

REVIEW

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WSJ

The Rec Room,
Reconsidered



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What's News

World-Wide

Trump ousted chief strategist Bannon, as White House Chief of Staff Kelly sought to bring order to an administration riven by infighting and power struggles. A1
◆ Bannon rejoined Breitbart News after his departure from the White House. A4

◆ Authorities said they unearthed evidence that a broad network spanning four towns and involving a dozen suspects carried out the terror attacks in Spain. A1, A7

◆ Trump's trade chief formally launched an investigation into Chinese efforts to secure technology and Beijing's treatment of intellectual property. A9

◆ The president, in a series of tweets, said U.S. courts should clear the way for his administration to implement its border-security efforts. A4

◆ Venezuela's former Attorney General, Luisa Ortega, fled to neighboring Colombia, seeking protection from Maduro's administration. A8

◆ Police in Turku, Finland, shot and detained a man who they allege stabbed at least eight people in the city's center, killing two. A7

Business & Finance

◆ Buffett's battle for control of Texas power-transmission company Oncor took a turn as a new mystery bidder emerged to challenge Berkshire's \$9 billion offer. A1

◆ China announced formal measures to curb outbound investment, as Beijing seeks to establish firmer control over a corporate shopping spree. A1

◆ Goldman lost more than \$100 million in a wrong-way wager on regional natural-gas prices this spring. B1

◆ Uber's former CEO said Benchmark is engaged in a personal attack that threatens to further damage the ride-hailing firm. B1

◆ Foot Locker reported weaker-than-expected sales for its latest quarter, and its shares tumbled 28%. B1

◆ The SEC said it would drop civil charges against two former J.P. Morgan traders at the center of the 2012 "London Whale" saga. B9

◆ The Dow fell 76.22 points to 21674.51 on Friday, with the blue-chip index declining for a second week. B10

◆ Infosys's Sikka resigned as CEO of the Indian software and outsourcing firm. B3

Inside NOONAN A13

Trump's Tangle Of Rhetorical Inadequacy

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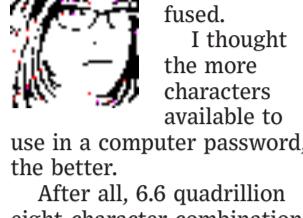
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U.S. NEWS

THE NUMBERS | By Jo Craven McGinty

The Con\$u!2*ng Architecture of Passwords



I'm so confused.
I thought the more characters available to use in a computer password, the better.

After all, 6.6 quadrillion eight-character combinations can be fashioned from a pool of 26 uppercase letters, 26 lowercase letters, 10 digits and 33 special characters and punctuation marks.

Using at least one of each reduces the number of possible combinations—a sacrifice that should make passwords harder to guess—but a recent article in The Wall Street Journal revealed those rules have been tossed out for being ineffective.

The problem? The rule makers didn't anticipate how people would apply the guidelines when they invented passwords. "In principle, it should be a random string," said Cormac Herley, an expert on password security and authentication at Microsoft Research. "In practice, it's 'monkey.'

Some users did make an effort, but they took shortcuts.

If forced to include a number in a password, they tended to tack a "1" onto the end. If compelled to use a

special character, they were inclined to use substitutions like "\$" for "s" or "@" for "a." If obliged to throw in an uppercase letter, they might lead with it, as if it were a proper noun. In short, they were predictable.

If users actually choose a random password with a mix of characters and case—the longer the better—it would be difficult to guess. But most resist, because random strings are hard to remember.

Words, on the other hand, are easy.

Knowing that, some users tried to incorporate weird characters in easy-to-remember ways, but for hackers, "P@\$\$w0rd1" is as easy to guess as "password."

Others invested noticeably less effort in trying to protect their online accounts.

When 32 million passwords were stolen from RockYou in 2009, it emerged that more of that website's users had selected "123456" as a password than any other combination.

The new guidelines issued in June by the National Institute of Standards and Technology suggest a string of random words—warning: song lyrics and the like

Password Insecurity

The most common passwords found among two million to five million exposed annually in data breaches are predictable, making them easy for hackers to guess. The 10 most common, as collected by SplashData, a password-security software firm:

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	password	password	123456	123456	123456	123456
2	123456	123456	password	password	password	password
3	12345678	12345678	12345678	12345	12345678	12345
4	qwerty	abc123	qwerty	12345678	qwerty	12345678
5	abc123	qwerty	abc123	qwerty	12345	football
6	monkey	monkey	123456789	123456789	123456789	qwerty
7	1234567	letmein	1111	1234	football	1234567890
8	letmein	dragon	1234567	baseball	1234	1234567
9	trustno1	1111	iloveyou	dragon	1234567	princess
10	dragon	baseball	adobe123	football	baseball	1234

Source: SplashData

on it uninterrupted. Working offline, a hacker using a powerful computer can launch a billion guesses per second.

To protect users, websites encrypt passwords. The most secure approach uses one-way encryption known as hash (where there is no key to reverse the encryption) and salt (the practice of storing a random number with the password).

Salting makes identical passwords look different once they are hashed, so that deciphering one common password doesn't give hackers access to all the duplicates. Without such security, password strength may be moot.

When the RockYou passwords were stolen, the information was stored as plain text. There was no need to crack the code; the hackers could simply read the list.

No one knows what portion of account breaches are caused by password guessing versus other attacks, but the message from experts like Dr. Herley and Dr. Bishop is still to aim for password strength. The latest guidelines are meant to make that easier.

Let's see how well users follow them.

very common," Dr. Herley said. "It's easy to talk about hundreds or millions or billions of guessing attempts a day. That's true across any online service."

After too many failed attempts on any one account, most service providers will block the effort by temporarily locking the account.

For a hacker, it's better (though more difficult) to steal a password file and work

U.S. WATCH

MINNESOTA

Council Unanimously Selects New Chief

Minneapolis City Council members unanimously confirmed a new police chief on Friday after his predecessor was ousted following an officer's fatal shooting of an Australian woman who had called 911 for help.

Medaria Arradondo, a 28-year veteran of the Minneapolis Police Department, became the city's first black police chief. The Minneapolis native told council members he was determined to serve "the 400,000 bosses that I'm responsible for."

Chief Arradondo, 50, succeeds Janee Harteau, who stepped down after the mayor asked for her resignation following the July 15 shooting of Justine Damond.

Ms. Damond had called police to report a possible sexual assault behind her home. She was fatally shot as she approached the responding squad car in the alley.

—Associated Press

FLORIDA

Hunters Kill 500 Everglades Pythons

Hunters have killed 500 Burmese pythons during an elimination program in the Florida Everglades.

Officials who are overseeing the program told local news outlets that Miami snake hunter Jason Leon killed the 500th python—a 7-foot snake—Thursday morning. It was his second kill since the Python Elimination Program began March 25.

The South Florida Water Management District hired hunters to remove the voracious snakes from the Everglades. Researchers say the snakes are decimating populations of native mammals and pose a threat to the Everglades restoration efforts.

The hunters are independent contractors who are paid \$8.10 an hour to track and kill pythons. They earn a \$50 bonus for pythons that measure up to 4 feet and \$25 for each additional foot.

—Associated Press

CORRECTIONS & AMPLIFICATIONS

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Consumer Sentiment Is Highest In Months

BY JOSH ZUMBRUN
AND SARAH CHANEY

U.S. consumer sentiment rose in the first half of August to its highest level since January, as Americans increasingly placed their hopes on the economy's future.

Expectations could soften given recent events including political turmoil after the violence in Charlottesville, Va.

The University of Michigan on Friday said its preliminary reading on consumer sentiment during August was 97.6, up from 93.4 in July. Economists surveyed by The Wall Street Journal had expected an August figure of 94.5.

An index that tracks expectations about the future rose in August, while one that gauges confidence in the current economic situation fell.

"With jobless claims continuing to trend lower, gasoline prices subdued, and the stock market only falling a few percent from its recent record highs, consumer sentiment is likely to remain buoyant for the months ahead," Michael Pearce, U.S. economist at Capital Economics, said in a note to clients.

Still, signs of unease are brewing.

Richard Curtin, the Michigan survey's chief economist, said too few interviews were conducted after the racially charged protests in Virginia to gauge how much the events will affect consumer sentiment.

"The fallout is likely to reverse the improvement in economic expectations recorded across all political affiliations in early August," Mr. Curtin said.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average recorded its biggest drop in three months Thursday and fell Friday, another potential blow to sentiment.

Great Expectations

University of Michigan index of consumer sentiment



Note: August reading is preliminary; based on half a month of data

Source: University of Michigan

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Pokémon Comes to Anaheim



TROY HARVEY/BLOOMBERG NEWS

INVITATION ONLY: Attendees competed Friday during the 2017 Pokémon World Championships in Anaheim, Calif. The event brings the best players from around the world to compete for the title of Pokémon TCG and for a combined prize pool worth more than \$500,000.

ONCOR

Continued from Page One
million that has emerged."

At the time, he said, Energy Future was considering breaking from the Berkshire agreement to pursue talks with the new contender.

Energy Future lawyer Mark McKane said at the hearing on Friday that the company's board is still considering the potential deal, as well as amendments to the Berkshire deal. The board met Friday and will meet again Sunday, he said.

"We are still evaluating the situation, but no decisions have been made," Mr. McKane said.

Elliott has amassed the largest position in Energy Future's debt and this week strategically bought a certain slice of notes that would ensure its ability to block a deal, people familiar with the matter said.

On Wednesday after the Elliott move, Mr. Buffett did what he usually does when confronted with tumult in his deal-making process: He stood pat.

Berkshire issued a statement that said it wouldn't be raising its bid for Oncor. Mr. Buffett, Berkshire's chairman and chief executive, has a history of sticking to his initial offer: "I'm a 'one-price' guy," he wrote in a 2007 letter to shareholders.

Berkshire also has said it would walk away if its buyout offer wasn't approved in court next week.

Now, with the emergence of a third bidder, it is possible neither Mr. Buffett nor Mr. Singer will emerge with Oncor, though Berkshire still stands to

reap a paycheck if the deal is squashed. As part of the deal, it would receive a breakup fee of \$270 million, though that fee would have to be approved by the bankruptcy court.

But a \$270 million consolation prize would only add to Berkshire's swollen cash coffers, which are approaching \$100 billion. Berkshire has made some smaller investments in recent months and expanded its large stake in Apple Inc. But it hasn't done a megadeal since August 2015,

Elliott was attempting to learn more about the bid in its efforts to block the Berkshire deal.

Elliott's purchase of more debt caught some Oncor customers and stakeholders by surprise, a person familiar with the matter said.

The fight for Oncor could come to a head on Monday, as a judge is scheduled to decide whether to green light Berkshire's offer.

Groups of major Oncor customers and other market participants have publicly supported Berkshire's bid. Late Friday, five stakeholder groups announced an agreement with Berkshire that "resolves all issues" and asked Texas regulators to approve the deal, Berkshire said in a news release.

With potential other bids, said Geoffrey Gay, counsel for a coalition of cities served by Oncor, "I can't put my clients' name on any document, like we did with Berkshire, without knowing who we're going to be dealing with."

Obtaining regulatory clearance will be key to any successful bid. Two earlier attempts to sell Oncor—to Hunt Consolidated Inc. of Texas and Florida's NextEra Energy Inc.—founded due to action by Texas energy regulators. With money running short, Energy Future can't afford another failed deal for the business, its crown jewel.

Regulators have heard little from bidders besides Berkshire, said Brian Lloyd, the executive director of the Texas Public Utility Commission, at a meeting in Austin, Texas, on Thursday.

"There have been plenty of

meetings, but at this point that list of details as to ... who the investors are, what the debt levels are, what the governance rights are, we have not received a complete list of those things," he said.

If Berkshire's bid succeeds, Oncor would become part of Berkshire Hathaway Energy, a collection of energy and utility businesses run by 55-year-old Greg Abel. Mr. Abel, who became CEO of the energy subsidiary in 2008, is widely considered one of the top candidates to succeed Mr. Buffett as CEO of Berkshire.

If Mr. Buffett loses the deal, it wouldn't be the first time his attempts to wade into Energy Future didn't go his way. Berkshire spent \$2.1 billion in 2007 on high-yielding Energy Future bonds. It sold the bonds in 2013 and lost \$873 million pretax on the investment, Mr. Buffett said in his 2013 letter to shareholders.

"Most of you have never heard of Energy Future Holdings. Consider yourselves lucky; I certainly wish I hadn't," he wrote.

—Peg Brickley contributed to this article.

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U.S. NEWS

Cosmetics Regulation Faces Review

BY THOMAS M. BURTON
AND MICHELLE HACKMAN

SILVER SPRING, Md.—The federal government has received dozens of reports over a decade about hair-straightening treatments that contain formaldehyde, a carcinogen that can sicken salon workers and customers with burning and blisters in the nose and throat, nausea and flu-like symptoms.

Yet six years after a consumer-safety group petitioned the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to ban the products, the agency has taken little action and said recently it is still studying the issue.

At least 15 hair-straightening brands banned in other countries remain on the market in the U.S., and environmental and consumer groups have taken the FDA to court to force action.

Now, through a combination

'Formaldehyde is a poster child for the lack of legislative authority the FDA possesses.'

of that litigation and Senate legislation with wide support from the cosmetics industry and consumer groups, the regulator may soon gain new powers to regulate such beauty products.

"Formaldehyde is a poster child for the lack of legislative authority the FDA possesses to regulate cosmetics," said Scott Faber, senior vice president for government affairs of the Environmental Working Group, the organization that filed the petition and now has sued the FDA over its handling of formaldehyde in hair straighteners.

At least 10 leading cosmetics makers now are backing a bill in the Senate sponsored by Sens. Dianne Feinstein (D., Calif.) and Susan Collins (R., Maine). The companies include Johnson & Johnson, L'Oréal SA, Revlon Inc. and Unilever NV.

The companies in general seek the predictability and a kind of seal of approval that comes with FDA regulation; U.S. drug companies have thrived for years partly based on that FDA imprimatur.

The bill would require the FDA to evaluate at least five cosmetic ingredients a year to determine safety and dosage—starting with formaldehyde. It would give the agency the ability to order recalls if safety is threatened, to require labeling and product warnings and to require companies to register each year with the FDA.

"Despite the universal use of these products, none of their ingredients have been independently evaluated for safety," Ms. Feinstein said.

The FDA declined to comment for this article on the legislation and on the formaldehyde litigation. In a letter in October, Dayle Cristinzio, then the agency's acting associate commissioner for legislation, wrote to Ms. Feinstein that "FDA's oversight of cosmetics is limited" and that "underreporting is a significant problem."

Talks are expected this fall in both the Senate and House toward achieving possible bipartisan language with maximum support.

Makers of the hair treatments didn't respond to requests to comment.

GIB LLC, the company that sells the popular Brazilian Blowout products, didn't respond to multiple calls and emails seeking comment. But in a 2012 settlement with the California attorney general, it agreed to affix a caution sticker to its hair-straightening products and stop marketing them as "formaldehyde-free."

Under existing federal law, the FDA has limited supervision over such products as hair straighteners, shampoos and lotions. While the agency can ban a specific ingredient in cosmetics and require label changes, it can't compel companies to make reports on adverse reactions, it can't order recalls, and it can't require cosmetics makers to register with the agency.

Help for Newly Freed Inmates

Effort to reduce recidivism in Cook County, Ill., provides a place to land

BY SHIBANI MAHTANI

CHICAGO—When Harold Boone was released last month from Cook County jail after a weeklong stay on a misdemeanor charge, he didn't know if he was going to have an apartment to return to.

"I was thinking, here we go again, I had no idea where my help would come from or what I'd do," said Mr. Boone, 56 years old.

He filled out a survey, he said, and was offered the option of a night's stay at the Supportive Release Center, a new facility fashioned out of a mobile home near the jail. It connects newly released inmates considered high risk—such as those facing homelessness, mental-health issues or drug addiction—with social services while they plan their next steps.

"I took a shower in peace, that was great, and then they gave me brand new clothes and a hot meal," he said. He ended up staying the night, playing cards with social workers as he discussed his postrelease plans, which included going back to school for his college degree.

Mr. Boone and dozens of others credit the new facility, which opened June 5, with helping them get through the first days after their release from jail, when they are at highest risk of recidivism.

The center, a partnership between the University of Chicago's Health Lab, two nonprofit social-service agencies—Heartland Health Outreach and Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities—and the Cook County Sheriff's office, offers services to newly released inmates facing homelessness, mental-health con-



A client of the Supportive Release Center, which helps newly released inmates, plays chess with social worker Christina McCain, right.

cerns or similar risks. Up to a dozen at a time can stay overnight, a small percentage of the more than 100 inmates released from the jail daily.

"It is a thoughtful, structural solution to what we'd been winging; one piece of the puzzle that we didn't have yet," said Cook County Sheriff Tom Dart, citing the jail's ad hoc efforts to identify high-risk inmates and drive them to homeless shelters or drug rehabilitation facilities.

Some jails, including Harris County jail in Houston, reach out to inmates at risk and offer them services upon release. And prisons across the country connect newly released inmates with so-called halfway houses while they plan their next steps.

But Cook County is believed to be the first to adopt a similar approach for a jail, where inmates are often released on very short notice, unlike prison inmates who serve longer sentences and are generally informed months ahead of their release. Most inmates in Cook County jail are awaiting trial, rather than serving out sentences as prison inmates do, and the jail sees about 70,000 individuals cycling through their doors yearly.

Cook County's program offers some inmates a place to stay for a night and spend hours connecting with social-service agencies before they return to their communities. The center is open only to males for now—the university is seeking

funding for a women's facility.

Researchers from the University of Chicago plan are studying the model's effectiveness by looking at the recidivism rate of those who go through the center, compared with those who have had no such intervention upon release.

"This is an incredibly difficult population to reach," said David Meltzer, the head researcher on the two-year study and a professor at the University of Chicago Harris School of Public Policy. "We want to prove that the program is good so other places can try it."

Attendance at the center is voluntary. A team from Treatment Alternatives and the Sheriff's office meets inmates at the

discharge lobby upon release and explains the center's services to potential candidates.

For those who come in, their main concerns are housing, opportunities for work and getting medical care. Many who come through the shelter have medical and mental-health issues, the agencies say, but have never seen a therapist or psychiatrist before.

"The first 24 hours is most critical for them," says Nadia Turner, a case manager. "We have to see where their head is at, connect with them and assess what they need." The center then connects the person to an appropriate service, such as a shelter for someone in need of a home, or a drug rehabilitation facility for a drug user.

Being a Year Late for Kindergarten Has Benefits

BY BEN LEUBSDORF

There are advantages to being one of the oldest kids in kindergarten—better performance later in school and, perhaps, better odds of graduating from a top-tier college, according to new research.

"It does seem to be the case that the effects persist into at least young adulthood, and manifest in outcomes that are relevant for the labor market," said Chris Karbownik, an economist at Northwestern University.

Prior research has found that older children tend to perform better in school than younger children, though the evidence is mixed on whether the advantage lasts longer than a few years. Some parents delay enrolling their children in kindergarten for a year in the hopes of giving them a leg up, a practice known as "academic redshirting."

A recent National Bureau of Economic Research working paper by Mr. Karbownik and three co-authors—University of Toronto economist Eliza-



Some Florida kindergartners began school this week. Research confirms advantages for older children.

beth Dhuey, Northwestern economist David Figlio and University of Florida researcher Jeffrey Roth—analyzed public-school and other records for Florida. They compared children born in August

with children born in September. Floridians are eligible to enroll in kindergarten if they turn 5 years old by Sept. 1, so children born in August are the youngest in the class while September-born children are

the oldest.

They found September-born children had significantly higher test scores than did August-born children, a gap that couldn't be explained by other variables such as birth weight.

"We bring the most robust design thus far," Mr. Karbownik said, to isolate the effect of being relatively old or relatively young for your grade.

To examine possible longer-run effects, the researchers zoomed in on records for children in a single unidentified Florida county. They wrote that, "all else equal," September-born children were on average 2.1% more likely than August-born children to attend college, 3.3% more likely to graduate from college, and 7.2% more likely to graduate from a selective college.

The performance gap between August-born and September-born children was smaller in school districts where redshirting and children repeating early grades were more common, the study said.

That's not conclusive in terms of identifying cause and effect, Mr. Karbownik cautioned, but it "would suggest that there is something to the idea that the kid can benefit developmentally from being held back or from being retained."

Airlines and Flying Public Embrace the Eclipse Mania

BY SUSAN CAREY

As millions of people move into position for Monday's solar eclipse, some airlines are encouraging travelers to get a little closer to the action.

Southwest Airlines Co. has touted five of its flights that offer "the greatest likelihood" of catching "the best views" of the moon's 93-minute journey past the sun on Monday, as seen in a swath of the U.S. from Oregon to South Carolina. Passengers on its Monday morning flights from Seattle to St. Louis and from Denver to Nashville, Tenn., could have some of the best views in the country, Southwest said.

The discount giant said it would offer "cosmic" cocktails and special viewing glasses to passengers on those flights, who should travel in darkness for at least a part of the daytime trip, depending on the

weather. Alaska Air Group Inc.'s Alaska Airlines is planning an invitation-only charter flight for astronomy enthusiasts and eclipse chasers.

Departing from Portland, Ore., at 7:30 a.m. on Monday, the plane will fly west over the Pacific first, to give the passengers a sneak preview ahead of the rest of the U.S.

The Federal Aviation Administration is expecting so much additional air traffic from private jets and smaller planes that it said it has set up temporary air-traffic control towers in two cities in Oregon and two in Nebraska.

The FAA also is bracing to monitor 100 high-altitude, unmanned balloons that students plan to release in 31 states to take photos of the rare event, last seen coast-to-coast in the U.S. in 1918. Larger airlines said they aren't marketing flights that track the eclipse's

route across parts of 14 states because they are leery of storms or air-traffic control delays that might rob fliers of the expected thrill.

Regular flights to cities in the path of the eclipse—what astronomers call "the totality"—are also a hot ticket. Many are fully booked through Sunday as people race to terrestrial viewpoints. Flights are packed departing from those cities on Monday and Tuesday, as people return home.

American Airlines Group Inc. said that its flights this weekend to Jackson Hole, Wyo.; Portland, Ore.; Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Neb.; St. Louis; Chattanooga, Tenn.; and Charleston, S.C., are sold out. Delta Air Lines Inc. said that it added flights this weekend to Jackson Hole, Nashville, Charleston and a few other cities to accommodate the strong demand.



A Southwest Airlines 737 appearing to fly by the moon in July.

U.S. NEWS

Trump Pushes Border Restrictions

BY ELI STOKOLS

In a series of tweets following the terrorist attacks in Spain, President Donald Trump called on the U.S. courts Friday to clear the way for his administration to implement its border-security efforts to keep the country safe.

"Radical Islamic Terrorism must be stopped by whatever means necessary! The courts must give us back our protective rights. Have to be tough!" he tweeted.

The Republican president, who has previously criticized the courts over the issue, took a swipe at political opponents.

"The Obstructionist Democrats make Security for our country very difficult," he wrote. "They use the courts and associated delay at all times. Must stop!"

Mr. Trump tweeted that law-enforcement officials "are on alert & closely watching for any sign of trouble. Our borders are far tougher than ever before!"

In June, the U.S. Supreme Court allowed Mr. Trump's administration to implement part of his temporary ban on travelers from six Muslim-majority countries. The court said it would give full consideration to



'The courts must give us back our protective rights. Have to be tough!' President Trump tweeted Friday.

whether the president's actions were lawful in October.

States, individuals, immigrant-rights organizations and civil-rights groups have brought court cases challenging the restrictions, arguing they improperly target Muslims for disfavored treatment. Some judges have openly questioned Mr. Trump's motiva-

tions, citing his support during the presidential campaign for a complete ban on Muslims entering the U.S.

Mr. Trump's focus on terrorism on Friday comes after a van plowed into a crowd in Barcelona, killing 13 people and injuring dozens more. Islamic State claimed responsibility for the attack via its official Amaq

news agency, according to the SITE Intelligence Group, which monitors jihadist activity online.

Shortly after the attack, Mr. Trump tweeted his support late Thursday for the victims and the people of Spain. But he followed that with a second tweet that repeated an unsubstantiated legend about U.S. Gen.

John Pershing having killed Muslim combatants in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War with bullets dipped in pigs' blood, as a deterrent to future attackers.

Mr. Trump spent Friday at the Camp David presidential retreat in Maryland, meeting with his National Security Council.

The trip wraps up a difficult week for the president in which he faced heavy criticism from Democrats and Republicans over his response to the race-fueled violence in Charlottesville, Va., that left one woman dead. Mr. Trump was slow to condemn the white supremacists involved in the violence by name, and later put blame on "both sides"—the white nationalists and counter-demonstrators.

The mother of Heather Heyer, the woman killed in Charlottesville on Aug. 12 while protesting white nationalists, said Friday that she "will not" speak with the president, whose initial phone calls she had missed. She cited his remarks Tuesday that blame both sides for the violence that day.

During an interview on ABC, Susan Bro offered Mr. Trump a curt piece of advice: "Think before you speak," she said.

WASHINGTON WIRE

WHITE HOUSE

Icahn Resigns Post Advising President

Billionaire investor Carl Icahn resigned his position as special adviser to President Donald Trump on Friday, saying he didn't want "partisan bickering" to cloud the work of the administration.

