite the price tag of just under \$9,000 for the seven-night stay, he'll be returning for his third Men's Camp Week this September.

At this point, you'd be forgiven for deciding to forgo the spa vacation in favor of something more relaxing—like a triathlon. But not all male guests are drawn to the physically demanding aspects of the spa experience. Take Steven Kolb, the president and CEO of CFDA, the Council of Fashion Designers of America. "I don't do classes," he said, referring to his semi-frequent visits to the Lodge at Woodloch, in the Pocono Mountains, about 100 miles from New York City. He goes there "mostly after a busy work time like Fashion Week, or for a special occasion like a birthday," and when there, "I like a quiet room facing the lake and pine trees, the waterfall hot tub and lunch wearing a bathrobe." Add in a deep-muscle massage and a deep-pore facial and he's set.

Some men, no doubt, regard a facial or a pedicure with profound suspicion—at least until they get their first one. To get them in, especially for the first time, said Billy Smith, Primland's spa manager, "you have to think like they do. You don't know how to hunt the animal if you

and traveling the food festival circuit had taken a toll on him. "I was at a breaking point," he recalled. Mr. Lefebvre spent his week there hiking, exercising, playing tennis and meditating. He had personal trainers and daily in-room massages. "I have the personality to be a bit extreme, so I did everything the first time, which I don't recommend," he added, "My body hurt." Despite the price tag of just under \$9,000 for the seven-night stay, he'll be returning for his third Men's Camp Week this September.

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STYLE & FASHION

CAT'S MEOW Holly Golightly (Audrey Hepburn) in 'Breakfast at Tiffany's' slept naked but lounged about in a white, classic man's shirt.

ALAMY (HEPBURN); F. MARTIN RAMIREZ/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, STYLING BY JUDITH TREZZA (CLOTHING)



The Shortie Pajamas

Pajama Top, \$330, and Shorts, \$160, araks.com



The Luxe Tracksuit

Silk and Cashmere Tracksuit, \$1,150, olivavonhalle.com



The Crisp Pullover

The Sleep Shirt, \$215, barneys.com



The Polished Jersey Set

Tank Top, \$90, and Pants, \$170, asceno.com

Bedtime for a Change

Ditch the big T-shirt and consider an upgrade to your so-glad-to-be-home wear

BY CHRISTINE WHITNEY

MY RELATIONSHIP with sleepwear took a dramatic turn one day, when I decided to snooze in a new printed shorts-and-top set from British designer Olivia von Halle rather than my usual get-up (one of my husband's oldest T-shirts with a faded pride of lions on the front). He responded with such overwhelming enthusiasm that the next morning he insisted I wear the pajamas to brunch at Cafe Luxembourg, an elegant little French-American bistro on New York's Upper West Side. I obliged, somewhat skeptically. But no one batted an eye.

Like me, many women are accustomed to putting our best face (and fashion) forward at work and out in the world, then defaulting to a 20-year-old T-shirt and our most lived-in sweats while off the books. As soon as we punch out, we revert to schlubbiness. At the

other extreme, legend has it there are women who mince around their eat-in kitchens in feathery mules and satiny negligees, gnawing fastidiously on chicken wings, the sort of creatures who could pull off a jeweled sleep mask à la Audrey Hepburn in "Breakfast at Tiffany's." But there is a middle ground and recently, comfort-minded designers have begun spiffing up the busy woman's couch-potato ensemble with this happy medium in mind; some of the clothes even look good enough to go out in.

Looking nice, not just-out-of-bed rumpled, has its practical side, say when you're responding to an early morning Fresh Direct delivery. "You can answer the door in your pajamas," said Lauren Leask, co-founder of the new British sleepwear brand Asceno, which specializes in menswear-inspired pajamas in classic patterns (think: tasteful stripes) and cozy fabrics such as lightweight merino wool or sand-washed silk. Corroborating my own experience, Ms. Leask touts the

power of a chic matched set. "If you're staying at your in-laws, for example, you can walk around in PJs and not feel underdressed."

What's more, a pair of neatly tailored pajamas or a cream-toned cashmere tracksuit will make you feel good on nights when all you want to do is shut out the world and re-watch all the "Stranger Things" episodes in which stolid, wary Barb appears.

New York-based lingerie designer Araks Yeramyan, known for designing intimates with flattering silhouettes, found that a well-cut robe or silky separates changed the way she saw—and took care of—herself. And other people noticed, too.

"I started putting on a nice robe in the morning," she said. "I have a housekeeper who's very 'lady.' I used to run around in my bra and underwear, and then one day I put the robe on, and she was like, 'Araks, you look so lovely. Where has this robe been all your life?'"