The famed activist said he had resigned with Mr. Trump's blessing. Mr. Icahn defended his own advisory role, which had drawn criticism for the perception he had conflicts of interest.

Mr. Icahn's letter makes no mention of the events recently in Charlottesville, Va. Mr. Trump has faced intense criticism by business leaders over his response to the actions of white supremacists at the rallies.

Many executives abandoned ties with Mr. Trump this week and his CEO advisory councils disbanded.

Mr. Icahn said he felt the need to step down after Mr. Trump named Neomi Rao as Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, an official administration role as opposed to Mr. Icahn's unusual spot advising the president from outside.

—David Benoit

PENTAGON

Trump Approves Deal For Cyber Command

President Donald Trump approved a plan to elevate the Pentagon's Cyber Command, giving it more autonomy, power and guaranteed funding.

The move, which has been anticipated for months, wrested the Cyber Command from under the U.S. Strategic Command, which is responsible for missile defense and space operation.

Mr. Trump said he may boost the stature of Cyber Command further by severing its ties with the National Security Agency.

With Friday's presidential executive order, Cyber Command is no longer under Strategic Command but is still led by the NSA director, Navy Adm. Mike Rogers.

A formal separation wouldn't happen until a review is completed and Secretary of Defense Jim Mattis nominates a four-star commander, according to the Pentagon.

—Nancy A. Youssef

Strategist Returns to His Perch at Breitbart

BY LUKAS I. ALPERT
AND SARAH RABIL

Steve Bannon is headed back to where he came from.

The conservative media executive turned chief adviser to President Donald Trump is rejoining Breitbart News after leaving the White House amid a political shake-up, the site announced late Friday.

Hours after his departure from the White House, Breitbart said he chaired the conservative news site's evening editorial meeting.

"The populist-nationalist movement got a lot stronger today," Breitbart News Editor-in-Chief Alex Marlow said, according to a story about Mr. Bannon's return that was posted on the site. "Breitbart gained an executive chairman with his finger on the pulse of

the Trump agenda."

His quick return to the site raises the question of whether he will return to the role of a pugilistic outsider he occupied before joining the Trump campaign in August 2016, and if he plans to take the fight to his former colleagues on policy and personal feuds.

Mr. Bannon and Breitbart executives didn't respond to messages seeking comment.

There were early signs that Breitbart won't be pulling punches. Mr. Bannon's ouster "may turn out to be the beginning of the end for the Trump administration, the moment Donald Trump became Arnold Schwarzenegger," read an article published on the site earlier on Friday, in the hours after Mr. Bannon's departure from the White House was made public.

The author of the article, Joel B. Pollak, said the comparison was supposed to be between celebrities who ran as political outsiders but eventually abandoned the base that thrust them into office. Mr. Pollak also tweeted: "#War."

Some former Bannon colleagues foresee a 'war' with Trump, but others disagree.

Mr. Bannon has been a voice for populism in the administration, from trade policy to immigration, and has battled internally with colleagues to steer the debate. A person close to Mr. Bannon

said Breitbart will be "critical [of Mr. Trump] if he veers away from the agenda they are pushing for."

"Steve has always expressed it that he views Trump as an imperfect vessel for the ideas that matter to him," the person said.

Christopher Ruddy, chief executive of conservative-media organization Newsmax and a friend of Mr. Trump, said he doesn't see an all-out war between Breitbart and the Trump administration.

"I don't expect that Steve will become a Trump critic. I believe he still likes the president, and the president still likes him. I think he'll be critical of the people around [the president]," he said.

Mr. Bannon's ascension to the halls of power had thrust Breitbart from a place on the

political fringe into the center of the media conversation. The site hitched its wagon to the Trump campaign early on.

Mr. Trump's embrace of the issues Breitbart advocated threw a monkey wrench into the longstanding order of the conservative mediascape, with the site challenging more traditional right-of-center viewpoints, including the National Review and even Fox News. At the same time, Breitbart pushed to the fore of a conservative digital media sphere, fighting for influence with sites like the Daily Caller and the Drudge Report.

Breitbart has been controversial with many readers and advertisers, in part because it is popular with the "alt-right"—a loose conglomeration of groups, some of which embrace white supremacy and view multiculturalism as a threat.

amid deep internal tensions in the West Wing that spilled into public view. He was succeeded by John Kelly, then-secretary of Homeland Security.

ANTHONY SCARAMUCCI Communications director

Started: July 21

Removed: July 31

Anthony Scaramucci was removed just 10 days after his appointment at the urging of Mr. Kelly, the new chief of staff. The ouster came days after the New Yorker published an expletive-filled interview with Mr. Scaramucci in which the Wall Street financier attacked other top aides in the White House.

MIKE DUBKE Communications director

Started: March 6

Resigned: May 30

Mike Dubke resigned as communications director, citing personal reasons. The president had been highly critical of White House communications.

SEAN SPICER Press secretary

Started: Jan. 20

Resigned: July 21

Sean Spicer resigned over objections that Donald Trump hired financier Anthony Scaramucci as his new communications director, according to a White House official.

REINCE PRIEBUS Chief of staff

Started: Jan. 20

Resigned: July 28

Reince Priebus was ousted

a viable option, one White House official said.

"He was lighting himself on fire. It was like he was asking for this to happen," the official said. Though Mr. Kelly was known to be reviewing White House personnel and procedures, the move to remove Mr. Bannon "was forced upon him," the official said.

"The Trump presidency that we fought for, and won, is over," Mr. Bannon said Friday in an interview with the Weekly Standard. "We still have a huge movement, and we will make something of this Trump presidency. But that presidency is over. It'll be something else."

—Siobhan Hughes
and Eli Stokols contributed to this article.

BANNON

Continued from Page One
ter a week in which the president has come under fire for his response to racially charged protests in Charlottesville, Va. One woman was killed during the violence when a car driven by an alleged white supremacist plowed into a crowd of counterprotesters.

The president said both sides—white nationalists and counterprotesters—were to blame for the clashes, an assertion that drew criticism from across the political spectrum and set off a rapid set of defections by chief executive officers from a variety of business advisory boards.

Mr. Trump announced Wednesday that he was shutting down two of the councils, one devoted to strategy and policy, another to manufacturing. The White House said the councils had outlived their purposes and, if Mr. Trump needed to solicit ideas from business leaders, he would call them directly.

Billionaire investor Carl Icahn also resigned Friday as a special adviser, saying he didn't want "partisan bickering" to cloud the work of the administration. The famed activist investor said he had resigned with Mr. Trump's blessing, and cited the naming of Neomi Rao as administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs as a reason for easing the need for his unofficial role.

Inside the White House, Mr. Bannon was in a constant battle with West Wing aides he viewed as "globalists," including Gary Cohn, a former Goldman Sachs executive and the president's top economic adviser, and Mr. Trump's family members: son-in-law Jared Kushner and daughter, Ivanka, who serve as senior advisers. They declined to comment.

Rep. Steve King (R., Iowa), who is close to Mr. Bannon, said Mr. Bannon's departure would mute the voice of conservatives in the White House.



"Who is going to defend the conservative Republican agenda? Who is going to be sure that we build a wall and that wall actually means a wall?" he said in an interview from Tanzania. "We're seeing Democrats and leftists team up with the never Trumpers. It denies the will of the people. It undermines the republic if election results are not honored."

He said he would be watching closely to see who Mr. Trump picked to succeed Mr. Bannon, if anyone. He said picking Corey Lewandowski or David Bossie, two former Trump campaign advisers, would be a positive sign as they would work well with Kellyanne Conway, the president's polling expert and adviser.

It is unclear if Mr. Trump and Mr. Kelly will fill the post, which was largely designed to fit Mr. Bannon's profile.

The former banker and media executive has been rumored for weeks to be on the outs with Mr. Trump, who White House officials said was upset about a recent book, "Devil's Bargain," by Josh Green, that gave Mr. Bannon much of the credit for the election victory.

Mr. Bannon, knowing Mr. Trump's unwillingness to share the spotlight, unsuccessfully tried to delay publication of the book, according to two people familiar with the attempts.

His exit was hastened after American Prospect, a liberal political magazine, published an interview with Mr. Bannon

on Wednesday in which he said the president's pro-business advisers were "wetting themselves" about the White House's trade agenda and contrary to the president's public positions—dismissed the potential for military action in North Korea.

The interview prompted Secretary of State Rex Tillerson and Defense Secretary Jim Mattis to publicly rebuke Mr. Bannon's position. At a joint news conference on Thursday, the two cabinet members affirmed that North Korea would face dire consequences if it went ahead with an attack.

White House Chief of Staff John Kelly and Steve Bannon have mutually agreed today

would be Steve's last day," White House press secretary Sarah Huckabee Sanders said in a statement Friday. "We are grateful for his service and wish him the best."

As the week unfolded, both White House aides and outside advisers to the president said it was evident that Mr. Bannon was on his way out. After the interview in American Prospect was published, he told allies that he was definitely getting fired. As his ouster neared, Mr. Bannon spent part of the week talking on and off the record to various news outlets.

Senior staffers took note of the interview and were upset to see Mr. Bannon dismiss the administration position that military action in North Korea was

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Trump, His Children, and 500+ Potential Conflicts of Interest

President-elect Donald Trump's complex holdings place him in an unprecedented position

By *Joel Eastwood, Coulter Jones and Julia Wolfe*
Published Jan. 19, 2017 at 6:00 a.m. ET

Read more: [Trump's potential conflicts of interest](#)

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Do Sanctions Really Work?

U.S. passes new sanctions against Russia, North Korea and Iran, but history shows a mixed record of success

By *Ian Tulley and Brian McGill*
Published Aug. 3, 2017 at 10:06 a.m. ET

North Korea

September 2005

The U.S. cuts off Banco Delta Asia's access to U.S. financial markets as part of an effort to rein in North Korea's nuclear program. By targeting the Macao-based bank cited as a key financing hub for North Korea, Washington chills broader financing to the country. The won plummets and the country enters into what turns into a two-year recession. By February 2007, Pyongyang agrees to shut down a nuclear facility critical to the regime's weapons program.

However, North Korea's trade continues despite these sanctions as China's buying surges. **China now makes up over 90%** of North Korea's total trade, up from around 50% in 2005. After the U.S. relaxes its sanctions, the country subsequently restarts its intercontinental ballistic missile and nuclear-weapons programs.

In June, the U.S. proposes cutting off Chinese Bank of Dandong from the U.S. financial system, accusing it of laundering money for North Korea that the regime is using to fund its nuclear-weapons program.

North Korean exports by destination

Sept. 2005 U.S. cuts off North Korean-aspirating bank from financial markets

\$5.0 billion
4.5
4.0
3.5
3.0
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0

1998 2000 02 04 06 08 10 12 14 16

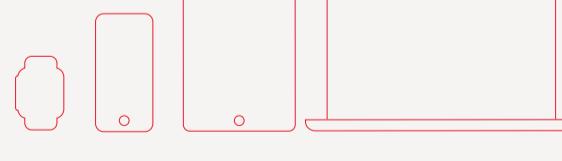
*Includes China's mainland, Hong Kong and Macau
Source: International Monetary Fund

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U.S. NEWS

Boston Takes Precautions Before Rally

BY JON KAMP
AND JENNIFER LEVITZ

Boston officials will permit a rally organized by a right-wing group Saturday on a downtown public park, the Common, but with tight rules to try to prevent clashes between rallygoers and counter-protesters.

The rules include: no weapons, nothing sharp, no shields, no cans or glass containers, no bats, clubs, flagpoles or even sticks attached to signs. The city is cordoning off streets, extra mindful of security after the terror attack in Barcelona, according to police Commissioner William Evans.

The "Boston Free Speech Rally," planned since at least mid-June, has become a major source of tension for the city following the violent white-supremacist event in Charlottesville, Va., last weekend.

"We're going to respect their right of free speech," Boston Mayor Martin Walsh, a Democrat, said at a press conference Friday. "In return they must respect our city." The Boston Free Speech group has been working with police to plan the event, he said.

Organizers of the Boston event say they are politically diverse, but the logo on the rally's Facebook page reads, "Right Wing Safety Squad," and the page says the rally won't be stopped by any "radical-left organization." The group behind the event, Boston Free Speech, rejects associations with groups that marched in Virginia and says on its Facebook page that the group "will not be offering our platform to racism or bigotry."

Thousands of counterprotesters, including local Black

Lives Matter groups, are expected to march to the Common on Saturday. Boston officials vowed that there would be cameras, barricades and police throughout the scene.

"If anything gets out of hand, we will shut it down," Mr. Walsh said.

Boston rally planners have said they are dedicated to peaceful events.

John Medlar, a 23-year-old rally organizer and a student at Fitchburg State University in central Massachusetts, said the event is being organized by a "bunch of guys on the internet" who shared a concern that free speech was being tamped down on college campuses.

He said that since Charlottesville, some white nationalists have attempted to co-opt the Boston event. "We've seen some activity on social media," he said. "We don't trust their motives."

The event will shut down a large parking garage under the Common and local tourist attractions, such as the Public Garden swan boats, for security purposes. As a preparatory measure, local hospital Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center has limited non-emergency surgical cases Saturday so that operating rooms are available for urgent cases, if needed, a spokeswoman said.

Undercover police will walk alongside marchers and will be among more than 500 police officers on hand to maintain order, according to the police commissioner. He said he expects a few "troublemakers" but said the police would have a zero-tolerance policy.

"Believe me, we're not going to let anything happen tomorrow," Mr. Evans said.



Workers on Friday removing a monument to Supreme Court Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney in Maryland.

Maryland Again Removes Statue of High Court Justice

BY SCOTT CALVERT

For the second time this past week, a statue of 19th-century U.S. Supreme Court Justice Roger B. Taney has vanished from Maryland public property in the dead of night.

After midnight, workers removed an 1872 Taney bust from State House grounds in Annapolis, the state capital. Early Wednesday, contractors in Baltimore took away another statue of the jurist who wrote the pro-slavery Dred Scott decision in 1857, along with three Confederate monuments.

The latest overnight operation came after President Donald Trump defended the "beautiful" statues commemorating Confederate leaders and lamented efforts to remove them from public view.

Mr. Taney wasn't a Confeder-

ate, but the Dred Scott decision he wrote as chief justice denied citizenship to African-Americans and helped lead to the Civil War. Although Maryland stayed in the Union, it was a slave state and home to many secessionists.

Recent calls to remove the Taney statue from State House property had attracted bipartisan support, including from Republican Gov. Larry Hogan.

"While we cannot hide from our history—nor should we—the time has come to make clear the difference between properly acknowledging our past and glorifying the darkest chapters of our history," Mr. Hogan said Tuesday. He had previously opposed removing the bust.

But state Senate President Thomas V. Miller Jr., a Democrat, criticized what he described as a rushed process

occurring "outside of the public eye."

"Few people are aware of Taney's prior antislavery words and actions and that, unlike George Washington, who freed his slaves upon his death, Taney freed his slaves early in his life," he wrote in a letter Thursday to Mr. Hogan.

A state panel, the State House Trust, voted Wednesday to remove the statue of Taney, a Maryland native.

Some Maryland lawmakers had tried over the years to banish the statue, dissatisfied with a 1990s compromise that added a statue of Thurgood Marshall, a Baltimore native who was the first African-American appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Three Taney statues in Maryland have now been hauled away in the past six months.

ACLU Puts Spotlight On Armed Protests

BY JOE PALAZZOLO

A decision by the American Civil Liberties Union to distance itself from groups that protest with firearms highlighted a clash of rights that has grown common as states have lowered barriers to carrying guns.

The move by the ACLU—following violent clashes and the death of a woman at a white nationalist rally in Virginia last weekend—drew praise from many members and gun-control groups that have pressed for bans on firearms at rallies. Guns carried openly intimidate and suppress speech, while stoking tensions in situations where emotions are already running high, they said.

The shift struck others as an abdication of the group's mission to protect constitutional rights. Eugene Kontorovich, a law professor at Northwestern University who criticized the ACLU's decision, said under well-established law "one cannot condition the exercise of one constitutional right on the waiver of another."

Most states have long allowed residents to carry firearms openly without a permit. But armed rallies have increased in recent years as states relaxed rules on carrying concealed guns and firearm purchases soared.

Armed demonstrators on both the far-right and the far-left have appeared at protests across the country in recent months, including at mosques in Arizona and Texas and at the Republican National Convention in Cleveland.

Images from the Charlottesville protest showed some demonstrators wearing body armor and semiautomatic rifles slung over their shoulder.

OBITUARIES

LEONARD LAVIN
1919 — 2017

SAM DRYDEN
1950 — 2017

Shampoo Baron Scoured Stores for Next Big Thing

BY JAMES R. HAGERTY

In the late 1940s, Leonard Lavin was one of those traveling salesmen "way out there in the blue, riding on a smile and a shoeshine," as Arthur Miller put it. With an eye for the next big thing and the boldness to seize it, Mr. Lavin went further than most.

He turned a tiny company making Alberto VO5 hair conditioner into Alberto-Culver Co., a fixture in the personal-care aisles. For decades, Mr. Lavin scoured drugstores and quizzed his many retailing contacts to identify new product categories, leading him to diversify his company into shampoos, hair spray, sugar and salt substitutes and vaginal deodorant. He managed to compete with Procter & Gamble Co. and other giants.

"They're not any smarter," he told the New York Times in 1969.

Mr. Lavin died Aug. 2 in River Forest, Ill. He was 97.

In the early 1950s, he was an early adopter of television advertising. He shunned ads that were too clever or coy. "Don't make the viewer try to figure out the message," he said.

After Mr. Lavin retired, Unilever PLC paid about \$3.7 billion to acquire Alberto-Culver in 2011.

Leonard Harvey Lavin was born Oct. 29, 1919, and grew up in Chicago. His father, an entrepreneur who started a taxi service and sold refurbished vacuum cleaners, took the family to the Kentucky Derby when Leonard was 8. Young Leonard bet on the winner—and was hooked on horse racing for life.

He grew to 6 feet and attended the University of Washington on a basketball scholarship, though he was "never more than a decent ballplayer," according to his 2003 memoir, "Winners Make It Happen." He left school before graduating in 1940. It occurred to him,



while gazing at a Walgreens window display, that beauty products sold in good times and bad. He found a sales job at a fragrance firm.

In 1941, he enlisted in the Navy, figuring that branch of the service would allow a shower every day, while the Army might require him to "slink through the mud for months on end."

Soon he had a fiancée, Bernice Weiser, a comptroller at an auto-parts maker. Eight weeks after meeting at dance, they married in 1947. On their honeymoon night, he gave her a home permanent. She became his closest business partner and later served as vice president and treasurer of their company.

Eager to be his own boss, he set up a sales firm, peddling other companies' products, including bubble bath and paint-by-number kits. He teamed up with a chemist,

Jules Montenier, to promote an antiperspirant called Stopette.

After a disagreement with Mr. Montenier, Mr. Lavin looked for another product. An executive at a West Coast drugstore chain mentioned Alberto VO5 was a brisk seller based on word of mouth; it was said to keep movie stars' hair looking good under hot lights.

He bought the company in 1955 for about \$500,000. It consisted of a tiny plant and warehouse where the previous owner mixed the product by hand in oil drums. Mr. Lavin set up a factory in Chicago. He bought as much TV advertising as he could afford and persuaded TV networks to let him run 30-second ads rather than the standard 60 seconds of the time.

Alberto-Culver went public in 1961 but Mr. Lavin and his associates kept a controlling stake.

During a trip to Europe, he noticed a vaginal deodorant spray. Despite colleagues' doubts about the need for such a product, which some saw as demeaning to women, the company launched its spray in 1966 and called it FDS, short for feminine deodorant spray.

After making his fortune, Mr. Lavin bought property in Ocala, Fla., and started a racehorse-breeding operation called Glen Hill Farm. He once won \$230,000 in racing bets in a day, and carried home the cash in a shoebox.

In 1994, at age 74, Mr. Lavin stepped down from day-to-day operations at Alberto-Culver. In recent years, he became a speaker and mentor to business students at San Diego State University.

Mr. Lavin's son, Scott, died of a drug overdose in 1998. His wife, Bernice, died in 2007. He is survived by two children, four grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

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

Entrepreneur Helped Small Farmers in Africa

After growing up on a small tobacco farm in Kentucky, Sam Dryden felt sure he didn't want to be a farmer. He had harvested tobacco and had scars on his limbs to show for it.

He studied economics, worked for the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, joined chemical maker Union Carbide Corp. and then in his 30s became an entrepreneur and venture capitalist in the field of developing seeds to make crops more resistant to pests and disease. By the end of his life, he was well-known among organizations seeking to help small farmers in Africa and South Asia become more productive.

In 2010, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation recruited him

to steer its agricultural-development strategy. He tightened the foundation's focus on helping small farmers, particularly women, by increasing their access to better seeds, tools and information. He sought to foster local seed companies in Africa.

Mr. Dryden had a knack for making friends. He consorted with Lou Reed, members of the Talking Heads, Robert Palmer and other musicians.

He had a self-mocking sense of humor and sometimes described himself as "often wrong, never in doubt."

Mr. Dryden died Aug. 10 at his home in Seattle. He was 67 and had multiple system atrophy.

—James R. Hagerty

MAX DE PREE

1924 — 2017

Herman Miller Chief Built Ties With Workers

Max De Pree, chief executive of the office-furniture maker Herman Miller Inc., was thinking about writing a book on leadership in 1983. He asked Clark Malcolm, a young man in the company's research department, for editing help.

"Do you have anything to say?" Mr. Malcolm asked.

Two things were notable about the CEO's response: He didn't get angry and he promised to think it over.

After a week or two, Mr. De Pree replied that, yes, he thought he did have a few things to say. The result was a slim, quirky book, "Leadership Is an Art," which drew praise from the management consultant Peter

Drucker, among others.

Mr. De Pree's writing, informed by his Christian faith, bore little relation to typical corporate lingo. He urged leaders to embrace brilliant oddballs and go beyond contractual relationships to form deeper "covenantal" bonds with employees, involving love, warmth and personal chemistry. Such ties could leave a leader vulnerable, he warned, adding: "If you wonder whether this whole idea has a place in corporate life, please ask your nearest poet or philosopher."

Mr. De Pree wrote several other books and served as CEO from 1980 to 1987. He died Aug. 8 at his home in Holland, Mich. He was 92.

—James R. Hagerty

WORLD NEWS

Spanish Town Becomes Focus for Clues

Arrests of men from Ripoll after twin terror attacks shines light on Moroccan émigrés

BY JON SINDREU
AND KAVITA MOKHA

RIPOLL, Spain—Police searched homes up and down the narrow stone streets of this town in the foothills of the Pyrenees on Friday, hunting for clues about the culprits behind the twin terror attacks that killed 14 people and injured scores more in Spain this past week.

Three men from Ripoll have been arrested in the wake of the carnage, including 28-year-old Driss Oukabir, according to the mayor. Three others from Ripoll were thought to be involved, a European security official said.

Mr. Oukabir's 17-year-old brother, Moussa, and two of the other suspects from Ripoll were among five attackers shot dead after an attack in the coastal town of Cambrils early Friday morning, according to a person familiar with the investigation.

That came a day after a terrorist mowed down pedestrians with a van in the heart of Barcelona, killing at least 13 people.

Islamic State claimed responsibility, but Spanish police haven't cited any evidence of its direct involvement.

As investigators descended on Ripoll, about 65 miles north of Barcelona, and suspicion focused on the town's predominantly Muslim Moroccan-émigré community, local residents were asking themselves how such a thing could have happened.

"Nobody expected this," said Núria Rifà, a 27-year-old student who said she went to school with Driss Oukabir at the Escola Tomàs Raguer, a primary school next to the historic Santa Maria Monastery. "The family was very well integrated," she said. "We grew up together."

Ms. Rifà described Moussa Oukabir as "a very timid kid, very closed up." She said the Oukabirs and their friends didn't appear particularly religious.

She and others said they didn't know how young people in the town could have become radicalized.

"But that in Ripoll there's so many people implicated means



People gathered Friday at a memorial on the Joan Miró mosaic in Barcelona, where the attacker's van stopped after driving through a mass of pedestrians on Thursday.

Grief for Victims Is Felt World-Wide

The terror attacks in Barcelona struck one of Europe's summer crossroads, a destination for tourists from across the globe looking for sun and culture. The mourning, too, will span the world.

Among the 14 killed and at least 126 injured there and in Cambrils, Spain, are people from 34 countries, the Catalan regional government said. The grim tally includes an American, a Spanish man and his grandnephew, and an Italian man whose partner and son saw him die.

The names of some of the victims and missing trickled out Friday and echoed on social media, as friends, family and

co-workers came forward to remember loved ones who were mowed down by a terrorist zig-zagging a van through Las Ramblas promenade.

A 42-year-old California man was identified by his father as one of the dead. Jared Tucker, vacationing in Barcelona with his wife, was killed, Mr. Tucker's father, Daniel Tucker, said Friday.

Others among the dead and injured include citizens of Australia, China, Taiwan, Kuwait, Germany, Belgium, France, Portugal, Colombia and Honduras, according to Catalan and national governments.