Lauren Smith Brody, author of "The Fifth Trimester" and founder

of a company that addresses issues faced by business women who are new-moms, also vouches for the many virtues of a robe. During Ms. Smith Brody's pregnancy, her mother insisted on buying her a stylish knee-length cotton robe, a purchase she deemed unnecessary at the time. "I am just not very modest at home, and I don't have nonstop visitors, but she knew I would after having a baby," she recalled. As predicted, well-wishers began dropping in at all hours. "You have to cover up when someone shows up at two in the afternoon," said Ms. Smith Brody. "Being 'dressed' made me feel good at a time when I was at sea, physically and emotionally."

While it's a bit of an overstatement to say that demoting your ratty T-shirt to rag duty and slipping into more ambitious loungewear will transform your life, it's worth a try. "It affects your mood and how you live in your most peaceful places," Ms. Yeramyan said. Even when that peace involves "Stranger Things."

FÊTE ACCOMPLI A GOOD-LOOKS GUIDE TO RECENT EVENTS

THE FASHION RULES OF SUMMER SOIREEES

An East Hampton benefit in July? Leave the killer heels and body-con dresses back in the city

FOR A CHARITY dinner party at Jessica and Jerry Seinfeld's East Hampton home, Brooke Shields nearly wore a vintage dress by Ossie Clark, a designer who was known for bohemian frocks. Instead, the model/actress went with a Manhattan-slick black number. "I'm regretting it," said Ms. Shields, as she glanced around the tented lawn at ladies in flowy, Ossie-Clarkian ensembles.

Saturday evenings in the Hamptons are "all about easy-breezy summer dressing," said Beth Buccini, a longtime supporter of Ms. Seinfeld's Good+ Foundation, which works to help families in need. She wore a vibrant floral Borgo De Nor wrap dress, a style that has been particularly popular at her East Hampton store Kirna Zabête. "It's basically a bathrobe with a belt," she added. "I could eat all the pizza I want."

"I like to wear something that's relaxed and I never wear heels here," said Alison Loehnis, the president of Mr. Porter and Net-A-Porter, which co-hosted the evening. Her solution: an Emilia Wickstead floral-printed dress and flat sandals.

Dinner wasn't mere pizza. After all, Ms. Seinfeld is a trained chef and cookbook author who focuses on healthy meals. The menu included a fregola salad and pan-roasted halibut with chilled corn and tomato. Before dinner, Mr. Seinfeld gave a toast. Pointing at the tent, he joked, "This is where we live and the tables are where we sleep."

Net-A-Porter makes same-day deliveries to the Hamptons and this summer will give customers the chance to donate used clothing to the foundation when they receive their purchases. "I'd love to have the vans return to the city full," said Ms. Loehnis. "And not with returns." —Marshall Heyman



A Garden Party for Good+ Foundation

Charlotte Groeneveld
in a Gucci dress

Jessica Seinfeld

Brooke Shields

Kate Foley
in a Valentino gown

LAUGH IN Both Jerry Seinfeld and his wife Jessica made a toast before dinner.

Hannah Bronfman & Brendan Fallis

Alison Loehnis & Adam Lippes

Rachel Zoe

ROSE GARDEN Pretty-as-a-petal libations.

STYLE & FASHION

COPY CAT

Stripes Like Jagger

Back when rugby shirts were still reserved for the upper crust, the Rolling Stones' front man co-opted one stylishly. Steal his strategy

BY JACOB GALLAGHER

SOME STYLE ICONS are an easy read. Frank Sinatra defined the two-martini rake. Fred Astaire? A dandy. Woody Allen, meanwhile, is a begrudging (and slightly bedraggled) prep.

Then there's Mick Jagger, a man whose look could never be described in such pat terms. "You never had a sense that you pegged him visually or in a fashion sense," said rock critic Anthony DeCurtis, who wrote the introduction for the catalog of "Exhibitionism," a traveling gallery-show dedicated to the history of the Rolling Stones, which recently closed in Chicago.

Originally, rugby was a game played by people who were privately educated, so the shirt signified a kind of status.

Indeed. At the 1969 Rolling Stones concert in London's Hyde Park, Mr. Jagger pulled off a white puff-sleeved Elizabethan-style minidress (worn over white trousers) by British designer Mr. Fish. Two years later, when he married Bianca de Macias in Saint-Tropez, he suited up in a tan three-piece tux, which he finished off with slightly ratty plimsolls. "He dressed exactly as he wanted to," said Mr. DeCurtis. "He wasn't following any trends."

This photo (right) of Mr. Jagger with chanteuse Françoise Hardy, taken in London, in 1965, reveals much about his convention-flouting style. He wears a classic gold and blue striped rugby shirt tucked into rockstar-slim trousers, finished with a blazer and, it would seem, a devil-may-care attitude. While sporting a rugby this way might seem stylish in 2017, at the time it amounted to a minor subversion.

"[Rugby shirts] were an indicator of who you were and your status in the world," said De Montfort University professor Tony Collins, the historical consultant for Britain's Rugby Football League and author of "The Oval World: A Global History of Rugby." Originally, he explained, rugby was more exclusively a game

played by people who were privately educated so the rugby shirt signified prestige. As the son of a teacher and a hairdresser, Mr. Jagger hardly grew up steeped in high society; by co-opting the long-sleeve striped shirt, he was thumbing his nose at bona fide upper-class players.