Bruno Gulotta, an Italian sales manager with the technology website Tom's Hardware, was among the victims, his employer said. His partner, Martina, and son Alessandro, who both survived, saw him struck

by the attacker's van, the website said.

The sister of Luca Russo, one of three Italian victims, shared a post on Facebook begging other users to "help her bring [her brother] home."

Mr. Russo was an engineer working in Padua, his social-media profiles say. His girlfriend is among those critically wounded, an official familiar with the situation said.

Two victims belonged to the same family. Spaniard Francisco López Rodríguez, a man originally from Lanteira, near the city of Granada, died along with his grandnephew, the town's mayor said.

A Belgian citizen from Tongeren was among those killed, the city's mayor said. The Associated Press reported her name was Elke Vanbockrijck.

—Donato Paolo Mancini



Bruno Gulotta



Luca Russo



Elke Vanbockrijck

them is not outright discrimination, but that there's sometimes a lack of cultural understanding," said Mr. Casals, the blacksmith, about how Muslims are treated in Ripoll.

"People might have bullied Moussa a bit harder" for being Muslim than they would have otherwise, he said. "Maybe that leads them to crack."

Dani Rosa, works at the lottery store, said he thought the fallout from the attacks might wake people up to the dangers of what he called uncontrolled migration from Morocco.

That sentiment echoed among some in the town. From inside a pub, Luis Ramon Guardado, a 42-year-old air-condition technician, raised his hand to wave to a person he said was a Muslim friend of his.

"He's good people," Mr. Guardado said. "Although maybe tomorrow he'll do something really bad."

A Pakistani man who runs a local kebab store—shuttered since news of the terror attacks—said he feared a backlash against Muslims. "This is very bad," said the man, who declined to be named. "They look at us and they see us all the same."

they had come to "comfort the family" and declined to comment further.

Locals said the Oukabir men spoke Catalan, the language of the majority population in the region, well.

Several people said they had seen Driss at a local bar

the night before the Barcelona attack.

Some in town said the attacks had brought to the fore simmering tension and distrust between the town's natives and those who had come from abroad.

"I think what goes on with

mocracies, a conservative think tank in Washington.

Barcelona, analysts warn, is fertile territory for Islamic State. In Spain's second-largest city and its surrounding province, "there exists a continued presence of extremists elements in the Muslim community that have no comparison elsewhere in Spain," said Fernando Reinares, a terrorism analyst at Elcano Royal Institute, a Madrid think tank. About a quarter of the suspected Islamist militants detained in Spain in the past several years lived in Barcelona province, according to the institute.

"We have been warning for years, years, about what was taking shape in the province of Barcelona and its surroundings," Mr. Reinares said.

Spain also occupies a special place in the lore of Islamic State because of its history as Al-Andalus, the name given to part of the Iberian Peninsula governed by Muslims at different times for nearly 800 years until the 15th century.

Islamic State "vowed to restore what they call the caliphate," said Mikel Buesa Blanco, a professor at the Complutense University in Madrid. "For them, it's recovery their historic past."

On Friday morning, police reopened Barcelona's central Plaça de Catalunya near the site of the attack, and vendors said people weren't staying away. At noon at the Plaça, a crowd gathered for a moment of silence attended by Spain's King Felipe VI and Prime Minister Mariano Rajoy.

Afterward, the crowd marched down the promenade toward the scene of the attack, shouting "No tinc por," Catalan for "I'm not afraid."

—Jon Sindreu in Ripoll, Spain,
Benoit Faucon in London and
Noémie Bisserbe in Paris
contributed to this article.

Attacker Kills Two In Finland, Is Arrested

BY ZEKE TURNER

Police in Turku, Finland, shot and detained a man who they allege stabbed at least eight people in the city's center, killing two. Authorities said it was unclear if it was terrorism.

The attacker was being treated for gunshot wounds, said Stephan Sundqvist, superintendent for the police in Finland's southwest region. He didn't name the attacker.

"It might be a terror attack, and it might not be," said Mr. Sundqvist, describing the rampage in the port town west of Helsinki. "We won't speculate about that at this point."

Finland's National Bureau of Investigation was looking into the matter and would be responsible for classifying the incident as a terror attack, Mr. Sundqvist said.

Finnish Interior Minister Paula Risikko said the attacker didn't appear to be a Finnish national. The police said this was still unconfirmed.

Nordic countries have largely avoided the kind of terror attacks that have struck other European countries. But the Turku stabbings echoed recent attacks that were executed with improvised means and targeted random victims.

The largest terror attack in recent years in the Nordic region came in April when a rejected Uzbek asylum seeker allegedly plowed a hijacked truck into a Stockholm shopping promenade, killing four.



MANU FERNANDEZ/ASSOCIATED PRESS

A group of 20-30 far-right activists turned out at the Las Ramblas promenade in Barcelona on Friday to protest the "Islamization of Europe." Above, one of them clashed with a counterprotester.

their material and were pushed to do the Barcelona and Cambrils attacks."

The fast-moving investigation moved on Friday to Ripoll, a tiny hamlet about a 1½-hour drive north of Barcelona, where police began raiding homes and detained two men.

Ripoll Mayor Jordi Munell identified one of them as Driss Oukabir, whose name police said appeared in a van rental agreement. Mr. Oukabir said his identification papers had been stolen, according to Mr. Munell. The mayor said police were searching for Mr. Ouka-

bir's 17-year-old brother, Moussa, who was later identified as one of the five attackers killed in Cambrils, according to a person familiar with the investigation.

Western officials have cheered the recent fall of Islamic State's stronghold in Mosul and its defeats in Syria as turning points in the U.S.-led campaign to roll back the group's self-proclaimed "caliphate" and deprive it of a geographical base to organize attacks against the West.

As the group sheds territory, thousands of European nation-

als who traveled to Iraq and Syria to train or fight with Islamic State are now returning home in large numbers, a trend that could lead to attacks that are more sophisticated and lethal, analysts say. The group also maintains robust recruitment operations over the internet and social media that have been used to plan and direct attacks in Europe.

"The uptick in violent jihadi activity in Europe is the result of the dispersing of the caliphate," said Jonathan Schanzer, senior vice president at the Foundation for Defense of De-

WORLD NEWS



The Navy relieved the USS Fitzgerald's top officers from command following a June collision with a container ship off Japan's coast.

Sailors Describe Ship Ordeal

Little time for escape as water poured in after collision off Japan in which 7 died

By PETER LANDERS

TOKYO—The water, hundreds of tons of it, started flooding in at 1:30 a.m. Thirty-five sailors were sleeping in a part of the bowels of the Navy destroyer USS Fitzgerald when there was a loud noise and a bump that threw some from their bunks. The water rose to their waists, then to their necks, then higher. There was one ladder to safety.

Their fate would be decided in a few minutes.

A report released Thursday by the U.S. Navy describes the scene after the Fitzgerald collided with a container ship in waters off Japan. Shortly after the report's release, the Navy relieved the Fitzgerald's commander of his command, citing "inadequate leadership" and an unprepared watch crew. But below decks, there were examples of heroism as the men rushed to escape.

The Fitzgerald was headed on June 17 into the Pacific Ocean from its base south of Tokyo. With the view clear and the moon helping guide the way, sailing was smooth. Except for navigation lights, the ship was dark.

Two decks below the main deck, the 35 sailors were in an area called Berthing 2, mostly sleeping in their bunks, when the 29,000-ton container ship ACX Crystal rammed into the Fitzgerald's right side. The container ship's bulbous bow tore a gash 13 feet by 17 feet in the Fitzgerald.

Berthing 2, an area about the size of half a tennis court with bunks and a lounge, was nearly flooded within 30 to 60 seconds, as the sailors remembered it. Some yelled, "Water on deck!" or "Get out!" Some remained asleep.

For most of the sailors, the best exit was a ladder on the left side of Berthing 2, away from the gash. It led up to a hatch that exited into Berthing 1, a level above, and from there to the main deck.

The problem was getting to the ladder.

Mattresses, an exercise bi-

cycle and lockers were among the debris floating between the bunks. With the water weighing down the ship's right side, it was tilting five to seven degrees to that side, so sailors had to wade or swim uphill to reach the ladder.

One was washed through an open door into the shower and bathroom area and had to climb over debris to get out. One said he was under a falling locker and was pushed out by Fire Controlman 1st Class Gary Leo Rehm Jr.

As the first sailors reached the ladder, the water was waist-deep. More followed, the water growing higher. One by one, they climbed up to safety, aided by two sailors—not identified in the report—who stayed behind to help. Soon the water was up to their necks.

The two helping sailors could stay below no longer. They looked around for survivors, didn't see any, and climbed the ladder up to Berthing 1.

From there, the two sailors reached into the dark waters below. They pulled one man to safety. Another sailor, pinned

between lockers and the ceiling, reached for a pipe to pull himself free. He, too, was pulled to safety from beneath the surging waters, red-faced and with bloodshot eyes.

That sailor was the last of 27 to escape through the left-side ladder. A single sailor used a different escape route on the right side, gulping a few breaths in an air pocket before swimming to safety. He told investigators later he couldn't remember exactly how he did it.

The report doesn't say exactly how many minutes the sailors in Berthing 2 had to escape, but it says the area was reported as completely flooded at 1:40 a.m.—suggesting it was less than 10 minutes.

Seven sailors—all of them assigned to bunks nearest the gash—didn't make it. They were found the next day, after the Fitzgerald had returned to port and Navy divers were brought in to enter Berthing 2.

The last to be found, in the bathroom, was Fire Controlman 1st Class Rehm, who had helped save one of Berthing 2's 28 survivors.

Fired Prosecutor Flees Venezuela Amid Crackdown

BY KEJAL VYAS

CARACAS—Venezuela's former Attorney General, Luisa Ortega, fled to neighboring Colombia on Friday, seeking protection from President Nicolás Maduro's administration as it tightens its hold on power and cracks down on political rivals.

Colombian immigration officials said Ms. Ortega and her husband, German Ferrer, a congressman, flew to Bogotá in a private jet from the Caribbean island of Aruba, after Venezuela's government leveled corruption allegations against the two former ruling-party loyalists. The couple says the accusations are in retaliation to their break from Mr. Maduro and their condemnation of his efforts to dissolve congress.

Ms. Ortega was fired earlier this month by the constit-

utional assembly, as well as preserving security and sovereignty.

Opposition lawmakers and human-rights groups had warned for months that Mr. Maduro's creation of the governmental body was aimed at helping his administration stay in power by silencing rivals and indefinitely postponing elections as the country grapples with an economic crisis.

"The constituent assembly has demolished democracy in Venezuela," Julio Borges, head of the country's congress, said in an interview. "We do not recognize their decision."

Mr. Borges said opposition legislators on Saturday will address foreign diplomats in Caracas in a bid to ramp up international pressure on Mr. Maduro.

The president's efforts to reduce the power of congress led Ms. Ortega, who served as Venezuela's top prosecutor for a decade, to break ranks from Mr. Maduro in late March.

Since then, she has become a persistent critic of the government, denouncing rights abuses by security forces that were used to quell four months of antigovernment demonstrations and led to the killing of more than 120 people, most of them protesters. Recently, she has threatened to expand corruption investigations linked to top aides of Mr. Maduro and even share information with foreign governments.

Earlier this week, Venezuela's intelligence police, the Sebin, raided the home of Ms. Ortega who told The Wall Street Journal in a recent interview that she has been moving between friends' apartments.

—Mayela Armas contributed to this article.

A new constituent assembly loyal to the president grants itself lawmaking functions.

uent assembly, an all-powerful government entity created by President Maduro's supporters through a vote widely condemned as fraudulent. The same 545-member assembly on Friday voted unanimously to take over legislative powers from the opposition-controlled congress in the latest sign of what critics say is the country's fall into totalitarian rule.

The assembly voted to grant themselves lawmaking functions for loosely defined themes, including socioeconomic matters and finances,

Blaze Destroys Homes in Philippines



WIPED OUT: A resident helps with a hose in the effort to battle a fire that engulfed shanty homes in Manila on Friday. About 250 families were left homeless, a senior fire department official said.

WORLD WATCH

CHINA

Beijing Expands Scope of Censorship

Cambridge University Press said it had recently been instructed by Chinese authorities to block certain articles published on its China site by China Quarterly, a leading China-focused academic journal. The publisher said it complied to ensure its other academic and educational materials would remain available in China.

"We do not, and will not, proactively censor our content and will only consider blocking individual items (when requested to do so) when the wider availability of content is at risk," it said.

In a separate statement, China Quarterly expressed "deep concern and disappointment" that more than 300 articles and reviews it had published were censored, on topics including the 1989 Tiananmen Square protests, the Cultural Revolution, Hong Kong and Tibet.

An email from the journal's editor to board members said the request had come from China's media regulator via an agency handling the publishing house's imports. The regulator, the State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film

and Television, didn't respond to a request to comment.

China has made a regular practice of blocking overseas sites it deems sensitive. Until Friday, foreign academic journals had appeared more insulated from such pressures.

—Te-Ping Chen

Prices Show Slowing Of Property Market

The momentum of home-price growth in China continued to decelerate in what economists see as a gradual property market slowdown over the next year.

The average price of new homes in 70 cities rose 0.5% in July from June, excluding government-subsidized housing, according to calculations from The Wall Street Journal based on data released Friday by the National Bureau of Statistics. That compares with a 0.7% on-month gain in June.

Compared with the same period a year ago, average new home prices rose 9.3% in July, after a 9.6% increase in June.

New home prices rose in 56 of 70 cities in July from a month earlier, compared with 60 cities in June. Prices of new

homes increased in 70 cities in July from a year earlier, compared with 70 in June.

—Dominique Fong

SOUTH KOREA

U.S., Seoul to Revisit Bilateral Trade Pact

U.S. and South Korean negotiators will meet next week in Seoul to potentially amend a five-year-old trade agreement, which President Donald Trump has called "horrible" and blamed for a larger American trade deficit.

The agreement, known as Korus FTA—which has been in place since 2012—has been a source of tension between the U.S. and South Korea. Mr. Trump has said he would renegotiate or terminate the deal, which he says has led to American job losses.

South Korea's trade ministry confirmed U.S. Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer's overnight announcement that both sides would engage in talks starting Aug. 22. The ministry said it would maintain its stance that the deal has been "mutually beneficial" and both sides should first "objectively examine, analyze and assess" the pact before attempting to make changes.

—Kwanwoo Jun



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WORLD NEWS

Korean Threat Energizes Guam

Kim Jong Un's bluster breathes life into opposition to a bigger U.S. military presence

BY LUCY CRAYMER

ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE, Guam—This island has long been vital to America's global projection of power, a role emphasized this month when North Korea said it would attack the U.S. territory.

But the Korean threat, later put on hold, also helped enliven a local movement opposed to a planned expansion of the U.S. military presence.

Some of Guam's native inhabitants see those plans as a menace to their identity.

"Part of colonization is the belief that the Americans came to save us, but they're endangering us," said Sabina Flores Perez, spokeswoman for Prutehi Litekyan, an activist group focused on conservation.

The U.S. has controlled Guam since the Spanish-American War in 1898, except for nearly three years of Japanese occupation during World War II. The island has one of the highest military-enlistment rates per capita in the U.S., and 69% of people here support the planned U.S. military buildup, according to a survey by the Guam Chamber of Commerce released in May.

But while Guamanians are American citizens, they can't vote in presidential elections and their elected delegate doesn't have a vote in Congress. Activists say their lack of a voice and the island's status as American soil compromise their security.

"The issues of political status and of militarization are greatly intertwined," said Kenneth Gofigan Kuper, of the Independent Guahan movement, which advocates Guamanian independence. "The fact that we were even threatened in the first place makes this a time to critically examine



Guam residents staged a rally on Monday amid the threat from North Korea. Right, a B-1B Lancer at Andersen Air Force Base.

why" Guam was considered a target, he said.

The Department of Defense owns about 27% of the island, including Andersen Air Force Base and Naval Base Guam. Guam hosts U.S. bombers, nuclear submarines and other hardware that would play a role in a conflict with North Korea or elsewhere in East Asia.

"Now that China is the U.S.'s biggest competitor, strategically that shifts the focus onto the Pacific more so than during the Cold War," said Euan Graham, director of the International Security Program at the Lowy Institute in Australia.

The Pentagon in 2006 announced a plan to bolster facilities on Guam and bring in 8,000 Marines from Okinawa, Japan—a move spurred by opposition on Okinawa to the U.S. military presence there. But in response to legal action and local opposition, the military has curbed some of its

plans.

The project, delayed for years by legal action and the need for a series of environmental reports, involves adding accommodation and facilities adjacent to the Andersen Air Force Base and building a firing range. Some aspects of the project have already been done that don't affect new areas:

A wharf has been strengthened to handle military equipment and a new gate has been built at the air base.

The originally proposed site for the firing range was rejected amid complaints that the U.S. military would have curbed access to a village where there are foundations, stone structures and tools up to 1,000 years old.

The Guam Preservation Trust, a nonprofit heritage conservation group, and several other nonprofit groups filed a suit against the U.S. government in the District Court for the District of Ha-

waii in 2010. While the case was pending, the military agreed to look again at the suitability of the location for the firing range, said Leevin T. Camacho, a Guam lawyer involved in the case.

The proposed new location

got the support of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in an environmental report last month, but activists say a range there could destroy ancient burial grounds and kill native plants used for traditional medicine. More than a third of the roughly 160,000 people who live here are indigenous Chamorro, with their own language and culture.

The number of Marines to

be based here has also been adjusted, now down to about 5,000 beginning in 2024, U.S. Marine Corps Activity Guam public-affairs officer Maj. Tim Patrick said. The earlier plan had the Marines moving to the

island in 2008.

Local opposition had influ-

enced the decision to lower

the number of Marines, Maj.

Patrick said. There are cur-

rently some 7,000 U.S. soldiers

on Guam; the number of Air

Force and Navy personnel will

remain the same.

The military has promised

to rehabilitate an equal

amount of forest for any that

is cleared in the expansion,

Maj. Patrick said.

U.S. Starts Probe of China Tech Transfer

BY WILLIAM MAULDIN

President Donald Trump's trade chief formally launched an investigation into Chinese efforts to secure technology and Beijing's treatment of intellectual property.

U.S. Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer said he notified Mr. Trump that he would launch the probe, which could result in trade sanctions. He made the announcement four days after Mr. Trump directed him to look into the matter.

"After consulting with stakeholders and other government agencies, I have determined that these critical issues merit a thorough investigation," Mr. Lighthizer said Friday.

In addition to probing Chinese efforts to obtain U.S. technology and intellectual property, the investigation under Section 301 of a 1974 trade law will also look into whether Beijing supports cyberintrusion to obtain trade secrets or technology in ways that harm American companies, the trade representative's office said.

The case is the first formal China trade action taken by a president who has long blasted the country for what he says are improper commercial practices. On Monday as he signed the directive, Mr. Trump said: "This is just the beginning."

White House aides said the probe could run for a year before any decisions are made on imposing trade sanctions.

The move is part of a broader, complex diplomatic strategy of juggling Washington's competing policy goals with China. China has vowed to fight back and defend its interests if the U.S. takes any measures that harm the economic and trade relationship.

HERI OF TANA FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

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FROM PAGE ONE

CHINA

Continued from Page One
at New York-based Rhodium Group.

The new rules could have an outsize impact on investment in the U.S., which was the largest recipient of China's foreign direct investment flows last year, taking in \$46 billion, or triple the previous year, Rhodium said.

And the new restrictions could impair China's strategy of trying to win political points with local U.S. officials, such as governors and mayors, eager for foreign investment that can create jobs. At the same time, the rules are unlikely to dampen U.S. officials' concerns about threats to national security, as they don't restrict Chinese investment in sensitive sectors like technology.

Already the Committee on Foreign Investment in the U.S., known as CFIUS, has tough-

ened its scrutiny of Chinese investment, throwing into question billions of dollars in high-profile Chinese bids to buy U.S. companies in recent months. The multiagency panel led by the U.S. Treasury can approve deals or recommend the president block them based on national security concerns.

China will restrict overseas investment in sectors such as property, hotels, cinema, entertainment and sports teams, the State Council said in guidelines released on the main government website.

By contrast, Beijing wants companies to continue buying overseas technology and supporting initiatives such as President Xi Jinping's "One Belt, One Road" project, a massive global infrastructure investment plan to establish China as the dominant world-trading power.

China's enthusiasm for Hollywood deals has been cooling for nearly a year as capital controls took hold. Talks broke

down between Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios and several Chinese companies in late 2016. And deals that would have placed Dick Clark Productions Inc. and Voltage Pictures LLC, the production company behind "The Hurt Locker," under Chinese control fell apart this year.

More recently, Chinese state

**The U.S. received
\$46 billion in 2016
Chinese direct
investment flows.**

scrutiny of Dalian Wanda Group Co. has raised questions in executive suites across Hollywood: The real-estate conglomerate has been the most visible Chinese player to enter the U.S. entertainment industry.

Wanda owns Legendary En-

tertainment LLC, the production company behind "Kong: Skull Island," and AMC Entertainment Holdings Inc., the world's largest movie-theater chain. AMC has said its finances aren't affected by Wanda's turmoil. A Legendary spokeswoman said the government investigation hasn't affected the company's balance sheet. "Wanda has never failed to satisfy any of its funding obligations owed to Legendary," she said.

Chinese capital has also played a significant role in the global hotel industry in recent years, with Chinese investors pouring nearly \$8.5 billion into U.S. hotels last year, according to Real Capital Analytics Inc., up from \$2.6 billion in 2015. Amid the capital-outflow clampdown this year, China's investment in U.S. hotels has been less than \$500 million, Real Capital added.

Chinese insurance companies were among the most prominent dealmakers last

year. Anbang Insurance Group in 2014 purchased New York's Waldorf-Astoria hotel for \$1.95 billion and last year acquired a portfolio of hotels from Blackstone Group LP for \$5.5 billion.

China will also restrict the establishment of equity-investment funds and any investment platforms that aren't linked to a specific project, according to new measures jointly drafted by the country's top economic planner, Commerce Ministry, central bank and Foreign Ministry.

U.S. officials and a bipartisan group of lawmakers are increasingly wary of Chinese companies' U.S. deals, alleging they pose disproportionate risks to U.S. national security because China is a chief economic and military rival.

Ultimately, China's new rules won't resolve those concerns since they don't restrict investment in critical technologies such as computer chips, said Derek Scissors, a China scholar at the American Enter-

prise Institute in Washington D.C.

Mr. Scissors said U.S. policymakers' reaction to the new rules is likely to be along these lines: "Fine, play around with your investment rules if you like. You're still going to be trying to buy the things we don't want to sell."

At the local level, it will be a different story, said Nancy McLernon, president of Organization for International Investment, in Washington, D.C., which promotes foreign investment in the U.S. She pointed to Rhodium data published in April indicating that Chinese companies employ more than 140,000 workers in the U.S., a more than ninefold increase over 2009. "With these new restrictions laid out, governors may need to rethink their strategies to increase investment in the U.S.," she said.

—Liyan Qi, Carolyn Cui, Chris Kirkham and Erich Schwartzel contributed to this article.

SLOTH

Continued from Page One
sweetest?" she said. "In this world with chaos and grossness everywhere, sloths don't do anything wrong. They can't do anything."

Ms. Wolfe added that she wished her own lifestyle allowed her to spend 20 minutes eating a green bean.

Animal keepers have grown accustomed to people shedding tears upon seeing these slow-moving mammals, even bawling hysterically on the ground. "They're just overcome with emotion," said LynnLee Schmidt, a curator at the Denver aquarium. "I think to myself: What do I love that much?"

Psychologists who study crying say people are wired to shed tears when they see things that seem vulnerable, like cute baby animals. Yet sloths are not like most other creatures. They spend much of their lives hanging upside down from tree branches in the tropical rainforests of Central and South America. They move slowly to conserve energy and blend in with the forest to avoid jaguars,

harpy eagles, and other predators. It can take them a month to digest one leaf. They typically move their bowels once a week, climbing slowly down the tree to do so, and can lose up to a third of their body weight when it happens.

Their natural expression looks like a smile, but they are solitary creatures who are often stressed at the sight of humans.

Cameos in children's movies like "Zootopia" and "Ice Age" have helped boost the sloth's popularity. A video in 2012 of actress Kristen Bell sobbing after her husband surprised her with a sloth for her birthday went viral. Some admirers say there's more to it: People have a yearning for a less frenetic lifestyle, free of smartphones and pressures to be more productive. "Sloths are the antithesis of the modern condition where you succeed by doing more," said Jon Leland, a senior director for the fundraising site Kickstarter. "Sloths have succeeded by doing less."

One of his projects, on animal meditations, asks listeners to pretend to be a creature in an audio recording. The sloth meditation follows a three-toed



ADY BEASLEY/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

People are going bonkers for sloths, mammals that move so slowly they might spend 20 minutes eating a green bean.

sloth as it reaches for an appetizing leaf—an eight-minute endeavor. It was by far the most popular with at least 4,000 downloads.

Sloths weren't always so beloved. From the Middle English word slowth, sloth refers to an avoidance of activity. Sometime in the early 1600s, the word became attached to the slow-moving animal, usually found in the tropical rainforests of South and Central America. Around the same time, the Christian church

formally added sloth as one of the seven deadly sins, vices believed to be spiritually fatal. In the late 1700s, French biologist Georges-Louis Leclerc examined a specimen of a sloth and called it "the lowest form of existence."