The rugby has since been democratized, becoming a menswear staple, particularly at brands with preppy roots like Ralph Lauren, J.Crew and Land's End. The most significant recent upgrade is the weight of the fabric. The rugbies of yore had to be hardy enough to withstand a tackle from a 300-pound Irishman, which is less of a concern for a Seattle marketing exec wearing his rugger to a Saturday matinee of "Baby Driver."

"A rugby sometimes could be stiff and heavy," said Todd Parker, the men's sportswear merchant at L.L. Bean. "We've made it more lightweight so it broadens the appeal." The thinner rugby, said Mr. Parker, can function like a nonchalant layer during these transitional months.

For fall, some less expected labels are introducing their own spin on the shirt. To an otherwise classic iteration, Italian streetwear brand Palm Angels added its logo patch, making the look more head shop than "head and feed," to use a classic rugby term. Under Armour Sportswear cut its version in a techy fabric that feels like neoprene.

If you channel Mr. Jagger's mischievous styling approach, a rugger can look dashing 42 years later. Or even irreverent, said Andy Spade, the co-founder of Sleepy Jones, the New York label known for its pajamas, which began making rugby shirts two years ago. As a teen, he wore official-issue rugby shirts from sports outfitter Canterbury with Vans and old Levi's 501s, instead of pristine khakis and penny loafers. He still endorses that jaunty, skate-inspired look today.

It's certainly easier to achieve the Jagger effect with one of today's lighter-weight shirts that hang fluidly and tuck into pants more cooperatively. You can also swap the trousers for dark jeans or trade his dark blazer for a crisp denim jacket. The most essential accessory: a puckishly reckless attitude. Jagger "has this element of just grabbing what looks good," said rock historian Mr. DeCurtis. "He never seems to be trying too hard, but he always looks fresh."

A LEAGUE OF HIS OWN With his singular style, Mick Jagger, shown in 1965 with Françoise Hardy, subverted the then-status-laden rugby shirt.



JEAN-MARIE PÉRIER/PHOTO12 (JAGGER); F. MARTIN RAMIN/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL STYLING BY ANNE CARDENAS (SHIRTS)



Clockwise from above: Rugby Shirt, \$340, palmangels.com; Rugby Shirt, \$120, uasportswear.com; Rugby Shirt, \$118, sleepyjones.com; Rugby Shirt, \$125, Polo Ralph Lauren, 212-606-2100



IT REMAINS TO BE UNSEEN

In search of the best no-show socks

IT'S THOM BROWNE'S FAULT. The New York menswear designer's drive to get guys into cropped trousers led to the rise of the naked ankle and no-show sock, said Francis Wong, EVP and global creative director of trend-forecasting firm WGSN. And these days, said Randy Goldberg, co-founder of New York sock maker Bombas, "No shows sell year round. They're not just for summer." Success is all in the fit: The trick is finding comfortable socks that stay hidden and in place. A ring of visible sock is a no-show no-no.

To find the best, I took 10 pairs for a stroll on New York streets, alternating brogues, loafers and sneakers for each. The worst slithered down to toe-warmer size; others were so thin, why bother? Also, rubber heel patches don't compensate for a bad fit; polyester ones are like wearing tights (I imagine)—hot, constricting and bothersome. —Simon Collins

FIVE NOTABLE NO-SHOWS // FOR WHEN YOU WANT TO SLIP INTO SOMETHING MORE INVISIBLE

Pantherella

'Invisible' Socks, \$25, pantherella.us

The rundown Pantherella has been making socks for 80 years, and the expertise shows up in the fine-gauge cotton pairs boasting a "breathable top" and a sleek cut that "sits invisibly below a shoe line."

Tread test Soft and nicely taut across the top, these no-slipper footlets neatly frame a finely tanned ankle in a loafer. The downside for fine gauge? Too silky for a sneaker, plus, no cushioning to offset issues with new or heavy shoes, ruling these socks out for stomping around in brogues.



Bombas

No Shows, \$12, bombas.com

The rundown Contoured seams and linked stitching on the heels and toes promise a tighter grip at the back of the foot and a smooth, snug feel in front, all pluses while striding along city streets.

Tread test The cotton socks had excellent staying power, due to the ribbing that created a reliably close fit around the ankle. With well-padded, cushy soles, these puppies were comfortable, even I dad-danced. Too much coverage for loafers; fine for sneakers/brogues.



J. Crew

No Shows, \$10, jcrew.com

The rundown These simple socks in breathable cotton and stretchy nylon promise to keep feet dry and odor-free. Plus, a superthin gripping heel pad keeps them from bunching up.

Tread test A slightly thicker knit insures more cushioning and protection from your hot and heavy leather shoes. Whether it was the touted grip pad or the clingy ankle ribbing, they performed admirably, providing enough (but not too much) coverage for whatever shoes I wore.