Even as recently as 15 years ago, people hardly showed any interest in the sloth, which they considered to be "gross, slow and dumb," according to Kellie Caron, founder of The Sloth Center in Rainier, Ore. Now the

demand is so high the center has been offering overnight sleepovers in the same room with sloths. "It's just gone insane," she said.

Vicky Perez, a college student in San Antonio who has spent hours watching videos of sloths, has a tattoo on her lower calf of a sloth sitting on a cloud while drinking a martini. At a local concert, a man spotted her tattoo and, she said, proceeded to show her a tattoo on his rear end of a sloth hanging from a branch. "I was just like, oh my God, this person's my soul mate," Ms. Perez said. "But I never saw him again."

Neil Parish, a legislative director with the Michigan House of Representatives, said his relationship with his girlfriend developed early on through texting "creepy sloth memes" to each other. They recently saw a sloth for the first time at The Creature Conservancy in Ann Arbor, Mich. "We see ourselves in the sloth," Mr. Parish said.

"They aren't lazy, just a little slow...and their strength is underestimated."

Kim Ellis, vice president of the Creature Conservancy, which has hundreds of animals,

said 91% of visitors who request to see a specific animal ask for the sloth. The conservancy is now charging an extra \$50 for a group of four to view a baby sloth.

Brian White, an attorney in Houston, said he has fielded calls for legal advice on sloth pet ownership, which is regulated by state and city laws on exotic pets. It typically costs at least \$5,000 to buy one. Wildlife conservationists oppose people having sloths as pets.

Sloth researchers are increasingly concerned that the widespread sloth obsession will result in more poaching. Among the six species of two-toed and three-toed sloths, two are endangered. There are more than 200 sloths in American zoos and aquariums, but others are clamoring for them.

Lynn Yakubin, an Atlanta-based animal keeper in charge of maintaining a healthy sloth population in the U.S., said 31 zoos are currently on a waitlist for a sloth, approximately double the typical demand, but she has only 14 available.

To those still waiting, Ms. Yakubin says, "I greatly appreciate their patience."

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OPINION

THE WEEKEND INTERVIEW with Carl June | By Allysa Finley

How HIV Became a Cancer Cure

When Ben Franklin proposed in 1749 what eventually became the University of Pennsylvania, he called for an academy to teach "those Things that are likely to be most useful." Today the university lays claim to having incubated the world's biggest cancer breakthrough. In 2011, a team of researchers led by immunologist Carl June, a Penn professor, reported stunning results after genetically altering the T-cells of three patients with advanced chronic lymphocytic leukemia, a cancer that affects white blood cells.

The patients had failed to respond to many different traditional therapies. Yet two of the three patients experienced miraculous recoveries after Dr. June and his team gave them infusions of their own doctored white blood cells. Seven years later they remain cancer-free. The third patient died after showing improvements, though might have been saved had the treatment begun earlier.

The immunologist behind the revolutionary new treatment set to win approval from the FDA.

The results, published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* in August 2011, opened the field of cancer immunotherapy. "It was a tipping point," recalls the 64-year-old Dr. June. "There was an amazing outpouring because we showed for the first time that it could work."

And it worked spectacularly well—more than 90% of pediatric patients with acute lymphoblastic leukemia in a subsequent clinical trial went into remission after being infused with Dr. June's CAR T-cells (the acronym stands for "chimeric antigen receptor"). Last month an advisory committee of the Food and Drug Administration unanimously approved the therapy to treat acute lymphoblastic leukemia. The FDA is likely to give final approval within weeks.

Dr. June sat down at his office at Penn Medicine's Smilow Center for Translational Research—near where then-Vice President Joe Biden launched the U.S. government's cancer "moon shot" initiative in 2016—to discuss the development of CAR T-cell therapy, its potential to cure other cancers, and the challenges ahead—both scientific and regulatory.

"Cancer immunotherapy isn't a new idea," he says. "It's been around for 100 years, but everybody has always snickered at it because it had always failed, and we didn't understand the complexity." Scientists once thought cancers were usually caused by viruses: "It wasn't until the 1970s that we understood that most cancers are caused by mutations."

Wisconsin Educrats Have a Proposal—but It's Dull and Conventional

When Congress enacted the bipartisan Every Student Succeeds Act in 2015, it was touted as the solution to the failures of No Child Left Behind. While the new law maintains some of its predecessor's provisions—such as requirements surrounding standardized tests—it grants states more flexibility in implementing them. "When we take the handcuffs off, we'll unleash a whole flood of innovation and ingenuity classroom by classroom," one of the bill's authors, Sen. Lamar Alexander (R., Tenn.), explained.

Today state legislators all over the country are deciding how to comply with ESSA. When the last deadline for submitting proposals arrives this September, we may see a crop of promising plans for the future of K-12 education. Yet in Wisconsin, the planning process has been so flawed that Sen. Alexander's vision of "innovation" and "ingenuity" seems like a pipe dream.

Wisconsin's woes have little to do with ESSA itself, which largely delivers on the promise of greater flexibility. To receive funding from Washington, states must submit plans that comply with Titles I through IX of the federal education code. The requirements for these plans are basic: States must maintain a statewide report-card

Philadelphia
Dr. June graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1975 and was trained as an oncologist. But while serving in the Navy Medical Corps, he studied infectious diseases. "My first research was with HIV," he says. Later he would use the virus as a tool to treat patients.

The characteristic that makes HIV so deadly—it incorporates its DNA directly into host cells—also makes it pliable for gene therapy. In the 1990s, Dr. June's lab at Penn experimentally treated HIV patients using a re-engineered form of the virus. The researchers used modified HIV cells as a tool to alter the DNA of T-cells, which prevented the virus from replicating. Dr. June calls the cut-and-paste job "an anti-HIV molecular scissors."

About 15 years ago he first considered using HIV to kill cancer cells. At the time, he says, "the rest of the community that did cancer immunotherapy had all been using viruses out of mice, called gammaretroviruses. And it turns out the HIV works better with human T-cells than the mouse virus does."

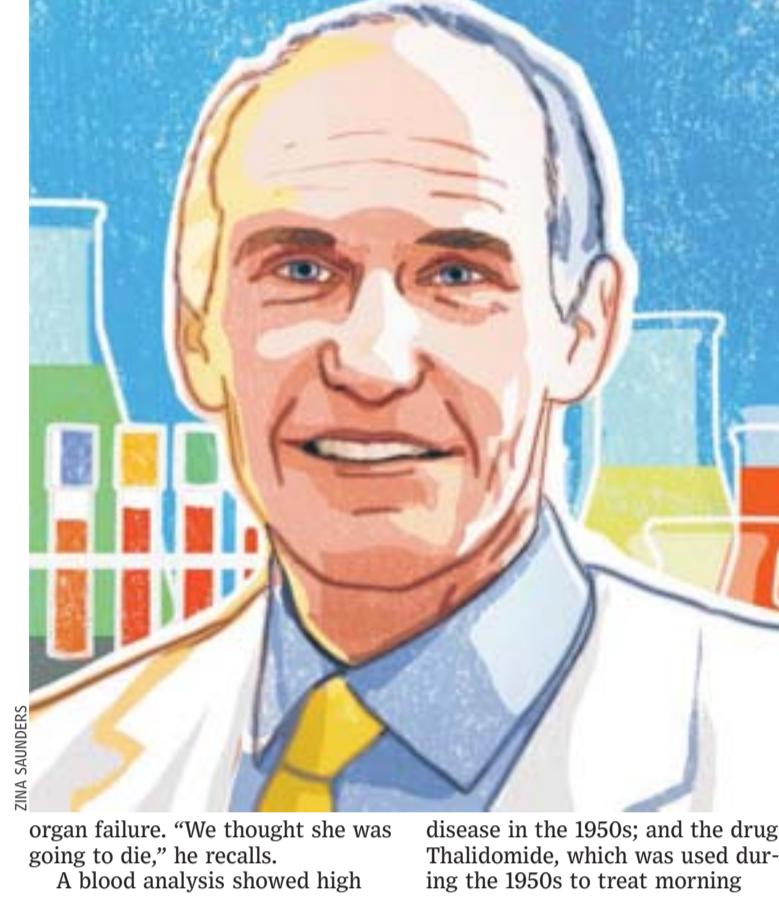
Dr. June pauses for a quick tutorial on the human immune system: "There are two major cell types in our acquired immune systems that distinguish us from flies, and those are B-cells and T-cells." T-cells are a sort of offensive weapon, destroying viruses and bacteria. B-cells are more like a shield. They produce antibodies that detect and swat down foreign invaders based on unique molecular characteristics. A CAR T-cell is a "chimera"—Greek for a fusion of two animals. It combines the "killing machinery" of T-cells with the precise antibody targeting of B-cells.

A CAR T-cell is designed to bind to a particular site on the cancer cell. That means, unlike with chemotherapy and radiation, other cells in the body aren't damaged when patients receive CAR T-cell infusions. The result is fewer unpleasant long-term side effects.

When a CAR T-cell binds to the target, the immune system responds the same way it does to a virus: T-cells kill the cancerous cells and then proliferate. Once all the cancer is destroyed, CAR T-cells remain on what Dr. June calls "memory level": "They are on surveillance, we now know, for at least seven years."

There is, however, a hitch or two. After being cured, patients must receive blood infusions every few months to prevent their immune systems from killing off their B-cells. And about a third of patients undergoing treatment with CAR T-cells experience a violent immune-system reaction known as cytokine-release syndrome. When cancer cells die, they release inflammatory proteins called cytokines that can cause high fevers and leave patients comatose.

Cytokine-release syndrome almost ended the therapy in its infancy. In 2012, Dr. June's first pediatric patient, 6-year-old Emma Whitehead, developed a 106-degree fever and experienced multiple



ZINA SAUNDERS

organ failure. "We thought she was going to die," he recalls.

A blood analysis showed high levels of the cytokine interleukin-6, or IL-6. "I happened to know because of my daughter's arthritis that there was a drug that could target IL-6—that had never been used in oncology," Dr. June recalls. Fortunately, the children's hospital where Emma was being treated had the medication, Tocilizumab, on hand. "We wouldn't have had it at the adult hospital because it wasn't approved at that point for adult conditions."

Within hours of receiving the drug, Emma awoke from her coma. "It was literally one of those Lazarus conditions," Dr. June says. Eight days after receiving the CAR T-Cell injection, she went into remission. Two weeks later, she was cancer-free. She's now 12 and thriving.

Tocilizumab "saved the field" as well as the girl, Dr. June says. "If the first patient dies on a protocol and nobody's been cured, you're over." Regulators, he adds, always "err on the side of caution." That irks him, since most of his patients would die without the experimental treatments: "Our FDA regulations are made so that you can never have more than about 30% of people get sick with serious side effects. I think we don't have enough leeway for side effects when you have a potentially curative therapy."

Our conversation sticks to science, not politics, but Dr. June seems to be no right-winger. A sign hanging in his office reads "Bicycling: A Quiet Statement Against Oil Wars." Still, you don't have to be a conservative to see fault in government regulations. Dr. June blames two episodes in particular for the FDA's excessive caution: the "Cutter incident," in which a defective polio vaccine caused thousands of cases of the

disease in the 1950s; and the drug Thalidomide, which was used during the 1950s to treat morning sickness and caused thousands of serious birth defects abroad.

Aversion to risk helps explain why the U.S. so frequently ends up leading from behind on cancer research. Before Dr. June's successful early protocols, the National Cancer Institute had shown very little interest. "When we started in 2010, there were only three groups in the world trying to treat cancer with CAR T-cells," he says. "Now there are over 200 trials."

Some of those are in the U.S., but more are taking place in China. "There's a lot more people there, so you can do a lot more trials," Dr. June says. "But they also put more of their GDP into medical therapy, particularly CAR T-cells." Beijing's drug-approval process is easier, too.

As private and public funding increase, Dr. June expects breakthroughs to come more rapidly. Within a decade, he believes there will be a pathway to curing every blood and bone-marrow cancer. Solid tumors are trickier because their cell walls aren't easily permeated, and they can contain many different mutations. One of the hardest cancers to treat, he says, is pancreatic because its genetic marker is hard to target: "It's like a piece of grease—it's slippery."

Glioblastoma, the brain cancer with which Sen. John McCain was recently diagnosed, is also challenging. A recent Penn protocol targeting a receptor on brain tumors showed that the CAR T-cells successfully crossed the blood-brain barrier.

"But then we found that the target was gone. That's called tumor editing," Dr. June says.

"Patients still had a tumor, but it no longer had that target."

In other words, the tumor mutated—as bacteria do in response to antibiotics: "This is just like

Darwin evolution—you have one mutation, then it divides and has two daughter cells, and the second cell may have a second mutation."

Since a glioblastoma often consists of many different tumors, the difficulty is designing a T-cell that targets them all—or, alternatively, devising a cocktail of T-cells. "That's what we've done with HIV," Dr. June says. "People take three or four drugs, and then the virus can't mutate and be resistant."

He's also confident that economic competition will spur innovation. The University of Pennsylvania has licensed its CAR T-cell treatment to Novartis, and other pharmaceutical and biotech companies are racing for their own cures. "There are at least 40 companies right now making CAR T-cells . . . and they are incentivized to make it more cheaply," he says. "The rate of innovation is so fast, patent life is going to be irrelevant for T-cells because it will be like your phone. Every two or three years, you buy a new phone because it's better even though the patent hasn't gone out."

A massive challenge will be scaling up. Currently, each patient requires a team of highly trained, specialized scientists and technicians to re-engineer his T-cells. "If you have 100,000 lung-cancer cases each year, there aren't 100,000 Ph.D.s to grow the cells," Dr. June says. "So it needs to be done with robotics."

But eventually, he thinks the principles behind Moore's law—which describes the exponential improvements in microchips—will apply in immunotherapy. "I remember when cellphones first came out, and I was thinking these are only going to be for the really rich. And now people all over Third World economies have them," he says. "The same thing is going to happen with CAR T-cells. What we don't know is how long that is going to take to happen. That could be 10 years from now, five years from now or 20 years from now." He says it's fortunate, in a way, that the initial CAR T-cell treatment was for a rare disease: "When we get something that really works, hopefully we will be able to mass-produce it. And trust me, the Chinese are good at that."

Manufacturing T-cells at the moment is extremely expensive, and it's unclear whether and how insurance companies will cover the costs. But the million-dollar question may be whether regulatory approvals will keep up with the technology. Dr. June is optimistic on this front. "There are now these Facebook networks of kids who had leukemia and been treating with CARs," he says. "And the parents talk to each other faster than the medical literature can evolve." If patients soon line up for CAR T-cells as consumers do for iPhones, the demand for access to lifesaving treatments will be hard to ignore.

Ms. Finley is an editorial writer at the Journal.

CROSS COUNTRY

By C.J. Szafir and Libby Sobic

When Congress enacted the bipartisan Every Student Succeeds Act in 2015, it was touted as the solution to the failures of No Child Left Behind. While the new law maintains some of its predecessor's provisions—such as requirements surrounding standardized tests—it grants states more flexibility in implementing them. "When we take the handcuffs off, we'll unleash a whole flood of innovation and ingenuity classroom by classroom," one of the bill's authors, Sen. Lamar Alexander (R., Tenn.), explained.

Today state legislators all over the country are deciding how to comply with ESSA. When the last deadline for submitting proposals arrives this September, we may see a crop of promising plans for the future of K-12 education. Yet in Wisconsin, the planning process has been so flawed that Sen. Alexander's vision of "innovation" and "ingenuity" seems like a pipe dream.

Wisconsin's woes have little to do with ESSA itself, which largely delivers on the promise of greater flexibility. To receive funding from Washington, states must submit plans that comply with Titles I through IX of the federal education code. The requirements for these plans are basic: States must maintain a statewide report-card

system for public schools, establish methods to measure teacher effectiveness, set policies to reform low-performing schools, and so forth. Each plan must be granted final approval by the Education Department.

The Badger State ought to be taking full advantage of the freedom ESSA provides to enact bold education reform. After all, Wisconsin already has a broad range of educational options, including successful voucher programs and charter schools. Gov. Scott Walker and the GOP-controlled Legislature have established a strong record on education.

The problem is that Wisconsin's plan for complying with ESSA has fallen to the state's education agency, the Department of Public Instruction. Its leader, Superintendent of Public Instruction Tony Evers, is a notorious opponent of education reform. Mr. Evers's greatest hits include calling the expansion of school vouchers "morally wrong" and routinely criticizing Gov. Walker's Act 10 reforms of public-employee unions. It's worth noting that in opposing the governor, Mr. Evers may have more than the students' interest in mind. He recently filed paperwork to enter Wisconsin's 2018 gubernatorial race, hoping to upset Mr. Walker's shot at a third term.

This flawed process has resulted in a flawed plan, one that reflects the status quo mind-set of the state bureaucracy. The proposal suggests, for example, that school administrators "engage with families and the local community" as one way to meet ESSA's requirement of "rigorous state-determined action" to fix

low-performing schools. Compare that with New Mexico's plan, under which rigorous action includes forced closure of schools or charter-school takeovers. In Wisconsin, more than 53,000 children attend schools that failed to meet expectations according to last year's state report card, and they deserve more than "engagement."

The Wisconsin plan would also pass up the opportunity for the state to assume greater discretion over federal education dollars. Delaware's proposal, by contrast, would use federal funding to drive improvement: Each low-performing school would receive an allotment based on enrollment while also competing for additional

merit-based awards. Wisconsin's education department has declined to consider similar ideas.

So far, ESSA has been a missed opportunity for Wisconsin, a state struggling with low-performing public schools and the widest racial achievement gap in the country. Education reformers in Washington should take this as a cautionary tale. Giving states flexibility is a laudable goal, but without leadership and vision in capitals nationwide, that freedom can be squandered.

Mr. Szafir is vice president for policy and Ms. Sobic is an associate counsel at the Wisconsin Institute for Law & Liberty.

Notable & Quotable: Susan Bro

MSNBC's Katy Tur interviewing Susan Bro, Heather Heyer's mother:

Tur: I don't want to make this about politics, but politics is so consuming this tragedy, and so consuming everything that happened in Charlottesville that day. The president went on to blame both sides again just the other day, saying there was violence on the left, there was violence on the right, and equating the two. Did you have a reaction to that?

Bro: I did not, because I'm a person who believes "have all your facts before you make a statement," and I

did not watch the rally. I don't know if there were non-peaceful protesters there. I don't even know what the KKK and others were doing. I saw a few sound bites of a few people fighting, but it was the same sound bite over and over. So I really don't know what the truth of the matter was. I do know that the police indicated to me that the group Heather was in was a peaceful group. They were simply crossing the street. They were kind of actually disbanding, and so whether there was violence on both sides or not is irrelevant. The guy mowed my daughter down. Sorry, that's not excusable.

OPINION

REVIEW & OUTLOOK

After the Bannon Presidency

The most important fact about Stephen Bannon's resignation Friday from the White House staff is that he essentially fired himself. His departure gives President Trump a chance to revive his listing fortunes, if he draws the right lessons.

The triggering event for the dismissal was Mr. Bannon's interview with the left-wing American Prospect in which he trashed his colleagues and undermined Mr. Trump's policy toward North Korea. After that show of insubordination, either Mr. Bannon had to go or Mr. Trump might have lost his new chief of staff John Kelly, among others. Mr. Bannon has been telling people privately that he never expected to last even this long, so maybe he was trying to get fired to fulfill his prophesy.

Mr. Bannon will get historical credit for getting Mr. Trump elected, joining the campaign late with Kellyanne Conway and giving it more discipline and focus. At the White House, he was among the advocates for Mr. Trump's two main achievements—deregulation and Neil Gorsuch's elevation to the Supreme Court.

Yet by any measure the rest of the Bannon Presidency was a colossal failure. The former Breitbart publisher was a major source of White House dysfunction as he brought his brawling campaign style indoors. His Manichean, almost apocalyptic view of politics—us vs. them, patriots vs. "globalists," America has only a short time to avoid self-destruction—might work in an election campaign. It isn't suitable to building a coalition to govern.

Mr. Bannon presided over some of Mr. Trump's biggest debacles, starting with the rushed and legally unvetted travel ban. That began his Presidency with a needlessly polarizing debate when the White House should have been reaching out to persuadable Democrats and wary Republicans, and it set up Mr. Trump for a legal and political defeat.

Mr. Bannon gets credit in some quarters for focusing on the white working class, but he did so in ways that too often trucked with a white version of identity politics. This has played out in destructive fashion since the Charlottesville riot as Mr. Trump catered too much to Mr. Bannon's "base" and not to the larger duty of a President to provide unifying moral leadership. Mr. Trump was elected President of the country, not the Breitbart readership.

One irony of Mr. Bannon's departure is that the same liberal press corps that portrayed him

as Darth Sidious are now relishing the prospect that he'll become an avenger outside the White House. Breitbart reported Friday that Mr. Bannon is returning to the website, presumably backed by Rebekah and Robert Mercer's money, where he can assail White House aides Gary Cohn and H.R. McMaster, Paul Ryan, Mitch McConnell, and anyone

else who favors U.S. global leadership. The press corps will silently cheer him on.

But what else is new? His allies have been doing the same for months while Mr. Bannon sat in the White House. It's hard to see how he can do any more damage outside it, assuming that is his plan, and it may not be if he still wants Mr. Trump to succeed. One problem he'll have on the outside is that millions of Trump supporters have now seen that the Bannon style of politics has failed.

Some conservative groups are lamenting his departure as a defeat for their policies in White House councils, but that is vastly overstated. There are many other conservatives remaining in the White House, including Vice President Mike Pence's staff, Mr. Cohn's policy team, chief economist Kevin Hassett, and Neomi Rao at the budget office, among others.

The anti-immigration, anti-trade right will also still be represented by Stephen Miller, the former Jeff Sessions aide. But Mr. Bannon's departure reduces the chances of a catastrophic pseudo-populist economic mistake, like raising tax rates or igniting a global trade war.

* * * * *

The larger question is what Mr. Trump has learned from the failures of his first seven months. He seems to want less internal feuding, which is why he brought in Mr. Kelly, the former Marine general. But Mr. Trump often contributes to that feuding with his inability to stick to a decision, such as on troops in Afghanistan. Mr. Trump wants better communication, but his ill-considered tweets and unplanned riffs blow up any communication planning. He still traffics in false claims and divisive rhetoric—and that's against his allies.

Senator Bob Corker (R., Tenn.) and Newt Gingrich have both warned Mr. Trump this week that he needs to be far more disciplined if he wants to have any chance of success. Mr. Trump should listen because he is in greater political peril than he understands. Mr. Bannon's departure will help, but Mr. Trump will also have to heal himself.

Plaintiff Attorney Marijuana Raid

Pot shops are sprouting across California after voters last year legalized marijuana for recreational use. U.S. Attorney General Jeff Sessions has sowed fears on the left that the feds will try to nip California's pot industry in the bud.

The bigger threat may be parasitic lawyers.

Plaintiff firms have filed some 800 complaints against marijuana businesses alleging violations of the state's Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Prop. 65). The 1986 law requires businesses to post warnings if their products contain one of the more than 900 chemicals that state regulators have deemed hazardous or carcinogenic.

Regulators have applied the warning label liberally to mostly safe products such as alcohol, aspirin and acrylamide, which is present in coffee and roasted potatoes. In 2009 marijuana smoke was added to the list, which also includes pesticides used to grow cannabis. Most Californians ignore the ubiquitous warnings, and consumers are unable to tell by the Prop. 65 notices if cannabis is any more carcinogenic than arsenic—or hash browns.

Lawyers have exploited the law like so many

Progressive potheads see a gold mine in reefer.

So do the lawyers.

others and in recent years have filed hundreds of complaints against businesses for selling supposedly carcinogenic french fries and potato chips. Bimbo Bakeries and Wal-Mart were cited this month for selling Oroweat Country Potato Bread without a Prop. 65 warning. Businesses are liable for \$2,500 per day they are in violation.

If the state Attorney General or a district attorney doesn't act on complaints within 60 days, private attorneys are allowed to sue businesses.

Many settle the dubious claims for a few thousand dollars to avoid going to court.

Plaintiff attorneys eye a business opportunity in pot legalization, which is expected to grow California's cannabis market by \$5 billion. They are now raiding mom-and-pop pot shops, vaping cartridge manufacturers, edible producers and co-ops. One plaintiff has filed more than 600 Prop. 65 violation notices.

State Attorney General Xavier Becerra hasn't acted on the complaints, and no doubt he'd rather not antagonize his political friends in the pot lobby or plaintiff bar. Meanwhile, progressive potheads are getting an education in the hazards of running a business in California.

Hong Kong's Political Prisoners

China's crackdown on Hong Kong's opposition escalated Thursday as a court jailed student pro-democracy leaders.

By imprisoning the three popular figures, the government is blocking them from running in the next legislative by-elections and it marks another step in the slow but relentless strangulation of Hong Kong's freedoms.

Joshua Wong, Nathan Law and Alex Chow received sentences of six to eight months for leading hundreds of thousands of protesters who occupied the city's downtown for 75 days in late 2014. Hong Kongers were angry that Beijing reneged on its promise to allow the city to elect its chief executive by universal suffrage. Instead of allowing an open system of nominations, Chinese authorities wanted to pick a lineup of candidates based on their loyalty to the central government.

For their role in the civil disobedience, the student leaders were sentenced last year to community service and a suspended jail term by a lower court. They completed their punishments and the case seemed to be closed. But this year the government appealed to the High Court for tougher sentences, including jail time.

This is part of a wider effort to marginalize the opposition after September's legislative election. Beijing was alarmed that opposition candidates, including some who called for greater autonomy for the city, won 58% of the popular vote

and 30 of the 70 seats. The opposition had the votes to filibuster legislation and pressure the government for more democracy.

In May, China's third-ranking Politburo Member, Zhang Dejiang, said in a speech that Beijing is determined to consolidate its control over Hong Kong. First the National People's Congress reinterpreted the city's constitution, the Basic Law, to disqualify six opposition legislators, with eight more at risk of losing their seats.

With the opposition now lacking the votes to filibuster, pro-Beijing lawmakers changed the legislature's rules to prevent future blocking of new laws. One Chinese official hailed these decisions as "the rainbow after the storm." Mr. Zhang said the judiciary is subordinate to the executive branch and judges should "learn the Basic Law." Other officials criticized Hong Kong's use of foreign judges, who are supposedly too sympathetic to separatist elements. Chinese officials have stepped up pressure for the city to pass antisubversion laws that would make advocating greater autonomy a crime.

Hong Kong now has its first political prisoners, and if Beijing has its way they will be followed by many more. That will force the city's residents into a stark choice of whether to continue fighting for the rights China promised when it guaranteed 50 years of Hong Kong autonomy or accept that the former British colony's special status is fading into history.

China forces local judges to send democratic activists to jail.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Liberalism's Failure and Internecine Conflict

"The Liberal Crack-Up" (Review, Aug. 12) is thought provoking. I can agree with much of Mark Lilla's message, but I take exception to the implication that only liberals are concerned about the common good. Yes, we have citizenship in common and that should include equal opportunity and equal protection under the law. However, liberals and conservatives have very different views on whether various government programs help or hurt the common good. Frankly, representatives of both parties should engage in more constructive dialogue with each other and the public about the common good and how their principles and programs contribute to it. Then, perhaps, we could move beyond identity politics and the negative political campaigns of recent years.

MORRIS WESTERHOLD

Naperville, Ill.

I find Dr. Lilla's critique of identity politics and the ideological conformity it demands rather timely given the horror that unfolded in Charlottesville last weekend. He notes that his progressive students are increasingly uncomfortable with debate, instead becoming obsessed with their personal identities.

Identity politics replaces shared values with tribal ones, inevitably leading to cultural Balkanization and resentment: As an X, I can blame Y for my situation. During the Obama years we were often lectured about the need to have a "frank discussion" about race. At the same time, a seemingly innocuous statement like "all lives matter" was a nonstarter, itself a form of accidental racism. How do we have a frank discussion when one side writes the rule book?

Indeed, for years the politically correct left has framed certain topics such as immigration and Islamic extremism as not up for discussion; there is one acceptable view, and everything else is rooted in bigotry. When there is no opportunity for principled debate in an open society, the polite voices will disengage, tired of being labeled as sexist or racist. And into this vacuum flow the ugly voices of those undeterred by claims of hate and bigotry, instead wearing them as a badge of honor.

To be clear: There is no polite way

to discuss white nationalism, and the organizers of the march have blood on their hands. But what we witnessed in Virginia may, sadly, be a glimpse of the future. One senses that we are coming apart at the seams.

MATTHEW BASTIAN
Seattle

Thinking Americans have turned away from Dems/libs/socialists because we know that their ultimate goal is power and control. They want to make everything political. The left has made sex political, the climate political, education political, success political, free speech political, poverty political, employment political, etc. Thinking Americans just want solutions. Some of us, but not all, take personal responsibility for ourselves. And then some are just unfortunate, and I think we all agree that those people need our collective help. But when you group everyone into "we" and pass laws for the least responsible and stupidest among us, then you alienate those of us who do take responsibility.

All we want is for our politicians to solve real problems rather than making everything political.

KAREN DUDDLESTEN
Bellingham, Wash.

As a conservative, I am pleased to see that Prof. Lilla has misdiagnosed the problems of progressivism. The cause of the left's disease isn't that it took identity politics too far—that is just one symptom. The root cause is that the left has abandoned truth for power. The central teachings of the left (welfare cures poverty, only

whites can be racist, capitalism is oppressive, gender is malleable, abortion is just a choice, unions help workers, trace levels of CO₂ control the climate) are false, no matter how often they are repeated. Progressive policies (socialized medicine, taxing the rich, alternative energy, centralized control over the economy) don't work, no matter how often they are tried. I have no worry that I am tipping off the adversary. Liberals never admit that what they are doing is wrong, they just insist that they haven't done enough of it yet.

BRAD TUPI
Pittsburgh

much as half of the award in a lawsuit, the injured person will pay taxes on the whole amount. It will also take several years for the trial to be settled. Workers' compensation starts paying within days of the injury.

BILL THORNTON, CPCU, CLU
Plano, Texas

Workers' compensation is a total no-fault system. Even if the accident was entirely the woman's fault, she would get the same damage award.

If attorney Steve Cohen believes such laws should be repealed, it would make an interesting op-ed topic.

VICTOR SCHWARTZ
Washington

Workers' Comp Works Well for Most Workers

Steve Cohen's "A Trial Lawyer's Conundrum for a Conservative Friend" (op-ed, Aug. 12) is a typical plaintiff attorney approach—take one sad example, get a nonexpert opinion and leave out a lot of facts.

Workers' compensation insurance works (and has for over a century) because it keeps lawyers out of the system. Injured employees don't have to take their employer to court to get taken care of. Not only will they get a cash settlement, but they'll have lifetime salary replacement and medical care, including expensive prosthetics. And the lawyer won't be taking a third to a half of what the employee gets.

Although the lawyer will take as

Soda Taxes, Laffer Curves And the Public's Waistline

Your editorial "Philadelphia's Soda Tax Bust" (Aug. 14) completely misses the much bigger news that by some estimates "soft-drink sales within the city are down by as much as 45%." The resultant reduction in obesity, diabetes, heart disease, pregnancy complications, etc., is awesome. The fact that "actual soda tax collections in the first six months were . . . \$6.9 million below the city's estimate of \$46.2 million" is a bonus.

OTTO SZENTESI

Hickory, N.C.

During the Obama years I personally witnessed Prof. Austan Goolsbee stating on TV that "the Laffer curve has never been demonstrated." Holy cow! There has never been a new or modified tax that didn't demonstrate it. When will Democrats tire of this socialist claptrap and rely on their common sense? But as Mark Twain noted: "It's easier to fool people than to convince them that they have been fooled."

TOM S. TEETOR

Pawleys Island, S.C.



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Pepper ... And Salt

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL



"We went with an open floor plan because it can really facilitate a shared sense of hysteria."

OPINION

Trump's Tangle of Rhetorical Inadequacy



DECLARATIONS

By Peggy Noonan

The political aspect of the president's failures this week is to reveal him as increasingly isolated. He is not without supporters, but it's down to roughly a third of the country and one senses soft around the edges. That is not a base, it's a core. A core can have an impact, but a president cannot govern if that's all he has. You need something bigger behind you to scare your foes and stiffen your friends.

A gifted leader might make the case for building more statues rather than tearing down the ones we have.

The nation's CEOs, feeling personal dismay and external pressure, ran for the exits. The president has further embarrassed and frustrated his party on Capitol Hill. That puts in further doubt needed legislation on such popular issues as tax reform and infrastructure, which might fare better if he were not associated with them.

Other fallout the past week is as consequential. Donald Trump is binding himself down with thick cords of rhetorical inadequacy. People felt let down, angry and in some cases frightened by his inability to make clear moral distinctions when he addressed the events in Charlottesville, Va. There were neo-Nazis, anti-Semitic chants, white supremacists; a woman was killed and many people injured. It's not hard to figure

why Americans in the 1860s couldn't have shown the same gumption in tackling race issues that Lyndon B. Johnson and Robert F. Kennedy did a century later. But race was only one of several obstacles in Reconstruction's path, and the others were enough to make even the flintiest pessimist weep.

The first obstacle to a different Reconstruction was economic. The Civil War clobbered the Southern economy, costing the South \$13.6 billion (U.S. national debt at the end of the war was \$2.7 billion). Abolishing slavery alone wiped out between \$1.6 billion and \$2.7 billion in capital investment. But the South still produced the finest species of the world's most marketable commodity, cotton, and cotton swiftly returned to its old prewar profitability. So did the prewar owners of the land on which it grew.

In an area known as the "black belt" in western Alabama, 236 landowners possessed at least \$10,000 in real estate in 1860; by 1870, 101 of those same landowners still owned that land. This was about the same rate of persistence that had prevailed before the war.

Radical Republicans hoped the war would allow them to end not only slavery but the entire plantation system, and replace it with New England-style capitalism, characterized by manufacturing, finance and small-scale commercial farming. They understood that confiscating and subdividing the plantations of Confederate leaders as traitors was the only way to break the stranglehold of the South's feudal elite. But the Constitution prohibits permanent property confiscation—"bills of attainder"—even in cases of treason. The war ended, the old masters came back, and the master class spent freely in organizing restless whites to suppress black votes. The labor system changed—but only from slavery to serfdom.

Reconstruction's second obstacle was political. It is tempting to think

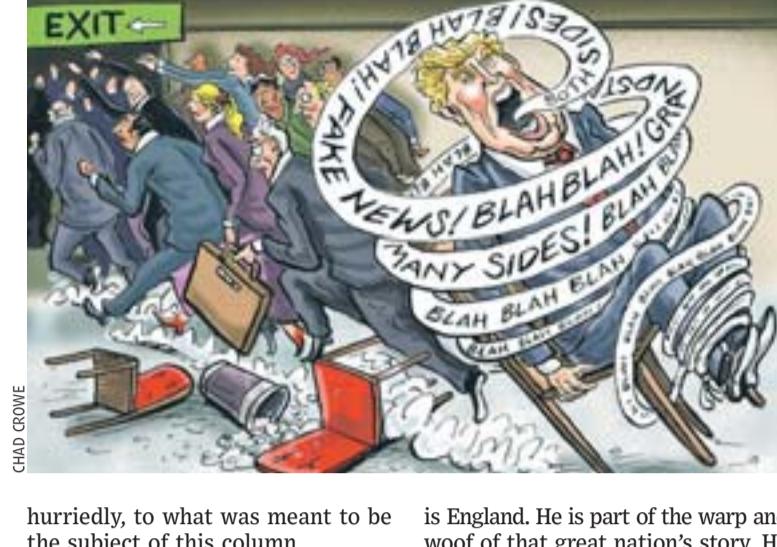
out who and what needed to be castigated—clearly, unambiguously, immediately.

Here is a cliché but only because it is true: In times of stress and fracture, people want a president who's calm in the storm, who speaks to the nation's moral conscience, recalls first principles, evokes what unites us, honestly defines the contours of an event, and softly instructs. Mr. Trump did not do any of that. If a leader is particularly gifted he could, in a moment of historical stress, succeed in speaking to the nation's soul and moving its heart by addressing its brain. This kind of thing comes from love—of the country, our people, what we've been. It struck me this week as he spoke that his speeches and statements are peculiarly loveless. The public Mr. Trump is not without sentiment and occasional sentimentality, but the deeper wells of a broader love seem not there to draw from. Seven months in, people know they can look to him for a reaction, a statement, an announcement, but not for comfort, inspiration, higher meaning.

For leadership we turn, as we always do anyway, to each other—to thinkers and respected colleagues, religious figures and neighbors. After the church shootings in Charleston, S.C., two years ago, the great and immediate moral leaders were the victims' families, whose words at the shooter's bond hearing spread throughout the country within 24 hours. "Forgive you." "We are praying for you." It was the authentic voice of American Christianity, of Wednesday night Bible study, of mercy and self-sacrifice. It quieted the soul of a nation: *We'll be OK. This is who we really are.*

Those bereaved relatives never quite got the recognition and thanks they deserved. Their love saved the day.

Which gets me, belatedly and now



hurriedly, to what was meant to be the subject of this column.

In June in London, with time on my hands, I walked by Parliament to stare at it. I like the color of its stones. There I noticed for the first time a fierce-looking statue on a towering pedestal. It is a heroic rendering of Oliver Cromwell. He helped lead a revolution that toppled the government. He rose in the military ranks through a brutal civil war and signed the death warrant of an English king, who was beheaded. He brutalized Catholic Ireland and went on to function, arguably, as a military dictator.

He also helped implant the idea that monarchs had best not ride roughshod over Parliament, created England's first national (and more democratic) army, and widened religious tolerance, at least among Protestants. He died of natural causes, and when the royalists returned, they dug him up and, in a piquant touch, beheaded his corpse.

Some fella. And yet there he is, put forth as one of the towering figures of his nation. He is not there because the British mean to endorse regicide or genocide. He is there because he

is England. He is part of the warp and woof of that great nation's story. He is there because the English still appear to love and respect their own history, which they know is one of struggle, not sinlessness. So he's on a pedestal below which members of Parliament and tourists pass. This is what that statue says: *I am Oliver Cromwell and I am here.*

There is a movement now to take down our nation's statues, at the moment primarily those of Confederate soldiers and generals. The reason is that they fought on behalf of a region that sought to maintain a cruel and immoral system, chattel slavery, which they did. But slavery was not only a Southern sin, it was an American one.

The Tear It Down movement is driven by the left and is acceded to by some on the right. This is the sophisticated stance. I do not share it. We should not tear down but build.

When a nation tears down its statues, it's toppling more than brass and marble. It is in a way toppling itself—tearing down all the things, good, bad and inadequate, that made it. Or, rather, everyone. Not all of what made America is good—does

anyone even think this?—but why try to hide from that?

When you tear down statues, you tear down avenues of communication between generations. Statues teach. You walk by a statue of Robert E. Lee with your 7-year-old, and he asks who that is. You say he was a great general. When he's 8, on the same walk, you explain the Civil War. When he's 10 you explain what was at issue, and how Lee was not only on the losing side but the wrong side. This is part of how history is communicated. We're not doing it so well in our schools. It will be sad to lose another venue.

Condi Rice said it well, before the current controversy. She did not agree with the impulse to tear down. "Keep your history before you," she said. Keep it in your line of sight.

And once the tearing down starts, there's no knowing where it will end. On this the president is right. Once the local statues are purged the Tear-Downers will look to Statuary Hall, and the names of military bases, and then on to the Founders, to the slave-holding Washington and Jefferson. Then, perhaps, to their words and ideas. In what way will that help us?

Edmund Burke famously said we have a duty to the past, the present and the future. In the minds of the Tear-Downers only the present is important, and only their higher morality. But they are not the first ever to recognize the truth about slavery. Hundreds of thousands of dead Union soldiers did it before them. There are statues of them, too.

Here is a better way. Leave what is, alone. Be a noble people who inspire—and build—more statues. I'd like one that honors the families of the victims in the Charleston shooting.

More statues, not fewer; more honor, not more debris. More debris is the last thing we need.

Reconstruction Ended in 1877, but It Isn't Finished

By Allen Guelzo

First there was the Civil War, which ended in 1865, and then there was the postwar era of Reconstruction, which is generally said to have ended in 1877. The war concluded with the surrender of the Confederate armies, but there's a real sense in which Reconstruction is still a work in progress. And if the Charlottesville confrontation is any measure, Reconstruction won't be over soon.

It took almost a century to end segregation, and Charlottesville showed the divisions that remain.

Civil War historians enjoyed four tremendous years between 2011 and 2015, when almost every day was the occasion for some Civil War sesquicentennial event. But so far no similar celebrations have followed to mark the sesquicentennials of Reconstruction.

One reason for this is that Reconstruction simply doesn't have the cinematic fizz of Pickett's Charge or Appomattox. But far worse is the sense that the Reconstruction years were somehow one long, uninterrupted botch. White Southerners denounced Reconstruction as the imposition of corrupt Northern rule by bayonet. White Northerners grew tired of paying the costs and wanted an exit strategy. Southern blacks, newly freed from slavery, stood for a brief moment in the sunshine of freedom, casting their first votes and owning their own property, until they were dragged into the new bondage of segregation.

A better question to ask is whether Reconstruction could have turned out differently. There is a deep temptation to blame the entire mess on white racism and wonder

why Americans in the 1860s couldn't have shown the same gumption in tackling race issues that Lyndon B. Johnson and Robert F. Kennedy did a century later. But race was only one of several obstacles in Reconstruction's path, and the others were enough to make even the flintiest pessimist weep.

The first obstacle to a different Reconstruction was economic. The Civil War clobbered the Southern economy, costing the South \$13.6 billion (U.S. national debt at the end of the war was \$2.7 billion). Abolishing slavery alone wiped out between \$1.6 billion and \$2.7 billion in capital investment. But the South still produced the finest species of the world's most marketable commodity, cotton, and cotton swiftly returned to its old prewar profitability. So did the prewar owners of the land on which it grew.

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Radical Republicans hoped the war would allow them to end not only slavery but the entire plantation system, and replace it with New England-style capitalism, characterized by manufacturing, finance and small-scale commercial farming. They understood that confiscating and subdividing the plantations of Confederate leaders as traitors was the only way to break the stranglehold of the South's feudal elite. But the Constitution prohibits permanent property confiscation—"bills of attainder"—even in cases of treason. The war ended, the old masters came back, and the master class spent freely in organizing restless whites to suppress black votes. The labor system changed—but only from slavery to serfdom.

Reconstruction's second obstacle was political. It is tempting to think

of the North as a single political mind during the Civil War, united behind Lincoln and his Republican Party. But Lincoln won the election of 1860 because the Democratic opposition split into Northern and Southern factions. Democrats still managed to win more than 300,000 more popular votes than Lincoln in 1860, and then 45% of the presidential vote (held only in Union states) in 1864.

Once the war was over, Northern and Southern Democrats had no hesitation in repairing old divisions and presenting a rejuvenated front against Republican Reconstruction. Racism helped cement that reunion, but the groundwork for it stretched back through the war years to the presidency of Andrew Jackson.

When the Panic of 1873 propelled the country into a national recession, voters sent a Democratic majority to the House for the first time in over a decade. No more federal backing for Reconstruction was

forthcoming, and within three years the last Reconstruction state government in the South was overthrown.

The last obstacle for Reconstruction, oddly, was the military. In the face of economic and political hostility, only the strong hand of the federal military could have dispossessed the thousand-bale planters and intervened to protect black voters from white intimidation. But a military force of that scope required commitments that no one in the U.S. wanted to embrace.

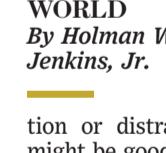
Between 1865 and 1871, the combined strength of the U.S. Army fell from over a million men to 30,000, most posted on the Western frontier. Even that minuscule deployment did nothing to quell paranoia about "military rule," and in 1878 House Democrats would ban the use of "any part of the Army of the United States, as a posse comitatus" to enforce federal laws. The 1878 restriction is still on the books.

Maybe, in the end, we have no right to expect that civil wars can yield successful reconstructions, especially since there's no agreement on what a successful reconstruction is. Civil wars are among the most lethal and intractable of human conflicts, and they have the most long-term and irreversible effects. T.S. Eliot, writing about the English civil wars of the 17th century, wondered "whether any serious civil war ever does end."

Measured against its obstacles, our own Reconstruction might have been more successful than we assume. It avoided the outbreak of a fresh civil war and it reintegrated the rebel states into the Union, however haphazardly. But that may not be enough for celebration, and certainly not in Charlottesville.

Mr. Guelzo is director of the Civil War Era Studies Program at Gettysburg College and a senior fellow of the Claremont Institute.

The Extremist Show Is Just Starting



BUSINESS WORLD

By Holman W. Jenkins, Jr.

Donald Trump failed to follow the script laid down for every president. Any outrage involving white racism or neo-Nazi activity should be responded to with an unambiguous denunciation of white racism or neo-Nazis, without qualification or distracting details. Yes, it might be good for the country if the media were a tad less rigid in enforcing such scripts, but that's not an excuse for presidential ineptitude.

For journalists, though, details and qualifications are interesting. One such qualification is how Peter Beinart, a former editor of the New Republic, ended his serendipitously timed article in the Atlantic magazine about the rise of left-wing violence. He says violent activists of left and right have become the "unlikeliest allies."

So how did Charlottesville, Va., turn itself into a stage for their latest, and perhaps age-defining, spectacle?

The city is a Democratic town, run by a Democratic machine. Its elections are typically settled in a Democratic primary. The GOP is a non-factor. Of the three City Council members who voted in February to remove a Robert E. Lee statue from a town park, two who thereafter faced re-election are now gone.

One chose not to run. The other lost in a landslide. The lone remaining anti-statue voter, who did not face re-election, was Vice Mayor Wes Bellamy, who recently had to leave his high-school teaching job over a history of bigoted, antiwhite tweets. He is assumed to have no political future either. Notably, Mayor Mike Signer, who declared Charlottesville

a "capital of resistance" shortly after Mr. Trump's inauguration, voted to keep Lee's statue.

All this might suggest the anti-statue cause was not a popular one with the town's liberal majority. The same impression is strongly supported by letters to the local paper, the Daily Progress.

But it was popular with a handful of activist groups. One is Showing Up for Racial Justice, a specifically white group led by a local lawyer, Pam Starsia, and her husband, Joe, son of a famous local college lacrosse coach. SURJ is avowedly modeled on "Antifa" principles—i.e., anyone judged to be a fascist or racist does not have free-speech rights. The Daily Progress features frequent accounts of members being arrested for accosting alleged white supremacists in a restaurant, on a street, at a rally, even in a city council meeting.

Ms. Starsia's personal tweets and retweets are a catalog of ideological obsession, not to mention uses of a short word that begins with f and ends with k. If anything, she is even more Defargian toward Democrats, milquetoast liberals and defenders of nonviolence than she is toward white-power militants. And there is no more accomplished reviler of the ACLU, especially its Virginia branch.

Her program also makes for an invigorating tweet: "Reparations for slavery & legacy of white supremacy. Abolish prisons & police. Dismantle white supremacy in all forms."

There's nothing like extremism to attract extremists. That's the alchemy Charlottesville perfected. On July 8, the KKK held a legally authorized one-hour rally for a few dozen supporters. Beforehand, police visited prominent activists, seeking to head off violence. Ms. Starsia rejected their advice to stay away. "There is a long history of police

looking to preserve white supremacy and the current systems of power," she said, neglecting to notice that the local police chief is black.

Then came Saturday's "Unite the Right" rally, exploiting the statue issue. America suffers from a lack of detailed news reporting on what exactly happened when, but the event dissolved into an extremist-on-extremist brawl even before its scheduled start. A woman would later die when a Nazi sympathizer drove his car into a crowd. The press would cite two more victims, police who died in a helicopter crash, though they had actually been on their way to provide support for Gov. Terry McAuliffe's motorcade.

All the wrong lessons are guaranteed now to be learned. For the Antifa crowd, not only did they win a manufactured victory over President Trump, but other jurisdictions, without consulting voters, are now racing to remove Confederate statuary. Even Mayor Signer on Friday changed his position to favor removal of the Charlottesville statue. White supremacists, for their part, get to play the victim—their legal demonstration was disrupted. And they are only too pleased to join the national media in misinterpreting the president's convoluted remarks as a defense of white supremacists.

Voilà. There were also many peaceful protesters in Charlottesville, but it was not their show. It was a show by and for provocateurs—and it may be coming to your town next.

A so-called Free Speech Rally is scheduled for Saturday in Boston. The event is expected to attract the same retinue of left and right activists, many of whom—let's not kid ourselves—are far less interested in ideology than they are in mayhem and self-dramatization.

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SPORTS

GOLF

Golf's Star-Making Machine

Jordan Spieth is both beneficiary and benefactor of an elite junior circuit that is fueling the PGA Tour's youth movement

BY BRIAN COSTA

Dallas

Fourteen years later, Jordan Spieth can recall in vivid detail his most painful childhood defeat. It came on a circuit for elite juniors called the Young Guns Tour. The winner's trophy was taller than Spieth, then just 10 years old, and it would have been his if not for a triple bogey on the last hole.

Afterward, Spieth sat in his father's car, devastated. "I remember just crying," he said.

In the years that followed, Spieth became one of the most decorated junior golfers in American history. He remains the only player besides Tiger Woods to win more than one U.S. Junior Amateur title. And now, at age 24, he has won three major championship titles.

But the early, stinging setback was a sign of how junior golf was quietly changing the future of professional golf. The reason: no matter how great a prodigy he became, Spieth was constantly surrounded by players good enough to beat him.

He is the byproduct of a system that has grown significantly even as overall participation in the sport has slumped. The American Junior Golf Association, a nonprofit that organizes events for elite juniors, has seen its membership reach record highs every year for the past decade. Several state golf associations have also launched regional tours that pit the best juniors against each other throughout the year.

The clustering of the best young golfers, to a larger degree than ever before, has accelerated their development and filled the PGA Tour's pipeline with players who are better suited for rapid success.