Muji

Foot Covers, \$5, muji.us

The rundown Known for its well-designed utilitarian basics, Japan-based brand Muji offers its plain "shallow toe foot covers" in an organic cotton blend with a no-frills message: "good heel fit."

Tread test My regular choice to date: Proven to perform well in loafers, brogues, patent slippers and the occasional oxford, these absorbent socks stay in place, and hidden, thanks to a folded edge that hugs the top of the foot and protects skin from leather chaffing.

N/A

Sock/TwentyTwo, \$12, na-nyc.com

The rundown New York-based founder Nick Lewis kitted out these no-shows with an anti-slip gel heel and super stretch below the welt (the rim sewn around the edge) to "keep that sucker on your foot."

Tread test Even with a rolled edge instead of a ribbed one (that hugs more snugly), these pairs in a stretchy cotton/poly blend still delivered a close fit with cushioning for my brogues and sneakers. The tiny peek of sock in the loafers was so small it didn't bother me.

EATING & DRINKING



MEGA MEAL

The Pork Chop Artist

He wrote a Great American Novel or two. But he revealed his prodigious talent for living at the grill

BY JULIA REED

IFIRST MET the writer Jim Harrison in 1989 when I was an editor at Vogue with the book section in my purview and most of his work under my belt. When his publisher announced the reissue of all his fiction up to that point, it was the perfect occasion for a profile. Within days I arranged an interview and assigned a writer. Then, I came to my senses, lied to the writer and booked my own series of flights from New York to Michigan's Upper Peninsula, where Jim spent long stretches writing in the cabin he kept there.

I drove my rental sedan up the rutted driveway marked 'Trespassers Will Be Shot,' and there he was, preparing the grill.

Jim left us in 2016 with a whopping 40 books, including the much-loved "Legends of the Fall" and more than a half-dozen volumes of poetry, but he's almost as famous for his gregarious gourmandism. His last collection, "A Really Big Lunch," was published posthumously this past March; the title chapter describes an 11-hour, 37-course lunch held at a manor house in France. When we met, however, he'd written only a handful of food columns for his

friend and editor Terry McDonell, first at a magazine called Smart, then at Esquire (later to be collected in "The Raw and the Cooked"). I'd read—and loved—his poem "The Theory and Practice of Rivers," in which he makes menudo, the Mexican tripe soup, for New Year's revelers, and I knew something about his appetites. But I wasn't expecting a life-changing meal. I figured we'd dine at the Dune Saloon, site of the pay phone that had served as our only means of communication.

But then I drove my rental sedan up the cabin's rutted driveway, marked "Trespassers Will Be Shot," and there he was, preparing the grill for pork chops, a bunch of hardwood sticks in one hand and his beloved English setter Tess by his side. Our dinner consisted of a single course, but it remains among the most memorable of my life.

The thick chops were smoky and sweet from the wood, and there were chanterelles he'd foraged earlier in the day. When he combined them with asparagus and wild leeks in a sauté he dubbed Asparagus Julia, I'm sure I blushed.

There was plenty to drink, the result of one of Jim's messages to my assistant: "Make sure she brings wine." I didn't know if he needed fortification for the rest of his stay or a bottle or two for the night. Should it be red or white? French or Californian? In the end, my neighborhood liquor store man and I fixed up a mixed dozen, which I toted onto the pre-9/11 planes, a bag of six bottles straining each arm—including, I remember, at least two

ACTIVE TIME: 30 minutes **TOTAL TIME:** 3½ hours (includes brining and marinating) **SERVES:** 6

6 center-cut bone-in pork chops, about 1-inch thick
For the brine:
6 cups water
1 cup kosher salt
1 cup sugar
1 handful peppercorns

8 bay leaves
For the marinade:
1 tablespoon kosher salt
2 teaspoons freshly ground black pepper
2 teaspoons fennel seeds, chopped roughly with a heavy knife

1 teaspoon minced rosemary leaves
1 teaspoon minced thyme leaves
3 garlic cloves, smashed and minced
½ cup olive oil
1 lemon, halved

1. Brine pork chops: In a saucepan, bring 2 cups water to a boil. Add salt and sugar and reduce heat to low, stirring until salt and sugar dissolve. Pour into a deep bowl or large pot and add peppercorns, bay leaves and 4 cups cold water. Add pork chops, making sure they are completely submerged. Cover with plastic wrap and refrigerate at least 2 hours or overnight.

2. Remove chops from brine and thoroughly pat dry with paper towels. Place on a cookie sheet or in a shallow pan.

3. Marinate pork chops: In a small bowl, mix salt, pepper and fennel with herbs and garlic. Rub chops with olive oil and juice of half a lemon. Massage in salt-herb mixture and let sit at room temperature 1 hour.

4. Preheat a gas grill or prepare a charcoal grill. (You can also do this in an iron skillet on the stove, over medium-high heat.)