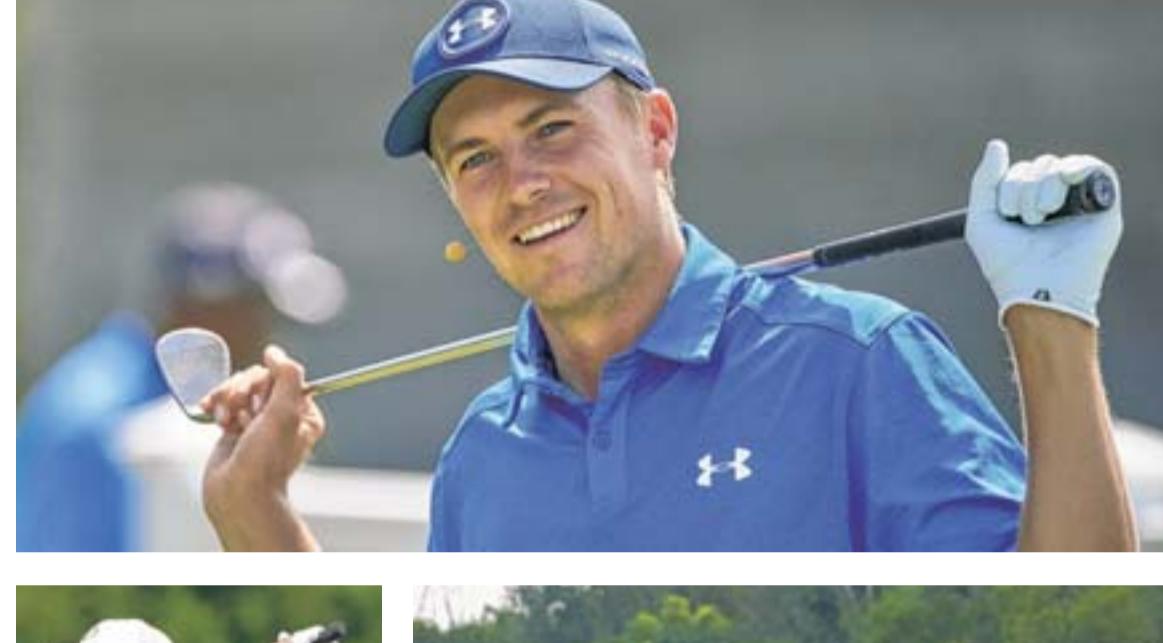
Players under the age of 25 have won 16 times on the Tour this season, the highest number on record. The average age of Tour winners is 28.6, which would mark the first time since at least 1970 that it fell below 30.

Among the others is last week's PGA champion Justin Thomas, a Kentucky native who famously became friends with Spieth when they met as 14-year-olds on the junior circuit.

"In an individual sport like golf," Spieth said, "you're as good as the people around you."

With that in mind, Spieth has become one of junior golf's most notable benefactors. In tandem with Under Armour, he hosted an AJGA tournament near his Dallas home this week that drew some of the best high school players from Texas and several other states.

Among the spectators during



From top left: Jordan Spieth leads a workshop for junior golfers at an event he hosted in Dallas this week; a 10-year-old Spieth with a trophy in 2004; junior golfers warm up before this week's event; and junior golfer Pierceson Coody tees off.

the round Tuesday was the 1971 Masters champion, Charles Coody, who came to watch his grandson, Pierceson. The elder Coody honed his skills on what was known as the Texas beer and barbecue circuit, named for its pre-tournament dinners. Men and boys of various ages competed on parched fairways as locals wagered on the outcome. He was 26 by the time he earned his PGA Tour card.

Now, Coody's grandson was playing on a pristine new course, Trinity Forest, that will host a PGA Tour event next year, as part of a schedule that takes him to tournaments around the country.

"There is no comparison," the 80-year-old Coody said, sitting in a cart behind the 18th green. "They are so much more advanced, because they have opportunities to gain that experience."

Just as Spieth and Thomas met long before their professional debuts—Spieth even caddied for

Thomas at one event in France—the younger Coody has already played against many of the best American players his age. The AJGA, which runs 121 events this year for boys and girls ages 12 and up, maintains a ranking system that tells players precisely how they measure against their peers.

"There is an entire ecosystem now," said Travis Briggs of Dallas while watching his son, Lucas, play on Tuesday. "Everyone knows who is who."

Thriving in that system can be expensive. One father at Spieth's tournament said between a country club membership, tournament fees, coaching and travel, he spends between \$30,000 and \$40,000 annually to fund his son's golf ambitions.

Stephen Hamblin, the longtime AJGA executive director, said his organization gives more than \$500,000 in annual reimbursements to players who have the

ability but not the means to compete in its events. Spieth also announced this week that he will endow a grant for such players through his charitable foundation, in addition to funding grass roots golf organizations like First Tee.

The lifestyle of a top junior golfer can require other sacrifices.

Spieth said he became more removed from his Dallas friends as a teenager. The result was a yin and yang to his social life that remains to this day. "I have my friends on Tour that I can have totally different conversations with, but I can't talk to them about some of the stuff that I do with my friends here, and vice versa," Spieth said.

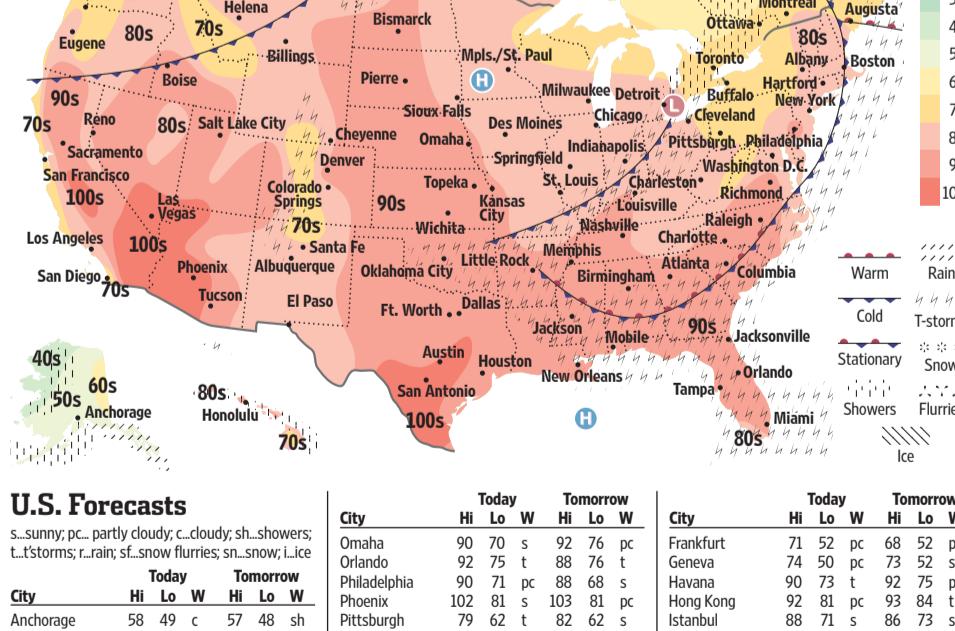
The value of the on-course experience became clearer when Spieth was at home playing for his high school team. Facing mere local kids, Spieth didn't play better. By his measure, he was actually worse. His ability to play up to the competition was evident when he

played in his first PGA Tour event. At age 16, he finished tied for 16th.

Some of his most valuable experiences were his toughest. In an interview, Spieth named the boy who beat him as a 10-year-old, Eddie DeVane, who is now a sales manager at an oil field equipment rental company in San Antonio. "I can't believe he remembers that," DeVane said. "We were kids."

Spieth can recite the shots that cost him on the 18th hole: a hybrid off the tee that landed in a divot, a flubbed second shot into a bunker, and a bladed bunker shot. And he remembers what his father told him in the car. "He was pretty much saying, 'There are going to be losses, and you can learn more from them, but you also are probably judged and looked at more from the way you handle those kinds of losses,'" Spieth said. "I was never pushed to practice. He was always way more focused on how I was acting."

Weather



U.S. Forecasts

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

t,tstorms; r...rain; sf...snow flurries; sn...snow; l...ice

40s

50s

60s

Anchorage

70s

80s

90s

100s

Houston

100s

110s

120s

130s

140s

150s

160s

170s

180s

190s

200s

210s

220s

230s

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BUSINESS: DEERE HITS BUMP B3

BUSINESS & FINANCE



MEDIA: A NEW CROP OF STREAMS B4

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* * * * *

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Saturday/Sunday, August 19 - 20, 2017 | B1

DJIA 21674.51 ▼ 76.22 0.4% NASDAQ 6216.53 ▼ 0.1% STOXX 600 374.20 ▼ 0.7% 10-YR. TREAS. ▲ 1/32, yield 2.196% OIL \$48.51 ▲ \$1.42 GOLD \$1,285.70 ▼ \$0.70 EURO \$1.1762 YEN 109.21

Foot Locker Wears Out Apparel Trend

Retailer's stock falls 28% on weak sales; CEO bemoans lack of 'new products'

Foot Locker Inc. followed other sportswear retailers in reporting weaker-than-expected sales for its latest quarter, a sign that the athleisure market may be running out of steam.

Its sales at stores open at least a year slid 6%, compared with a 1.7% growth forecast by Consensus Metrix. The decline

was Foot Locker's first for the key industry metric since 2009, according to Citi Research. The New York-based chain also said Friday that it would close about 130 stores this year, more than the 100 it previously announced.

Foot Locker's shares tumbled 28% to \$34.38 on Friday. Share prices fell as well for other sportswear and footwear companies.

Weakening sales at athletic-gear retailers suggest that the once-hot athleisure trend is cooling. The popularity of yoga pants and other workout cloth-

ing worn in nonathletic settings has boosted several of these retailers for years, as have brand collaborations with celebrities like Kanye West and Rihanna, instead of athletes. But a lack of new products is hurting sales.

"We were affected by the limited availability of innovative new products in the market," Foot Locker chief Richard Johnson told analysts.

Meanwhile, major vendors are looking to expand their sales to big-box retailers as well as online, efforts that pose a threat to traditional chains

like Foot Locker. Over the past year, Under Armour began selling goods to department store Kohl's Corp., and in June Nike announced plans to sell directly through Amazon.com Inc.

Mr. Johnson moved to tamp down concerns that the Nike-Arizona deal could harm business at his chain. "We don't believe our vendor selling directly on Amazon is an imminent threat," he said, adding that Foot Locker is working with brands to ensure its access to premium sneakers and shopping experiences that lure customers to stores.

"All of us are trying to move at the speed of our customer. The supply chain, the delivery cycles, all of those have to move faster," he said.

The company said it expects weaker sales for the remainder of its fiscal year with same-store sales likely down between 3% and 4% for the next two quarters.

Earlier this week other sports retailers posted similarly downbeat same-store sales. Dick's reported a 0.1% increase in comparable sales, after projecting growth between 2% and 3%. Hibbett Sports Inc., a

smaller regional chain, posted a 12% slide after previously saying it expected a 10% decline.

Foot Locker's sales disappointment is particularly concerning for the industry because it indicates weakness in premium sneakers, a category that had been more resilient to the sector's woes. Trendy sneakers are able to draw shoppers even as they skip other mall-based stores.

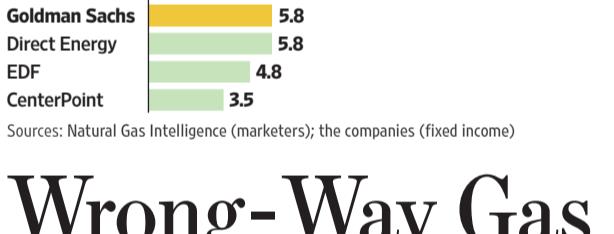
For its second quarter ended July 29, Foot Locker reported earnings of \$51 million, down from \$127 million a year earlier. Revenue fell 4.4% to \$1.7 billion.



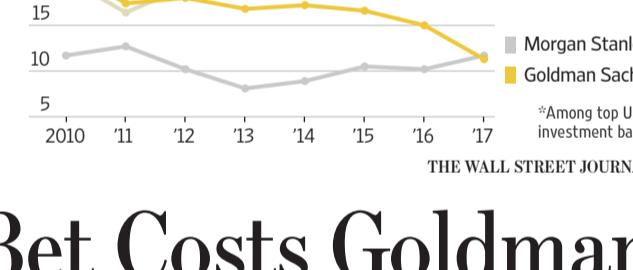
Goldman Sachs wasn't expecting the drop in natural-gas prices as a pipeline ran into problems. A gas plant in Pennsylvania in 2010.

Trading Places Goldman Sachs is the only U.S. bank among the top gas traders in North America. The bank's market share of fixed-income trading has been declining for years.

Top natural-gas marketers in North America by volume, 1Q 2017



Sources: Natural Gas Intelligence (marketers); the companies (fixed income)



*Among top U.S. investment banks

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Wrong-Way Gas Bet Costs Goldman

By LIZ HOFFMAN

Goldman Sachs Group Inc. lost more than \$100 million in a wrong-way wager on regional natural-gas prices this spring, a setback that played a large role in the New York bank's subpar second-quarter trading performance.

Goldman wagered that gas prices in the Marcellus Shale in Ohio and Pennsylvania would rise with the construction of new pipelines to carry gas out of the region, people

familiar with the matter said. Instead, prices there fell sharply in May and June as a key pipeline ran into problems.

Goldman said in July that the quarter ended June 30 was the worst ever for its commodities unit, which has been one of the firm's most consistent profit centers and a training ground for many of its top executives, including Chief Executive Lloyd Blankfein.

The setback extended a broader trading slump at a company once known as Wall

Street's savviest gambler. Goldman shares fell 2.6% on the day of the report despite a stronger-than-expected bottom-line profit.

The loss highlights the trade-offs Goldman made in sticking with the risky commodities-trading business, even as other large banks retreated following the financial crisis. Trading oil, metals and other physical commodities is increasingly dominated by less-regulated companies such as Glencore PLC and Gunvor

Group Ltd.

Goldman is the seventh-biggest marketer of natural gas in North America, up from 13th in 2011, according to Natural Gas Intelligence—bigger than U.S. energy giants such as Exxon Mobil Corp. and Chesapeake Energy Corp. It has been the only U.S. bank in the top 20 since 2013, when J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. left the business.

Goldman's key miscalculation last quarter was betting

Please see GAS page B2

Benchmark, which holds one Uber board seat, alleged in a suit filed a week earlier that Mr. Kalanick defrauded Uber's board by keeping secret questionable business practices.

Benchmark is seeking its suit to oust Mr. Kalanick from the board and free up three board seats he effectively controls.

Benchmark "initiated this action as part of its public and personal attack on Travis Kalanick," Mr. Kalanick said in the filing. "Contrary to Benchmark's suggestion that its lawsuit is 'in the best interests of Uber,' every other member of the board disagrees."

A spokeswoman for Benchmark declined to comment. A spokesman for Mr. Kalanick said he had no comment beyond the filing.

The Benchmark lawsuit is the latest twist in the spiraling conflict among Uber's directors over the future of a startup valued at nearly \$70 billion. Uber is also grappling with multiple executive vacancies, including its CEO position, which has been open since Benchmark

pushed Mr. Kalanick to resign in June. Uber also is dealing with a lawsuit from rival Alphabet Inc. over allegedly stolen trade secrets, and the aftermath of a months-long probe into its culture following claims of widespread sexual harassment and sexism.

On one side of the tussle are directors and investors who see the suit as jeopardizing efforts to find a new CEO as soon as next month, as well as its negotiations with potential investors for a new round of funding of \$1 billion or more.

Travis Kalanick accuses Benchmark of engaging in a personal attack.

Those aligned with Benchmark argue the suit is necessary to prevent Mr. Kalanick from exerting too much influence on the day-to-day operations of the company despite his departure as CEO.

Benchmark's aggressive turn against Uber has inflamed some investors, who resent that the venture firm is criticizing the leadership of a company that stands to deliver it a once-in-a-lifetime profit. Benchmark invested some \$27 million in Uber that is now worth about \$8.4 billion, according to one early investor.

In the filing Thursday, Mr. Kalanick argued that Benchmark had voted in favor of allowing him control of the three board seats in June 2016, along with the rest of the board, and

Please see UBER page B2

INTELLIGENT INVESTOR | By Jason Zweig

New Rule Could Bring Sunshine to Markets

With luck, it may soon become a little harder for companies to keep investors in the dark.

The Securities and Exchange Commission is considering whether to adopt a rule proposed by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board that would require companies' annual reports to include information about some of the most important issues raised by accountants in the annual audit.

Similar rules are already in force in the United Kingdom and Europe and other parts of the world; all told, 124 countries have adopted or are adopting those standards, says Matt Waldron, technical director at the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, a global accounting organiza-

tion based in New York.

Corporate audits have long been conducted in a kind of twilight. An independent accounting firm confidentially pores over a company's books and records and other aspects of the business, and then gives a terse thumbs-up or thumbs-down in the company's annual report.

A thumbs-up states that the accounting firm obtained "reasonable assurance" that the financial statements are "free of material misstatement" and represent the company's condition "fairly." A thumbs-down casts doubt on whether the company can "continue as a going concern."

That's it. These certifications—a handful of paragraphs typically indistinguishable from one company to another—offer no further information for investors.

Please see INVEST page B4

A Veteran Investor Embraces Crisis

Emerging-markets pioneer Michael Conelius is bullish on Venezuela

By CAROLYN CUI

A growing number of bond investors have eliminated their exposure to Venezuela, which they worry is increasingly likely to default or erupt into further chaos.

Then there is Michael Conelius.

A pioneer in emerging-markets investing, Mr. Conelius agrees that a default looks likely. But his T. Rowe Price Emerging Markets Bond fund has taken a bullish position: He has accumulated so much debt issued by Venezuela's government and state-owned oil company that he has become one of the country's largest foreign creditors, according to Morningstar Inc.

"People tend to get fixated on a situation that is deteriorating," he said of Venezuela, and about emerging-markets investing more broadly. "But if you can identify a crisis that is actually going to be

the catalyst for some political change or economic reform...then the good news is more obvious."

When Mr. Conelius began investing in emerging-market bonds, his fund was immedi-

ately slammed by the 1994 Mexican peso crisis. Not long after that, emerging markets got flattened by the Asian currency crisis and then hammered by the Russian default.

But after more than 22 years of analyzing risk and studying how cash-strapped governments respond to crisis, Mr. Conelius is one of the last emerging-market bond

Please see BONDS page B2



Michael Conelius is one of the last emerging-market bond investors from the 1990s still around.

CHRIS GLOAG

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GAS

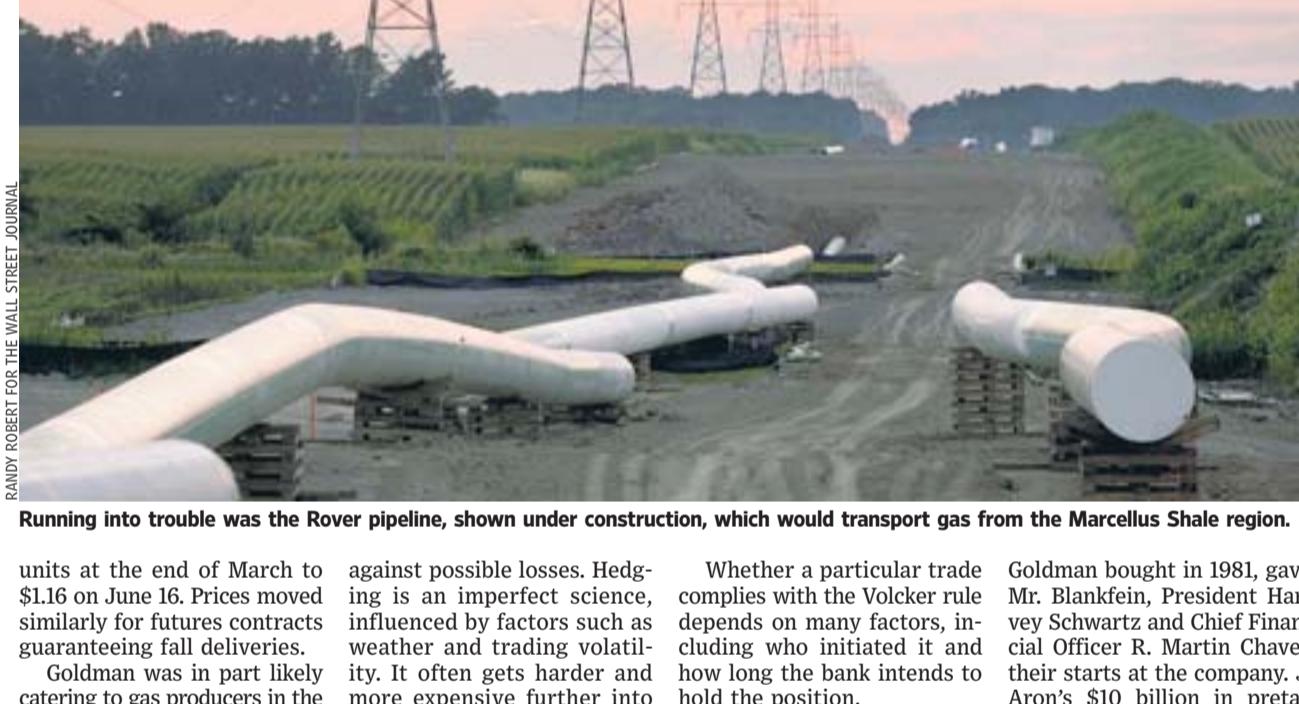
Continued from the prior page
that natural-gas prices in the Marcellus Shale would rise relative to the national benchmark price in Louisiana known as the Henry Hub, the people familiar with the matter said. Essentially, it was a bet on the timely completion of pipelines under construction to ferry a glut of gas out of the region.

But one of those pipelines ran into trouble this spring: the 713-mile Rover, which would transport gas from the Marcellus to the Midwest and beyond.

Its developer, Energy Transfer Partners, in February bulldozed a historic Ohio home without notifying regulators, and scrambled to finish clearing trees before the roosting season for a protected bat species. In May, federal regulators barred Energy Transfer from drilling on some segments of the route after a series of fluid spills. The first leg of the pipeline, which had been set to come online in July, isn't expected until at least September.

Energy Transfer said it has "been working efficiently and nonstop to remediate" problems and expects to have the entire pipeline operational in January.

The delays in one case quadrupled the market discount on Marcellus gas prices. At one Pittsburgh-area hub, the Dominion South, the Marcellus discount rose from 29 cents per million British thermal



Continued from the prior page
Running into trouble was the Rover pipeline, shown under construction, which would transport gas from the Marcellus Shale region.

units at the end of March to \$1.16 on June 16. Prices moved similarly for futures contracts guaranteeing fall deliveries.

Goldman was in part likely catering to gas producers in the region that wanted to lock in steadier revenue through swaps and other contracts. Many Marcellus drillers reported big gains in the value of their derivatives portfolios in the second quarter—meaning their trading partners lost money in that period, at least on paper.

It isn't clear to what extent Goldman attempted to hedge

against possible losses. Hedging is an imperfect science, influenced by factors such as weather and trading volatility. It often gets harder and more expensive further into the future.

While the 2010 Volcker rule prevents banks from betting their own money on changes in asset prices, they are allowed to facilitate trades for clients looking to buy or sell. Such "market-makers" play a key role, helping to keep markets fluid and avoid rapid price spirals and panic.

market debt was considered an exotic but highly risky way to try to make money. Aside from GMO LLC, T. Rowe Price and Fidelity Investments, most mutual-fund companies stayed away.

"It probably wasn't very attractive to many people, but I found it very exciting," Mr. Conelius recalls.

Whether a particular trade complies with the Volcker rule depends on many factors, including who initiated it and how long the bank intends to hold the position.

Goldman has been on the right side of large trades as well. Last year, it booked \$100 million in gains when one of its credit traders bought beaten-down corporate bonds before prices recovered.

Commodities hold a special place at Goldman. The division, which still operates as J. Aron, a coffee and metals trader that

Goldman bought in 1981, gave Mr. Blankfein, President Harvey Schwartz and Chief Financial Officer R. Martin Chavez their starts at the company. J. Aron's \$10 billion in pretax profit between 2006 and 2011 accounted for 15% of Goldman's total profit over that period.

"Clients want to buy, so we sell. They want to sell, so we buy," Mr. Chavez said on a July conference call with investors. He added that Goldman "remains committed in every way to help our clients manage their commodity risk."

BONDS

Continued from the prior page
investors from the 1990s still around, according to Morningstar.

Some observers say his crisis experiences are a big reason he has become one of the top-performing bond managers.

"He hasn't simply studied stress periods," said Emory Zink, a fund analyst at Morningstar. "He managed through stress periods."

His \$6.6 billion bond fund has returned 5.6% annually during the past three years, beating 95% of his peers, according to Morningstar. Over a 15-year period, he has outperformed three-quarters of the group.

Mr. Conelius ramped up his Venezuelan holdings a few years ago when the bond prices began to fall alongside the price of oil, the country's main export. His wager on Venezuela helped his recent performance, as the country defied expectations of default and kept servicing its debt while offering double-digit yields. Venezuela accounted for 5% of his fund's assets at the end of July, roughly double the country's weighting in the industry benchmark index.

He figures if there is a regime change, the situation is more likely to improve than

deteriorate. The new administration could adopt more market-friendly policies—such as floating exchange rates and opening up its oil sector—to raise money from the capital markets.