5. Place chops on hottest part of grill and leave for 3 minutes. With tongs, rotate chops to create some nice grill marks and cook for about 2 to 3 minutes more. Turn chops and cook 3 minutes more, or until a thermometer inserted in thickest part of meat registers 140–145 degrees.

6. Return chops to cookie sheet, squeeze remaining lemon half over them and let rest at least 5 minutes before serving.

of Kistler Chardonnay. (I had not yet read his opinion that "white wine is Apollonian, the wine of polite and dulcet discourse, frippish gossip, banal phone calls...").

Since we didn't remotely stop with the Kistler, my memory of our conversation is a tad blurry, but it was anything but banal. Sitting across the table on his screened porch, listening to him talk—about everything from the poems of Rilke and the emotional poverty of Hollywood to the obvious fact that dogs have souls—I found myself visualizing the loop-the-loops of his muscular brain like the arcs of the fireflies still visible in the fading light. From

that meal forward, the two of us were fast friends and we shared many a great dinner together, including a mini-epic at Le Bernardin for which I had to buy him a tie.

Still, that first simple repast remains by far the most special. And to this day, I don't grill pork chops without thinking of my late, great pal. I also wouldn't think of grilling them without first brining them. After soaking a few hours in a solution of sugar, salt and water along with a flavoring or three of your choice, you can do pretty much anything to the chops and they'll be amazingly tender and flavorful.

In honor of Jim's friendship with

Mario Batali, who wrote the introduction to "A Really Big Lunch," I've given these chops a slightly Italian edge with crushed fennel seeds and garlic. They'd be terrific, obviously, with Asparagus Julia, though at this time of year, you might want to substitute fresh white corn for the asparagus and a chopped shallot or two for the leeks. Throw everything together in a skillet with lots of butter and a little olive oil and maybe a sprinkling of thyme leaves.

I'm not as dismissive of white wine as Jim was, but one of his favorite reds, a Bandol from Domaine Tempier, would round out the meal nicely.

HALF FULL

SHORTCUT TO THE CARIBBEAN

Rum punch can get complicated. This one's as breezy as summer should be



A GOOD FRIEND picks you up at the airport; a great one helps you move. But in my book, the best friend is the one who stirs up a batch of her deadly rum punch and delivers it in an icy Mason jar when your kid's sandbox is the closest you can get to a beach.

I'm blessed with a friend like that, a seasoned Caribbean traveler whose punch recipe was pieced together from the advice of Jamaican fishermen, retired rockers, chambermaids and a faded 1987 issue of Gourmet magazine. Including gen-

erous glugs of rum, nutmeg, ginger, bay leaves and both grapefruit and lime juices, it's a potion with roots in the 17th century, when British sailors flushed with rum rations carried a thirst for punch along on exploits ranging from the Indian Ocean to the West Indies.

No matter your latitude, there are few surer routes to beach-bum zen than a pitcher of punch. After years of trial and error, my buddy's layered concoction approaches perfection—but I still find fiddling with bay leaves and cloves and two

kinds of rum antithetical to the spirit of the drink.

So, this summer, I set out to engineer a shortcut. Determined to edit the number of components but reluctant to sacrifice the nuance that makes the drink more than just boozy "bug juice," I stumbled on a solution, not in the spice rack, but in the tea caddy. Turns out steeping a couple bags of chai—brimming with cloves, cinnamon, ginger, nutmeg and vanilla—in a standard simple syrup yields a concentrate that delivers a balanced sweetness and the complex flavors of the Spice Islands. It even seems apt, as many of the earliest British and American punch recipes included tea as a key ingredient.

Fresh-squeezed juice is a treat, but don't beat yourself up if all you can find is grapefruit cocktail and a can of pineapple juice. This recipe holds up well with ingredients obtained at a shore-town mini mart or corner bodega. And the chai syrup makes two batches, should be you inclined to share. What are friends for? —Sarah Karnasiewicz

West Indian Rum Punch

ACTIVE TIME: 5 minutes **TOTAL TIME:** 1 hour (includes cooling time)

SERVES: 6

Make chai syrup: In a small bowl or jar, cover **½ cup granulated sugar** and **3 chai tea bags** (preferably Celestial Seasonings Bengal Spice) with **1 cup boiling water**. Stir to dissolve sugar. Let steep 15 minutes (mixture should be very dark), then discard tea bags. Cool to room temperature. (This makes enough for two batches.) // In a large ice-filled pitcher, combine **½ cup tea syrup**, **½ cups grapefruit juice (preferably pink)**, **½ cups pineapple juice**, **1½ cups dark rum** and **½ cup real grenadine**. Stir well. // To serve, pour into ice-filled glasses. For a stronger drink, add a float of dark rum to each glass. Garnish with a **maraschino cherry** and a **splash of maraschino juice**.

DESIGN & DECORATING

ANATOMY LESSON

Beyond the Sea Shack

In a shoreside retreat, strategic design brings beachy elegance to a dining room without going overboard

BY TIM GAVAN

DESPITE BUSTLING SUMMER crowds and a soothing ocean soundscape, the Hamptons can sometimes seem more like an exercise in competitive gentility than a vacation. In this dining room—part of socialite Louise Grunwald's weekend retreat in Southampton—designer Brian Murphy found a way to reconcile elegance with a laid-back beachy vibe.

"A lot of people overdecorate out here, and you end up feeling like you're still on Park Avenue instead of at the beach," Mr. Murphy said. "We wanted to make it sophisticated but

still keep that relaxed, barefoot feel, despite the formal aspects of summers in the Hamptons."

In this dune-nestled room—featured in the recent book "Out East" (Vendome)—Mr. Murphy used whitewashed furniture and white walls to create a summery atmosphere, but added ballast with an antique chandelier, a 19th-century English sculpture and Louis XVI chairs. Glimpses of seashell pinks, oceanic greens and corals reflect the scenery outside, and pickled whitewood floors blanketed with a herringbone sea-grass rug invite visitors to kick off their shoes or, if the occasion calls, leave on their heels and oxfords.

Finesse the fixture

The hypnotic shape of the 1940s French chandelier evokes the way a dollop of oil dropped into water breaks apart and floats to the surface in rivulets. Despite its drama, it's more down-to-earth than a formal fixture, and its white plaster blends with the ceiling color to keep the room feeling lofty. Also naturally sophisticated: the Winters Chandelier (above), price upon request, Julie Neill Designs, 504-899-4201



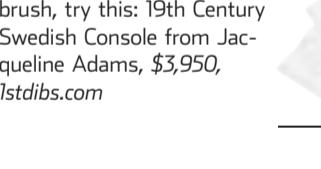
Look sharp

A series of mid-18th-century engravings by natural historian Albertus Seba (later watercolored) are more Darwin-in-the-Galapagos than Long-Island-tourist. Appear erudite on the cheap with Seba's "Sea Whip, Coral, Cabinet of Natural Curiosities" Print, \$10, art.com



Bring in the wash

Mr. Murphy painted a pair of 19th-century mahogany Swedish consoles white and topped them with pale vases and coral for a breezy, beachy feel. "Whitewashing can give old-fashioned brown furniture a whole new life," he said. If you're clumsy with a paint brush, try this: 19th Century Swedish Console from Jacqueline Adams, \$3,950, 1stdibs.com



FRESH PICK

PULL UP A PLANTER

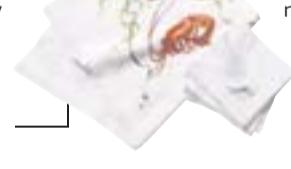
A chair that doubles as a vessel for greenery shatters assumptions about terra cotta

"**PEOPLE HAVE THIS** notion that ceramic is a delicate material," said artist Chris Wolston, whose Garden Party collection features terra cotta furnishings and planters—and pieces that surreally manage to be both. As a Fulbright scholar in Medellín, Colombia, where he maintains a workshop, Mr. Wolston was inspired by the handsome terra cotta bricks made of local clay. He reconsidered a material that few—certainly no one who's beheld the shards of a broken flower pot—think of as strong. "Buildings are made of it," he said in defense of the fired clay's soundness. And Mr. Wolston, who also keeps a Brooklyn studio, has not received complaints regarding the sturdiness of the seats, some of which sit poolside in Palm Beach, others inside a San Francisco home. The surface pattern echoes the hand streaks left behind when artisans smooth wet terra cotta in wooden molds to be fired into blocks. "Brick walls all over [Medellín] have these hand marks on them," said Mr. Wolston. "It's a beautiful marriage of industry and human touch." Tanza Plant Chair, \$7,800, Patrick Parrish Gallery, 212-219-9244
—Catherine Romano



Dress for the occasion

"You wouldn't have it on every day, but a crisply ironed tablecloth brings a beautiful softness and luxury to a room," Mr. Murphy said. He chose a summery linen one that's relatively unceremonious, thanks to charmingly embroidered marine life. Replicate it: *Creatures of the Sea Tablecloth*, 6-by-10.5 feet, price upon request, E. Braun & Co., 212-838-0650



Gather round

Drawn from the home's seaside surroundings, this room's accent palette of pink, green and sand hues—backgrounded by plenty of white—inform the tablescape of 19th-century English dinnerware. The colors help the space feel at home in its shore setting. Start with a serving piece: Constance Green Soup Tureen, \$2,150, bernardaud.com/en/us



Retire in style

Despite their regal pedigree, the Louis XVI dining chairs have a bit of beach lounger in them. A gently carved, pale frame recalls driftwood but, Mr. Murphy noted, "the worn leather in faded salmon adds color and refinement." Pull up a similarly weathered, slightly formal Casa Florentina Leonardo Leather Chair in Cream Over Gray with Palomino Leather, \$549, ballarddesigns.com



the Artisan

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Omaha, NE

WÜSTHOF



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KAUAI
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Events are subject to change.