The 53-year-old bond manager is known for his stoic demeanor. Peers and rivals can't recall him ever losing his temper or raising his voice, not even when emerging-market bond prices plunged after Russia's 1998 default or were rocked by China's surprise devaluation two years ago.

Mr. Conelius got his start managing bonds in a round-about way. After he earned a degree in economics at Towson University of Maryland, he struggled to land a job in high finance. The closest he could get was as a budget analyst for the U.S. Navy.

He took a similar position at T. Rowe Price in 1988, a few months after the Black Monday stock-market crash when Wall Street was shedding jobs.

His big break came a few years later when his boss moved over to analyze credit risk of the firm's investments and took Mr. Conelius with him. The former Navy budget man became the group's first analyst of emerging-market debt, a job Mr. Conelius recalls few if anyone else at the firm seemingly wanted.

In those days, emerging-

He has taken some hits along the way. He bought too early during Ukraine's 2015 debt crisis, suffering losses before the government's debt restructuring began to pay off. In Brazil, a 2015 government corruption scandal and credit downgrade to junk status caused the prices of Brazilian local currency bonds to

plummet. T. Rowe Price quickly swooped in. The bonds eventually rebounded as he predicted, but sharp declines in commodity prices caused the Brazilian real's value to weaken against the dollar, eating into his gains.

As for Venezuela, bond prices have tumbled recently, after the U.S. imposed new

sanctions on President Nicolás Maduro. Mr. Conelius said he was "torn" about adding to his position given all the volatility, but responded by buying more Venezuelan debt anyway.

"I have never seen a country that has such potential wealth with such bad policies," he said.

Leading the Pack

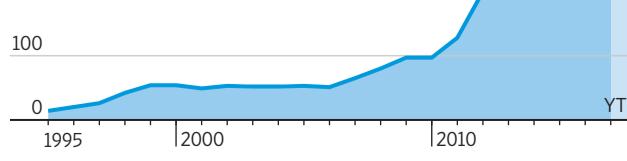
The T. Rowe Price Emerging Markets Bond fund has outperformed most of its peers over the past two decades.

Emerging-markets bonds, annual returns



The market for debt issued by developing countries has grown rapidly in recent years

Emerging-market bond funds



Note: Year-to-date data through June 30, 2017.

Source: Morningstar

The Rise of a New, Volatile Asset Class

Emerging-market debt began to take off in the late 1980s, when then-U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady proposed that debt-plagued Mexico restructure its defaulted commercial-bank loans into tradable bonds.

In the following years, a number of countries, including Argentina, Brazil, Panama, Russia and Venezuela, issued hundreds of billions of dollars of "Brady bonds," marking an upswing in the issuance of emerging-market debt, according to the Trade Association for Emerging Markets.

That period has led to one of the fastest-growing asset classes on Wall Street. At the end of 2016, total debt outstanding in emerging markets exceeded \$20 trillion, or about 20% of the global bond market, according to Ashmore Group.

In the early days, trading emerging-market bonds was regarded as a highly risky undertaking and had only a few players. J.P. Morgan & Co. was among the first banks to start making markets for such bonds, while GMO LLC, Fidelity Investments and T. Rowe Price Group Inc. were pioneers in the investment community. When the firms launched some of the first mutual funds of emerging-market bonds in the 1990s, few believed they would take off among retail investors because of their volatile nature.

Between 1995 and 1997, emerging-market bond funds returned more than 100%, but lost 25% in 1998 when Russia defaulted, Morningstar Inc. says. These funds suffered steep losses in 2008 as a result of the global financial crisis, but the asset class drew unprecedented inflows in the years that followed, as investors in the U.S. and other developed markets hunted for yields.

—Carolyn Cui

BUSINESS & FINANCE

Nestlé Is Sued Over Water

BY SAABIRA CHAUDHURI



PRESS HERALD/GETTY IMAGES

Nestlé SA is facing a lawsuit in the U.S. alleging that its Poland Spring brand is "common groundwater" rather than spring water, which the suit claims makes the marketing of Poland Spring water a "colossal fraud."

The legal challenge comes as Nestlé—the world's biggest packaged-foods company—has sharpened its focus on bottled water, a lucrative business that brought in global sales of 7.9 billion Swiss francs (\$8.2 billion) last year.

The lawsuit, filed this week in a Connecticut district court by 11 consumers who are also seeking class-action status, says that while Nestlé markets Poland Spring as "100% natural spring water"—using images of pristine mountain or forest springs that help it charge a premium—the product doesn't meet the federal definition of spring water.

The company dismissed the lawsuit as being "without merit and an obvious attempt to manipulate the legal system for personal gain."

The suit, against Nestlé's North America water unit, argues that the company has been "breaching and exploiting its customers' trust to reap massive undue sales and profits." It says Nestlé's Po-

land Spring water doesn't come from a water source that complies with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's definition of spring water, but instead contains groundwater "collected from wells it drilled in saturated plains or valleys where the water table is within a few feet of the earth's surface."

The plaintiffs are seeking refunds of the premiums they have paid, which they describe as unjustified, or minimum statutory penalties under state false advertising laws.

The FDA defines spring water as "water derived from an underground formation from

which water flows naturally to the surface of the earth." It also details how this water should be collected.

"Poland Spring is 100% spring water," said Nestlé in a statement. "It meets the FDA regulations defining spring water, all state regulations governing spring classification for standards of identity, as well as all federal and state regulations governing spring water collection, good manufacturing practices, product quality and labeling."

The lawsuit alleges none of Nestlé's eight purported natural springs, all located in Maine, contains a genuine

spring under FDA rules and accuses the company of building man-made springs on seven of its sites "to feign compliance with FDA regulations." On the eighth site, it uses a machine to sustain the Poland Spring, which ran dry nearly 50 years ago and is defined, claims the suit.

The Vevey, Switzerland-based company has come under fire regarding Poland Spring before. In 2003 the company settled a U.S. class action for \$12 million. That lawsuit claimed that the water in Poland Spring bottles comes from wells, not bubbling springs, and isn't as pure as its advertising claims. Nestlé at the time described the settlement as a fair solution.

Nestlé in recent years has boosted investment in the U.S. market for bottled water, building production lines and rolling out new flavors in a bid to take advantage of rising consumer concerns about sugary soda.

Last year, Nestlé's bottled water business delivered the strongest sales growth among all categories other than pet care. The company owns about 50 bottled water brands. In addition to Poland Spring and Ice Mountain, it also sells Perrier, San Pellegrino and Buxton.

UBER

Continued from the prior page
that he had signed his resignation letter—which he said was penned by Benchmark—under duress following the unexpected death of his mother.

Two Benchmark partners, Matt Cohler and Peter Fenton, threatened a public smear campaign against Mr. Kalanick if he didn't sign the letter, which they delivered to him in June in Chicago where he had traveled to interview an executive candidate, Mr. Kalanick said in the filing Thursday.

Benchmark said it was not made aware of 'mismanagement' at the ride-hailing firm.

Mr. Kalanick, 41 years old, had Benchmark remove language from the resignation letter that would otherwise have made it akin to a contract, he said in the filing.

Benchmark in its suit said it never would have granted Mr. Kalanick rights to the three additional board seats last year had it known about the company's "gross mismanagement and other misconduct," citing the sexual-harassment allegations, the handling of a rape incident involving a passenger in India and the Alphabet lawsuit.

In the early days, trading emerging-market bonds was regarded as a highly risky undertaking and had only a few players. J.P. Morgan & Co. was among the first banks to start making markets for such bonds, while GMO LLC, Fidelity Investments and T. Rowe Price Group Inc. were pioneers in the investment community. When the firms launched some of the first mutual funds of emerging-market bonds in the 1990s, few believed they would take off among retail investors because of their volatile nature.

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BUSINESS NEWS



Weak prices for agricultural goods continue to weigh on the company's U.S. customers, while demand in South America is strong.

Deere Battles Farm Slump

Equipment maker says market is stabilizing, but its sales come in below expectations

By BOB TITA

Equipment maker Deere & Co. continues to face a slog in a troubled U.S. farm economy.

Deere said Friday its farm and construction equipment sales rose 17% in its fiscal third quarter ended July 31, but they fell short of expectations and the company's shares fell 5.4% to \$117.31.

Sharply higher sales and profit from Deere's construction and forestry equipment unit helped offset lackluster farm-related sales in North America, Deere's biggest market. Equipment demand abroad was also strong.

U.S. farmers have been reluctant to purchase new equipment as a multiyear slump in grain and livestock prices

weighs on their incomes and buying power. Improving crop yields and forecasts for another bumper harvest this year foreshadow a fourth consecutive year of declining U.S. farm incomes.

Across the industry, Deere expects farm-equipment sales in the U.S. and Canada to fall 5% this year. Still, Deere slightly raised its profit forecast for its fiscal year ending Oct. 31 to \$2.1 billion and said it expects its own farm and construction equipment sales to rise 10% overall. Deere said market conditions continue to improve, but didn't offer an outlook for its 2018 fiscal year.

Third-quarter sales of farm machinery rose 13% to \$5.3 billion.

"It does appear the large ag-equipment market is stabilizing," said Joshua Jepsen, Deere's manager of investor communications. "The used-equipment environment is supportive of sales."

Deere said dealer invento-

ries of used equipment have fallen by more than a third since their peak levels in 2014. When such inventories shrink, that can be a harbinger of rising demand for new equipment.

"Farmers' capital purchase patterns are returning now that used-equipment inventories are approaching more traditional levels," said Deere's chief economist, J.B. Penn.

Deere's farm and construction machinery sales in the U.S. and Canada grew by 11% in the quarter but remain down 1% through three quarters.

Elsewhere in the world, sales increased 25% in the quarter, and are up 17% for the year so far.

Record harvests and favorable exchange rates have fueled demand for farm equipment in South America, driving much of the sales gain. Deere expects industrywide equipment sales in South America to rise 20% this year, thanks in large part to boom-

ing crop production in Brazil.

"Demand continues to be very strong there," said Tony Huegel, Deere's director of investor relations.

Deere's construction-equipment sales rose 29% from the year-earlier quarter to \$1.5 billion, and operating profit more than doubled to \$110 million.

The Moline, Ill., company said in June that it plans to purchase German road-paving equipment maker Wirtgen Group for about \$5 billion. The acquisition, the largest in Deere's history, would expand the reach of its construction business outside North America.

Overall for the quarter, Deere reported a profit of \$641.8 million, or \$1.97 a share, compared with \$488.8 million, or \$1.55 a share, a year earlier. Equipment sales rose to \$6.83 billion. Analysts had expected Deere to earn \$1.95 a share on net equipment sales of \$6.92 billion.

Infosys CEO Leaves In Row With Founder

By ERIC BELLMAN

NEW DELHI—Vishal Sikka resigned Friday as chief executive of Infosys Ltd., citing a resistance to change at the company that deteriorated into ugly accusations of mismanagement at India's second-largest software and outsourcing company.

The Bangalore-based company said Mr. Sikka had the support of the board but had been harassed into leaving by Infosys founder N.R. Narayana Murthy, who it claims tried to slander Mr. Sikka in letters to the media.

"Mr. Murthy's continuous assault ... is the primary reason the CEO, Dr. Vishal Sikka, has resigned," Infosys said in a news release Friday.

Responding to the statement Friday, Mr. Murthy said he is simply concerned about how the company he founded and left voluntarily in 2014 has been managed, and hasn't been trying to get money or control of Infosys.

"I am extremely anguished by the allegations, tone and tenor of the statements," he said in comments released to local media. "My concern primarily was the deteriorating standard of corporate governance which I have repeatedly brought to the notice of the Infosys board."

Earlier this year, Infosys hired international law firm Gibson Dunn to investigate allegations—some circulated anonymously—of impropriety and governance issues ranging from how a couple of acquisitions were done to Mr. Sikka's compensation and travel expenses. Gibson Dunn found no evidence of wrongdoing.

Mr. Sikka said the battle was undermining Infosys's operation and staff morale.

"It is an untenable situation," he said in a news conference in which he appeared through a video link from America. "I don't want to do this anymore."

Mr. Sikka will stay on as ex-

ecutive vice chairman. Pravin Rao, a 30-year Infosys veteran, will serve as interim CEO and managing director while the company searches for a replacement.

Mr. Sikka was appointed in 2014, becoming the first outsider ever to head the company. He was hired to transform the outsourcing giant from a company that competed mainly on cost into a global technology brand powered by innovation.

He was scouted from German software company SAP SE to upgrade Infosys—a trailblazer of the outsourcing model and one of India's largest and most profitable companies. In recent years, it has struggled to adjust to new technology trends and has faced political headwinds as some in the U.S. and the U.K. have questioned the value of outsourcing.

Appointed in 2014, Mr. Sikka was the first outsider ever to head the company.

The company was hoping that Mr. Sikka, known for leading and accelerating the launch of sophisticated software platforms at SAP, could make Infosys an industry trendsetter again. Instead, it seems he faced unrelenting resistance, leading to anonymous letters making claims against Mr. Sikka and others.

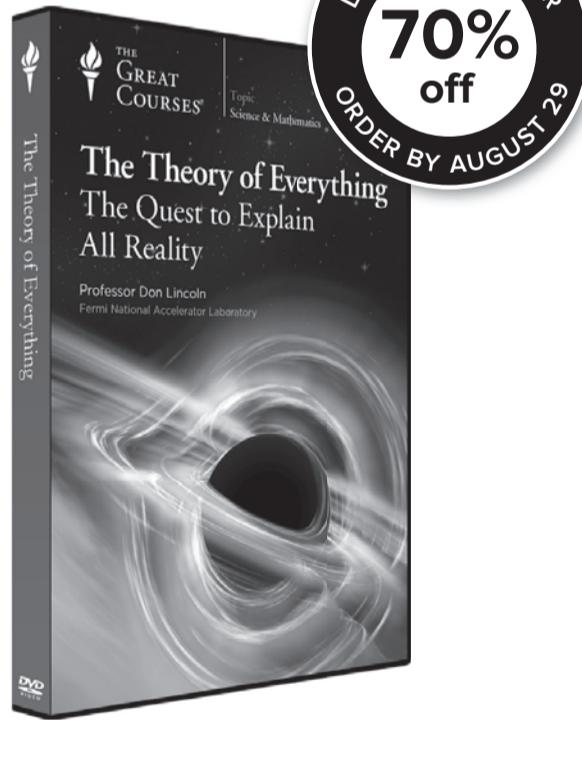
"The constant drumbeat of the same issues over and over again, while ignoring and undermining the good work that has been done, take the excitement and passion out of this amazing journey," he said in his resignation email to the board, which was released by the company.

Infosys shares closed down 9.6% on Friday, after hitting a three-year low.

—Karan Deep Singh contributed to this article.

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- What Holds Each Galaxy Together: Dark Matter
- What Pushes the Universe Apart: Dark Energy
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BUSINESS NEWS

Genre Seekers Dig Deeper Than Netflix

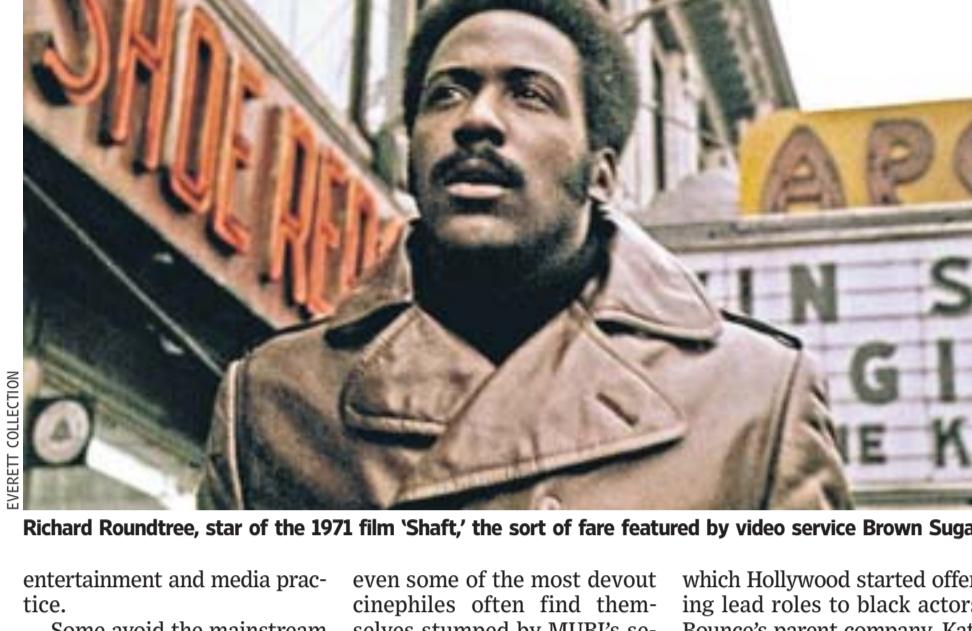
By COVEY E. SON

Walt Disney Co.'s decision this month to stream its own movies and shows marks Hollywood's biggest attempt to wean itself from **Netflix** Inc. Others have been carving out niches with some success.

In the shadow of Netflix's boom, smaller video services have found select audiences who appreciate such genres as horror and anime—or themes such as British shows or automobiles—but are unsatisfied by mainstream general-entertainment sources like Netflix and Hulu.

None of these boutique sites, such as Shudder and Crunchyroll, matches Netflix's sprawling library with thousands of popular titles nor its subscriber base of 104 million, which media-measurement firm comScore says represents 75% of U.S. streaming-service viewers. Rather, they are seeking to stand out by offering a hand-picked platter of content.

"Fans feel they can go deeper in contrast to a big service, whether that's a broadcast network or a mass-market subscription video service that's trying to have something for everyone," said Christopher Vollmer, a partner at PricewaterhouseCoopers's



Richard Roundtree, star of the 1971 film 'Shaft,' the sort of fare featured by video service Brown Sugar.

ENTERTAINMENT COLLECTION

entertainment and media practice.

Some avoid the mainstream entirely. **MUBI** Inc. offers "art-house cinema"—foreign films, independent films and classics. The company shows just 30 films at any given time, with one added and one subtracted each day. The closely held company has 100,000 subscribers who pay \$4.99 a month, said MUBI director of content Daniel Kasman.

Netflix isn't a direct competitor, Mr. Kasman said, and

even some of the most devout cinephiles often find themselves stumped by MUBI's selection of obscure and unknown films.

Then there's Brown Sugar, which bills itself as "just like Netflix, only blacker," featuring a collection of 1970s films starring black actors in lead roles, like "Shaft" and "Uptown Saturday Night." Bounce TV, a broadcast network catering to a black audience, launched Brown Sugar in November to celebrate the era in

which Hollywood started offering lead roles to black actors. Bounce's parent company, Katz Broadcasting, which was acquired by **E.W. Scripps** Co., didn't disclose subscriber figures for its \$3.99-a-month service.

Video streaming as a whole—the delivery of shows and movies on demand via the web—is soaring. Revenue from subscription video-on-demand tripled from 2012 to over \$8.2 billion last year, according to a PricewaterhouseCoopers re-

Streaming Surge

Subscription video-on-demand revenue in the U.S.



Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

market in 2105 with Shudder, a spooky-flicks-only streaming service. Its selection ranges from the iconic "Friday the 13th" to lesser known titles and foreign productions. Shudder, which declined to disclose its number of subscribers, costs about \$4.99 a month, compared to about \$8 a month for Netflix.

Netflix declined to comment.

Crunchyroll, owned by a joint venture between AT&T Inc. and Hollywood veteran Peter Chernin's Chernin Group, has become the go-to anime streaming hub for a million paid subscribers who hand over \$6.95 a month.

The Enthusiast Network, a trade-magazine publisher owned by hedge fund GoldenTree Asset Management LP, set out to imitate Crunchyroll with an "eight-figure bet" on Motor Trend On Demand in 2015, Chief Executive Scott Dickey said. Today, 100,000 gearheads are subscribed at \$4.99 a month or \$49.99 a year. Earlier this month, the Enthusiast Network, known as TEN, announced a joint venture with Discovery Communications Inc.

"We knew video was coming and it was coming fast and furious," Mr. Dickey said.

port. Netflix reported \$5 billion in U.S. streaming revenue last year. PwC projects the market will reach \$14 billion in 2021.

Although Nextflix is expanding in genres such as children's fare, reality TV and stand-up comedy specials, PwC's Mr. Vollmer said Netflix wasn't likely to emphasize niche fare, but rather a "something for everyone" approach.

That leaves room for others. **AMC Networks** Inc., for example, dived into the horror

INVEST

Continued from page B1

The new rules would make auditors describe any significant issues they raised with the audit committee of the company's board of directors. The auditors will have to explain any "challenging, subjective or complex" judgments.

Auditors in other countries are already disclosing the areas where they have challenged management's assumptions and where estimates are conservative or optimistic.

The 2016 U.S. annual re-

port for Aegon NV, the Dutch insurer and asset manager, has a cookie-cutter communiqué of less than 650 words; the international version is more than seven times as long and delves into the potential risks of specific assets and transactions. (Both were prepared by the Amsterdam affiliate of PricewaterhouseCoopers.)

After years of negotiating, the biggest accounting firms have been generally supportive of the new rules in their recent comments.

Some companies have argued that the rule could prompt their audit firm to disclose sensitive informa-

tion about them that could be exploited by competitors. "I find that argument bizarre," says Linda de Beer, an accountant and corporate director in South Africa who helped develop the international standards. "All investors are asking auditors for is, 'We want to see a little of the detail, through your eyes, of what you drove deeper on.' That doesn't involve giving away any competitive edge."

Would accountants be sued more often if they spelled out the reasoning behind their analysis? Lynn Turner, a former chief accountant at the SEC, thinks

the opposite: "The obligation to come clean on critical items in the report means that auditors will have more ability to push back on management."

In surveys by the CFA Institute, a nonprofit group of financial analysts, investors have consistently supported the concept of adding more detail to the auditor's report. The existing format is "antiquated," says Kurt Schacht, a managing director there.

"Shareholders ought to get more information considering that they pay for these opinions."

A spokeswoman for the PCAOB declined to comment,

citing the board's policy not to discuss rules while the SEC is soliciting input from the public. The SEC also declined to comment.

You can express your own opinion on the rule at sec.gov/rules/pcaob.htm; the SEC is likely to move on it by the end of October.

When future Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis wrote, in 1913, that "sunlight is said to be the best of disinfectants," he couldn't have known how long it would take to part the clouds.

Companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange weren't required to have their financial statements

prepared by independent auditors until 1933. In 1939, the SEC's chief accountant argued that the auditor's report should itemize "any permissible exceptions or limitations" in a company's financial statements, along with any "unusual and significant features of the audit"—exactly in the spirit of the rule the SEC is only now considering.

Under the proposed rule, annual reports, already bulky, will get even fatter. But it will provide valuable information for investors, and it's a welcome step on the long, slow path toward more transparency.

WEEKEND INVESTOR

INVEST

Continued from page B1

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Copper-High (CMX)-25,000 lbs.; \$ per lb.

Aug 2,929.5 2,950 2,929.0 2,940.5 0.0025 864

Dec 2,934.0 2,982.5 2,915 2,961.5 0.0005 142,053

Gold (CMX)-100 troy oz.; \$ per troy oz.

Aug 1288.60 1300.70 ▲ 1284.30 1285.70 -0.70 908

Oct 1290.70 1303.50 ▲ 1285.70 1288.30 -0.80 50,629

Dec 1293.80 1306.90 ▲ 1289.10 1291.60 -0.80 385,921

Feb '18 1296.80 1310.00 ▲ 1294.40 1295.10 -0.90 19,475

June 1303.80 1317.00 ▲ 1302.00 1302.20 -0.90 9,292

Dec 1320.00 1326.50 ▲ 1313.50 1312.90 -1.10 8,097

Palladium (NYM)-50 troy oz.; \$ per troy oz.

Aug 885.00 885.00 ▲ 885.00 885.00 0.95 4

Sept 921.30 935.40 ▲ 921.30 927.10 0.95 27,144

Dec 913.25 926.00 ▲ 913.25 919.50 0.45 8,814

Platinum (NYM)-50 troy oz.; \$ per troy oz.

Aug 962.60 965.30 ▲ 962.60 979.60 0.70 1

Oct 978.50 992.30 ▲ 978.10 982.40 0.70 62,483

Silver (CMX)-5,000 troy oz.; \$ per troy oz.

Aug 17.30 17.30 ▲ 17.30 17.00 -0.05 60

Sept 17.05 17.32 ▲ 17.30 17.00 -0.05 94,017

Crude Oil, Light Sweet (NYM)-1,000 bbls.; \$ per bbl.

Sept 46.93 48.74 ▲ 46.78 48.51 1.42 96,943

Oct 47.08 48.90 ▲ 46.93 48.66 1.42 499,651

Nov 47.28 49.05 ▲ 47.10 48.82 1.42 202,628

Dec 47.30 49.15 ▲ 47.22 48.93 1.40 326,935

June '18 47.84 49.43 ▲ 47.76 49.27 1.29 154,285

Dec 47.91 49.51 ▲ 47.91 49.37 1.26 181,360

NY Harbor ULSD (NYM)-42,000 gal.; \$ per gal.