GEAR & GADGETS



VAST AUTHORITY The 2018 Honda Odyssey offers a generous 38.6 cubic feet of cargo space behind the third row.

HONDA

RUMBLE SEAT DAN NEIL

Honda Odyssey: The Gas-Powered Marital Aid

AS A GROUP, minivan buyers must skew heavily toward the nice and well-adjusted—parents who know no other way but to put their kids first, who bury their own needs in a grotesque hole of denial never to be seen again.

I spent my childhood in a Ford pickup with my father chain-smoking and the windows rolled up, so I know the difference. Dad actually removed the lap belts because they were “in his way.”

For parents of young children, nothing beats a minivan. No vehicular helpmate is ever quite as *there* for you. Irrespective of your clinging to a previous automotive identity—the Jeep Wrangler permanently parked in the driveway, *sad!*—now that you are a parent, the functional advantages of a minivan are dispositive, starting with the magic of sliding side doors. With floor-to-ceiling hatches that roll back out of the way, access to second- and third-row seating is much less of a fight for passengers (stop fighting, you two!).

Most important for new parents, the sliders and low cabin floor make it easier to belt/unbelt young children in their safety seats—more comfortable for them, too, as opposed to being crammed through the door hole of a Honda Pilot SUV.

Sliding doors also alleviate the fear of parking too close to other cars and having the kids bang them like you own a body shop.

Are you feeling more relaxed already? Of course you are, because the essence of minivan design, the leitmotif, is stress reduction, ease of use and versatility. It's an empowering freedom that says, “Yes, at any time, day or night, I can drive 200 miles to pick up the swim team.”

And as I have long argued, minivans are marriage savers. The primary cause of intimacy issues among American couples is daily stress and aggravation, which scientists call “children.” Minivans reduce the strain on the harried, horned-up bill-payers in front, by making things quieter, smoother, easier, safer, more connected and less contentious in the back.

These are the apparent motivations of our test car, the Honda Odyssey minivan, freshly overhauled

for 2018 and wrapped in a tighter, more soundproofed body; generously provisioned with active safety technology, such as front-crash mitigation; and stuffed to the gunnels with electronica.

(In the age of Big Data, I wonder, is it possible to compare the divorce rate between minivan and crossover/SUV buyers? Could we drill down to make and model? I think the Ford Raptor pickup's number has got to be, like, 100%.)

Honda claims the Odyssey is the first minivan to offer unlimited data and video streaming via a 4G LTE Wi-Fi hotspot, supporting up to seven devices (Touring and Elite trim, \$20 a month after a three-month complimentary subscription). Our Elite tester was a fairyland of infotainment distraction, where Apple and Android muses swam in abundant Bluetooth waters, where devices charged wirelessly, and where even the rear climate control can be managed by mobile app.

Mounted overhead amidships is a fold-down 10.2-inch HD screen with Blu-ray, backed up by a 550-watt, 11-speaker audio system. Key detail: The audio system's three-zone volume control allows for discreet, and discrete, programming for front-seat adults.

The essence of minivan design is stress reduction, ease of use and versatility.

Here, at last, we have technology meaningfully brought to bear on parental self-soothing. You kids put on your headphones and watch “Frozen.” Mom and I will be up front, feelin' it with Rihanna.

Nobody's saying it's right to ignore your children. The Odyssey offers two systems that allow the bridge crew to maintain contact/surveillance. One is CabinWatch, a closed-circuit monitoring system pointed at the rear seats—a dubious improvement over an ordinary mirror, but there you are. Also, should you need to get the attention of your lotus eaters, there is an in-car inter-

com.

By Honda's count, the Odyssey led minivan sales (U.S. individual buyers, not fleet sales) for the last seven years, so it's not like the old one is obsolete. But in these cross-over-crazed times, the real competition sits across the showroom floor. The Honda Pilot three-row SUV employs the same Global Light Truck platform with the same V6 engine and the option of all-wheel drive. It looks tough, runs great.

However, in terms of people moving, it's not even close. Sure, the Pilot might seat as many as eight, but it can't carry all their overnight bags. And you can just imagine the moment when Dad discovers this fact, standing there with his hatch hanging open at passenger pickup, traffic-cop whistles in his ears, bags at his feet. Now he has to explain why he is leaving Mom's rollerboard at the curb. Those are some relationship headwinds.

Old fool that I am, when I look at the Odyssey, I see a mixed-material monocoque with 44% higher torsional rigidity (minivans have big holes for doors, windows and skylights, which makes acoustics and body stiffness a special challenge) and lower weight. Although virtually the same size as the previous model, the fifth-generation Odyssey's insides have been scraped out like a jack-o'-lantern. Specialists will note the trailing-arm independent rear suspension is even more compact than in years past, further reducing intrusion into the cabin and the deep-floored luggage space.

I also see a fair bit of legacy, and even resting-upon oars. There is still no all-wheel drive option for the Odyssey, nor is there a PHEV variant to compare against the very fine Chrysler Pacifica Hybrid. The 3.5-liter V6 (with VTEC and cylinder deactivation ECO mode) has been the standard-issue engine for more than a decade; but it has been squeezed for another 32 hp here (280 hp) and reworked to reduce noise-vibration-harshness (including dynamic engine mounts). The fancier trim levels (Touring and Elite) get a very quiet, clever 10-speed transmission, one better than the standard nine-speed automatic.

Despite the extra gear ratio and even aerodynamic grille shutters to reduce aero drag, the Odyssey Elite's mileage remains virtually unchanged at 19/28/22 mpg, city/highway/combined. Such are the asymptotes when you are dealing with a 4,593-pound hunk of huge with a naturally aspirated V6.

It does get up and go: 0-60 mph goes by in about 7.5 seconds. In interstate-cruise mode, the 10-speed Odyssey purrs along in super overdrive, turning about 2,200 rpm. The tow rating for Touring and Elite is a useful 3,500 pounds.

Given the envelope, the Odyssey was never going to look svelte. Honda settled for putting racing stripes on this manatee—the bent, geometrically unrelated accent lines along the flanks. The Elite's exterior blazes with polished finishes and narrow-eyed LED lamps, in keeping with Honda's current face-forward style. But the biggest gain aesthetically was the clever concealment of the door tracks under the lower lip of the rear-quarter glass. It's a detail that cleans up presentation nicely.

My biggest complaint with the Odyssey just leaves me amazed. This company was once the seat-meister, with some of the smartest accommodations in the class. However, with the fifth-generation redesign, we meet the Magic Slide seats, which traverse on lateral tracks. This arrangement makes it possible to remove the center portion and push the outside captain's chairs toward the middle, as needed, for what Honda calls “walk-in access.”

But these outboard units can't slide forward or fold very far, and even less if there's a child car seat in place. So it still takes a bit of doing to get past them and into the rear-seat area.

The title “best-selling minivan in America” is more than a strapline. It confers sociocultural significance. Whatever the Honda Odyssey is selling, Americans are buying. And while others may lament a generation lost in their digital amusements, I take comfort knowing there are still a lot of good people out there, indulging the hell out of their children. Peace be upon them.



2018 HONDA ODYSSEY ELITE

Type Front-engine, FWD eight-passenger minivan

Price, as tested \$47,610

Powertrain Direct-injection, naturally aspirated 3.5-liter V6 with variable valve timing/lift, cylinder deactivation and idle-stop; 10-speed automatic transmission with manual-mode paddle shifters; front-wheel drive

Power/torque 280 hp at 6,000 rpm/262 pound-feet at 4,700 rpm

Length/height/width/base 203.2/69.6/78.5/118.1 inches

Curb weight 4,593 pounds

0-60 mph 7.5 seconds

Towing capacity 3,500 pounds

EPA-estimated fuel economy 19/28/22 mpg, city/highway/combined



ALEANDRO PAGNI/AFP/GETTY IMAGES
BLOCK PARTY These photos of this year's Feb. 26 annular eclipse were taken using a DSLR camera, but a smartphone can capture the moment, too.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE ART

Want to photograph the upcoming eclipse with an iPhone? Consider a few expert tips

THE AUG. 21 solar eclipse promises to be this year's most photographed non-Trump phenomenon. But don't expect your iPhone to capably capture the astronomical splendor—unless you follow these simple steps:

Score some shades. As you may know, you need special glasses to safely view the event. Turns out your iPhone can use a pair, too. Although Apple says photographing the eclipse won't damage the iPhone's camera, you'll get a better shot by holding a pair of eclipse glasses directly in front of the lens as you snap the shutter. (Inexpensive cardboard specs work well for this.) According to NASA, the filter will eliminate the “sun blooming” effect—which results in a disap-

pointing photo of a bright blob.

Steady does it. Mounting your phone on a tripod, like the tiny Joby GripTight ONE GorillaPod (\$35, joby.com), will not only reduce blur, it will let you to take a time-lapse video, which is arguably the coolest way to document the event with an iPhone. Another jitter-busting tip: Connect a pair of headphones to your phone and use its in-line volume buttons to snap the shutter instead of tapping the screen.

Ride the exposure. Light levels will change continuously as the eclipse progresses. Although your phone will automatically adjust for this, you should know how to manually tweak the exposure settings: Tap the screen and hold your finger

there for a second, then slide your finger up or down. Another benefit: This also locks the camera's focus.

Zoom in. Your iPhone was designed to capture wide shots—not celestial bodies—so even a tiny telephoto lens will help. Moment's Tele Lens (\$100, shopmoment.com) offers stellar image quality.

Or zoom way in. The best option? Saddling up to a telescope. A mount like the Orion SteadyPix Pro (\$60, telescope.com) will steadily hold your phone right next to the eyepiece, which is very hard to do by hand. And basic telescopes aren't as expensive as you might think. The Meade Eclipseview (meade.com) includes a solar filter and costs \$100.

—Geoffrey A. Fowler