Sept 1,580.2 1,628.1 ▲ 1,579.3 1,620.4 .0384 67,870

Oct 1,585.7 1,633.0 ▲ 1,584.5 1,625.6 .0383 84,485

Gasoline-NY RBOB (NYM)-42,000 gal.; \$ per gal.

Sept 1,590.8 1,635.8 ▲ 1,579.1 1,624.0 .0371 66,090

Oct 1,499.6 1,543.0 ▲ 1,489.0 1,531.3 .0382 123,937

Natural Gas (NYM)-10,000 MMBtu; \$ per MMBtu

Sept 2,917.2 2,928 ▲ 2,885.0 2,893 -.036 126,271

Oct 2,951.2 2,964 ▲ 2,921 2,930 -.036 286,735

Nov 3,028.0 3,041 ▲ 3,000 3,008 -.037 128,061

Dec 3,169.0 3,182 ▲ 3,143 3,153 -.033 92,573

Jan '18 3,266.0 3,278 ▲ 3,241 3,248 -.036 140,831

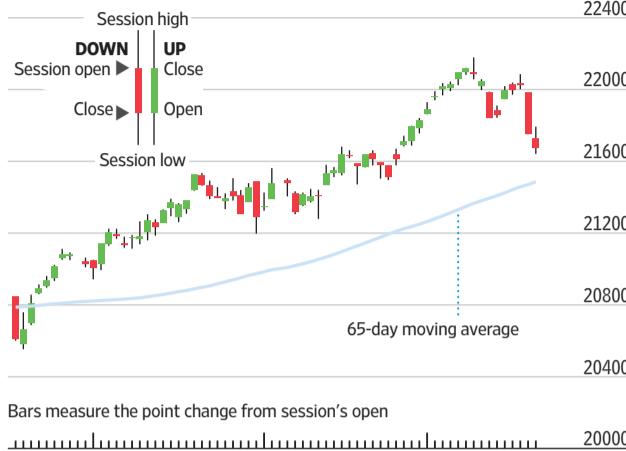
April 2,878.0 2,889 ▲ 2,870 2,877 -.009 113,071

MARKETS DIGEST

EQUITIES

Dow Jones Industrial Average

21674.51 ▼76.22, or 0.35%
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

2425.55 ▼4.46, or 0.18%
High, low, open and close for each trading day of the past three months.



May June July Aug.

Nasdaq Composite Index

6216.53 ▼5.39, or 0.09%
High, low, open and close for each trading day of the past three months.



May June July Aug.

Major U.S. Stock-Market Indexes

	Dow Jones		Latest		52-Week		YTD		% chg	
	High	Low	Close	Net chg	% chg	High	Low	% chg	3-yr. ann.	
Industrial Average	21793.35	21641.63	21674.51	-76.22	-0.35	22118.42	17888.28	16.8	9.7	8.8
Transportation Avg	9161.10	9075.79	9095.31	-57.14	-0.62	9742.76	7755.40	14.7	0.6	2.7
Utility Average	742.04	732.32	738.38	3.96	0.54	739.62	625.44	8.1	11.9	10.4
Total Stock Market	25172.82	24971.96	25030.26	-43.17	-0.17	25692.25	21514.15	10.9	7.5	6.7
Barron's 400	632.43	627.39	630.04	-0.46	-0.07	661.93	521.59	14.4	4.7	5.8

Nasdaq Stock Market

Nasdaq Composite	6254.22	6193.38	6216.53	-5.39	-0.09	6422.75	5046.37	18.7	15.5	11.3
Nasdaq 100	5831.08	5770.14	5790.91	-5.41	-0.09	5950.73	4660.46	20.5	19.1	12.9

Standard & Poor's

500 Index	2440.27	2420.69	2425.55	-4.46	-0.18	2480.91	2085.18	11.1	8.3	7.1
MidCap 400	1699.96	1686.59	1692.30	-3.84	-0.23	1791.93	1476.68	8.3	1.9	6.2
SmallCap 600	820.84	813.86	818.38	-1.45	-0.18	876.06	703.64	9.3	-2.3	7.1

Other Indexes

Russell 2000	1362.34	1349.35	1357.79	-1.15	-0.08	1450.39	1156.89	9.8	0.05	5.4
NYSE Composite	11753.83	11670.88	11699.83	-12.88	-0.11	12000.02	10289.35	8.0	5.8	2.4
Value Line	506.05	502.15	503.99	-0.65	-0.13	533.62	455.65	3.8	-0.4	0.5
NYSE Arca Biotech	3821.12	3773.49	3787.17	-11.34	-0.30	4075.95	2834.14	14.2	23.2	8.8
NYSE Arca Pharma	517.58	514.64	514.66	-2.25	-0.44	549.20	463.78	-3.5	6.9	0.3
KBW Bank	94.03	92.66	93.24	0.01	0.02	99.33	69.71	32.8	1.6	10.1
PHLX® Gold/Silver	85.96	83.78	83.90	-0.40	-0.48	107.69	73.03	-22.1	6.4	-6.4
PHLX® Oil Service	120.58	117.40	119.42	1.63	1.39	192.66	117.79	-28.2	-35.0	-25.2
PHLX® Semiconductor	1080.00	1066.76	1071.89	2.19	0.20	1138.25	768.37	34.5	18.2	19.5
CBOE Volatility	16.04	13.32	14.26	-1.29	-8.30	22.51	9.36	25.7	1.6	5.0

\$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	17,579.9	242.60	-0.11	-0.05	243.93	242.60
PwrShrs QQQ Tr Series 1	QQQ	6,077.3	141.20	-0.03	-0.02	141.66	140.87
Altaba	AABA	5,503.4	63.08	0.01	0.02	63.18	63.07
iPath S&P 500 VIX ST Fut	VXX	5,493.1	13.34	0.04	0.30	13.47	13.13
Van Eck Vectors Gold Miner	GDX	4,770.1	22.92	-0.01	-0.04	22.97	22.91
Van Eck Vectors Semiconduc	SMH	3,927.2	85.47	...	unc.	85.53	85.47
iShares Russell 2000 ETF	IWM	3,590.9	134.88	-0.04	-0.03	135.10	134.76
LendingClub	LC	2,622.2	6.06	0.10	1.68	6.06	5.90

Percentage gainers...

Abercrombie Fitch	ANF	29.9	9.99	0.33	3.42	9.99	9.65
Ichor Holdings	ICRH	16.8	21.00	0.64	3.14	21.00	19.94
Clean Energy Fuels	CLNE	33.2	2.37	0.07	3.04	2.37	2.30
Windstream Holdings	WIN	60.4	2.04	0.06	3.03	2.05	1.98
Editas Medicine	EDIT	12.9	18.29	0.46	2.58	18.29	17.83
...And losers							
Avon Products	AVP	35.1	2.50	-0.12	-4.58	2.62	2.38
Community Health Systems	CYH	51.9	6.83	-0.20	-2.84	7.04	6.83
Cidara Therapeutics	CDTX	8.3	6.57	-0.18	-2.74	6.57	6.57
Tenet Healthcare	THC	84.9	14.12	-0.33	-2.28	14.46	14.10
Omeros Corp	OMER	17.6	21.59	-0.44	-2.00	22.54	21.59

Source: SIX Financial Information; WSJ Market Data Group

Trading Diary

Volume, Advancers, Decliners

	NYSE	NYSE Amer.</

NEW HIGHS AND LOWS

WSJ.com/newhighs

The following explanations apply to the New York Stock Exchange, NYSE Arca, NYSE MKT and Nasdaq Stock Market stocks that hit a new 52-week intraday high or low in the latest session. % CHG: Daily percentage change from the previous trading session.

Friday, August 18, 2017											
Stock		52-Wk %		Stock		52-Wk %		Stock		52-Wk %	
Stock	Sym	Hi/Lo Chg	%	Stock	Sym	Hi/Lo Chg	%	Stock	Sym	Hi/Lo Chg	%
NYSE highs - 38				NYSE Arca lows - 47				Nasdaq lows - 124			
Alibaba	BABA	169.50	2.2	AtwoodOceans	ATW	5.91	3.6	GenesiaEnergy	GEL	28.75	0.5
Allele	ALE	75.26	0.8	Avnet	AVT	35.95	-2.3	GenesiaHealthcare	GNC	1.02	-1.9
AlliantEnergy	LNT	42.32	1.1	B&G Foods	BGS	30.80	-0.9	Ghafari	GHL	15.66	-0.6
Ameren	EE	59.75	0.5	BakerHughes	BHGE	1.93	-10.1	Group1Auto	GPI	5.61	1.3
BancoAdresP	BBD	10.40	4.5	BancorTechs	BAS	14.75	4.9	Halliburton	HFI	34.64	0.4
BancoBradesco	BBD	10.42	4.3	BasicEnergySvcs	BES	48.00	-0.1	RubberProject	RUBI	3.88	-0.1
BancodeChile	BCH	88.25	0.9	BancoNexa	BNPB	18.82	-0.7	RyersonHolding	RYI	7.75	1.3
BancoMacro	BMA	97.99	2.9	BancoNexa	BNEP	48.00	-0.1	VelocityShLBOR	DLBR	25.65	1.1
BiophanPharm	BHVN	28.79	11.4	Bard	BDX	21.40	-0.7	RAITFinNt	RFT	18.53	0.3
CMS Energy	CMS	48.50	0.8	Bayer	BAY	2.60	-0.4	RAITFinNt	RFT	20.88	2.0
Calpine	CALP	14.93	10.5	Babcock&Wilcox	BBC	1.93	-10.1	Rainbow	RBL	52.57	0.6
Cedricorp	BAP	203.10	1.4	PlainsAllnPipe	PAP	18.82	-0.7	Vanguard	VPU	120.09	1.1
EstateLauder	EL	106.45	7.7	PlainsGP	PAGP	19.50	-0.3	Vanguard	VBLR	25.65	1.1
Ferrari	RACE	112.02	2.7	Platntronics	PLT	16.64	-0.5	Velox	VLOX	24.45	1.2
FirstEnergy	FE	18.80	5.0	Platntronics	PLT	20.65	-0.2	Velox	VLOX	24.45	1.2
HotelsInvestors	JH	18.80	5.0	Platntronics	PLT	20.65	-0.2	Velox	VLOX	24.45	1.2
IamGold	IMG	18.80	5.0	Platntronics	PLT	20.65	-0.2	Velox	VLOX	24.45	1.2
IndustrBachoco	IBA	64.99	-0.6	Platntronics	PLT	20.65	-0.2	Velox	VLOX	24.45	1.2
IntravisionHomes	IVH	23.56	-0.9	Platntronics	PLT	20.65	-0.2	Velox	VLOX	24.45	1.2
JupaiHoldings	JP	13.37	8.1	Platntronics	PLT	20.65	-0.2	Velox	VLOX	24.45	1.2
Medifast	MED	56.41	0.1	Platntronics	PLT	20.65	-0.2	Velox	VLOX	24.45	1.2
MIxTelematics	MIXT	9.29	1.8	Platntronics	PLT	20.65	-0.2	Velox	VLOX	24.45	1.2
Modell	MODN	13.75	0.7	Platntronics	PLT	20.65	-0.2	Velox	VLOX	24.45	1.2
NRG Energy	NRG	25.99	2.1	Platntronics	PLT	20.65	-0.2	Velox	VLOX	24.45	1.2
NextEraEnergy	NE	68.20	1.6	Platntronics	PLT	20.65	-0.2	Velox	VLOX	24.45	1.2
NextEraEnergy	NEP	56.72	2.6	Platntronics	PLT	20.65	-0.2	Velox	VLOX	24.45	1.2
NextEraEnergy	NEE	150.60	0.9	Platntronics	PLT	20.65	-0.2	Velox	VLOX	24.45	1.2
NomadFunds	NOM	15.13	1.2	Platntronics	PLT	20.65	-0.2	Velox	VLOX	24.45	1.2
ParTechnology	PAR	25.95	9.0	Platntronics	PLT	20.65	-0.2	Velox	VLOX	24.45	1.2
PublicServiceEnt	PSEG	46.95	0.6	Platntronics	PLT	20.65	-0.2	Velox	VLOX	24.45	1.2
QuotientTech	QUIT	14.75	0.3	Platntronics	PLT	20.65	-0.2	Velox	VLOX	24.45	1.2
RangerEnergy	RNG	14.88	2.9	Platntronics	PLT	20.65	-0.2	Velox	VLOX	24.45	1.2
TAL Education	TAL	30.19	4.9	Platntronics	PLT	20.65	-0.2	Velox	VLOX	24.45	1.2
TelecomArgentina	TEO	31.10	2.1	Platntronics	PLT	20.65	-0.2	Velox	VLOX	24.45	1.2
TransportaGds	TGS	18.00	1.6	Platntronics	PLT	20.65	-0.2	Velox	VLOX	24.45	1.2
TremorVideo	TRMR	2.95	3.9	Platntronics	PLT	20.65	-0.2	Velox	VLOX	24.45	1.2
XcelEnergy	XEL	49.22	0.7	Platntronics	PLT	20.65	-0.2	Velox	VLOX	24.45	1.2
AshfordHospPrm	AHP	9.02	...	Platntronics	PLT	20.65	-0.2	Velox	VLOX	24.45	1.2
NYSE lows - 164				NYSE Arcs highs - 18				NYSE American highs - 1			
AMC Ent	AMC	12.05	-1.1	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28
AZZ	AZ	1.77	-0.1	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28
AshlandNaturalRscs	PEO	17.71	0.5	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28
Avantor	AVT	1.71	-0.1	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28
Bayer	BAY	1.71	-0.1	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28
CarlyleGroup	CGH	9.71	0.6	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28
Champagne	CHAMP	6.40	-0.8	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28
CloudPeak	CPLX	1.71	-0.1	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28
CorporacionBachoco	CBH	9.71	0.6	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28
Dynamax	DYNX	1.71	-0.1	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28
EdwardsLabs	EDWD	1.71	-0.1	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28
ExxonMobil	EXM	1.71	-0.1	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28
FirstEnergy	FE	1.71	-0.1	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28
Fluor	FL	1.71	-0.1	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28
GeneralElectric	GE	1.71	-0.1	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28
GlobalFoundries	GFS	1.71	-0.1	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28
GrubHub	GRUB	1.71	-0.1	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28
Hanwha	HANW	1.71	-0.1	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28
Hartford	HRTA	1.71	-0.1	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28
HewlettPackard	HPE	1.71	-0.1	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28
HolidayInn	HII	1.71	-0.1	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28
Honeywell	HON	1.71	-0.1	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28
Houston	HOU	1.71	-0.1	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28
IBM	IBM	1.71	-0.1	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28
Industrie	IND	1.71	-0.1	AMC	AMC	10.70	-0.28	AMC	AMC	1	

MONEY & INVESTING

Credit Cards Boost Efforts To Remove Hate Groups

By PETER RUDEGEAIR
AND ANNAMARIA ANDRIOTIS

Payments and credit-card companies including American Express Co., Discover Financial Services and PayPal Holdings Inc. are booting dozens of individuals and groups associated with right-wing extremist movements off their systems following violence at a white-nationalists' rally in Charlottesville, Va.

The actions, many of which were taken after finding the websites had violated the financial firms' acceptable-use policies, make it more difficult for the groups to sell merchandise or raise donations from supporters. Racial-justice organization ColorOfChange.org and others have pushed payments companies to take a more aggressive role in policing the

transactions that run through their systems.

In response to recent events, PayPal has revoked access from more than 40 websites that violated those terms, according to a person familiar with the matter.

Networks generally need to work with the merchant acquirers to pull the plug.

Decisions to cut off access to white-supremacy groups have also been made by technology companies. Alphabet Inc. and GoDaddy Inc. revoked the hosting support for a neo-Nazi website and Facebook

Inc. and Twitter Inc. have suspended accounts affiliated with white nationalists.

An AmEx spokesman said that the company has been reviewing a list of websites of hate groups compiled by Color of Change and that it found the majority don't accept its cards. The spokesman added that the company maintains "the right to terminate any merchant relationship that is harmful to our brand."

Franz Paasche, PayPal's senior vice president for corporate affairs and communications, wrote in a blog post Tuesday that the San Jose, Calif.-based company "will always remain vigilant and committed to ensuring that our platforms are not used to perpetuate hate and violence or racial intolerance." Discover said in a statement



Ku Klux Klan members during a march at the state house building in Columbia, S.C., in 2015.

that "in light of recent events" the company is "terminating merchant agreements with hate groups, given the violence incited by their extremist views." Roughly a couple dozen websites will likely be affected by Discover's move, according to a person familiar with the payments industry.

American Express, Discover and PayPal occupy two main

roles in the payments industry: They issue consumer accounts that can be used to make purchases and handle the processing of payments for businesses. The second activity, known in the industry as "merchant acquiring," is what has come under more scrutiny in recent days.

When opening a new merchant account, a business agrees not to engage in a range of illegal activities. Some payments firms also prohibit their customers from legal activities that may carry higher risks, such as selling money orders or traveler's checks.

Hate groups that find they aren't able to accept credit-card payments, however, can rebrand under different names, potentially allowing them to receive payments again until the acquirers terminate the relationship.

Additionally, the networks through which credit-card transactions are routed, such as Visa Inc. and Mastercard Inc., say they have always taken a tough stance on hate groups that incite violence or illegal behavior.

However, the networks generally need to work with the merchant acquirers to pull the plug. Visa, for ex-

ample, working with acquirers, has been terminating relationships with extremist groups on a continuing basis in a process that predates last weekend's events.

In March and May, the company received letters from Color of Change that identified names of websites that they find offensive. A Visa spokeswoman said "a number of these sites were engaging in illegal activities" or violated the terms of their banks' acceptable-use policies and they are no longer able to accept Visa payments.

Some networks and acquirers say it is difficult to shut down payment processing due solely to distasteful comments on company or group websites. Rather, one of the most common grounds for stopping payment services, according to a major acquirer, is that a group misrepresented itself when it signed up for services. A firm also gets kicked off for encouraging illegal or violent behavior.

A Mastercard spokesman said the company is "shutting down the use of our cards on sites that we believe incite violence, as well as those who are wrongfully suggesting they accept our cards, when in fact they don't."

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Decisions to cut off access to white-supremacy groups have also been made by technology companies. Alphabet Inc. and GoDaddy Inc. revoked the hosting support for a neo-Nazi website and Facebook

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Decisions to cut off

MARKETS

'London Whale' Civil Case Dropped

BY REBECCA DAVIS O'BRIEN

Federal regulators said they would drop civil charges against two former **J.P. Morgan Chase & Co.** traders at the center of the 2012 "London Whale" saga, ending the last U.S. case against traders involved in a debacle that cost the New York bank more than \$6 billion.

The decision by the Securities and Exchange Commission, disclosed in a court filing Friday, follows a similar move in July by U.S. prosecutors to drop criminal charges against the same ex-employees, Javier Martin-Artajo and Julien Grout.

The former traders were accused of hiding the losses as they mounted inside a London outpost of J.P. Morgan. The government cases relied on a key witness, Bruno Iksil, who worked alongside Messrs. Martin-Artajo and Grout. Mr. Iksil, nicknamed the "London Whale" for his outsize bets, agreed in 2013 to testify against his former co-workers for their then-alleged roles in hiding the losses.

The one-paragraph filing Friday from the SEC doesn't disclose the reason for the SEC's dismissal.

But people familiar with the case said the move reflected concerns about Mr. Iksil, who in recent public statements and deposition testimony stated the defendants hadn't engaged in mispricing and had acted with assent from senior management. That potentially contradicted the government's theory of the case, these people said.

The criminal case collapsed in July for similar reasons. On July 21, prosecutors in the Manhattan U.S. attorney's office said the government "no longer believes that it can rely on the testimony of Iksil in prosecuting this case" after a "review of recent writings and statements made by Iksil."

Lawyers for Messrs. Martin-Artajo and Grout welcomed the decision to drop the civil and criminal cases. "At the end of the day there was no evidence against him that justified the charges," said Edward Little, a lawyer for Mr. Grout. Bill Leone, a lawyer for Mr. Martin-Artajo, said his client was "grateful," adding: "This was not an unfair or an unjust result."

\$6B

The rough amount the trading debacle cost J.P. Morgan Chase

The U.S. Attorney's Office also cited extradition challenges in its decision to drop the criminal charges: Mr. Martin-Artajo is a Spanish citizen, Mr. Grout is a French citizen, and neither appeared in the U.S. to face the charges.

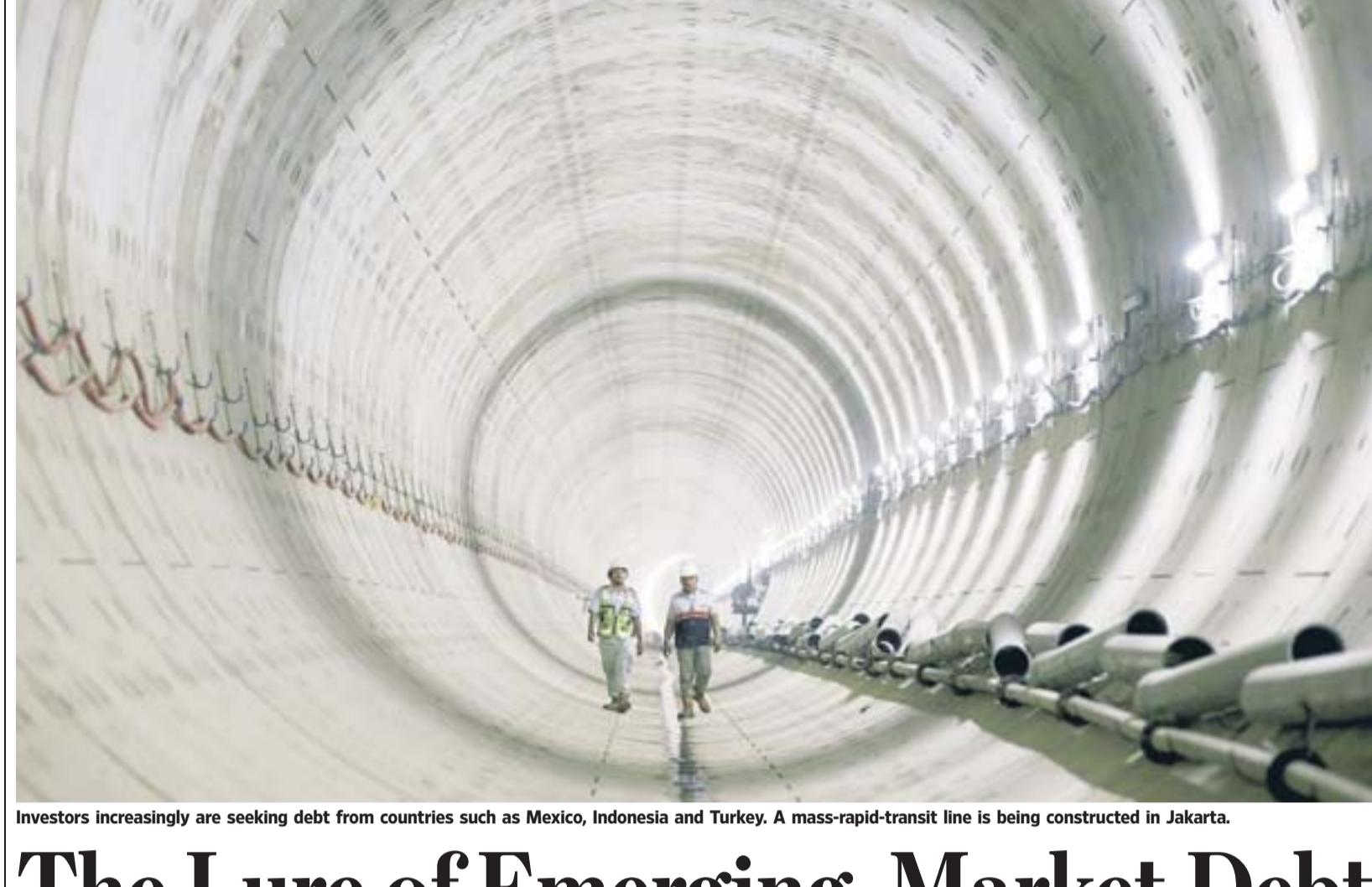
Because of the extradition issue, the SEC was allowed to move forward with civil proceedings before the criminal case against Messrs. Martin-Artajo and Grout was resolved—an unusual sequence of events that allowed for extensive discovery in the civil matter, including depositions of witnesses.

It was during discovery that Mr. Iksil's changing account emerged. In February hearing in the SEC matter, Mr. Little told the court that they had learned of a 400-page memoir by Mr. Iksil that appeared to contradict the government's case. Mr. Iksil had also published some of his claims online.

"If I had to point to one thing that helped us prove our client's innocence, it was our ability to gather information in the civil case," Mr. Leone said.

The lawyers presented the information gathered in the process to civil and criminal authorities, said Mr. Leone. "The amount of discovery that was permitted by this case was very unusual, and it was much appreciated."

—Gregory Zuckerman contributed to this article.



Investors increasingly are seeking debt from countries such as Mexico, Indonesia and Turkey. A mass-rapid-transit line is being constructed in Jakarta.

The Lure of Emerging-Market Debt

New ETF shows rising appetite despite worry about the effect on thinly traded securities

By ASJYLYN LODER
AND CAROLYN CUI

Direxion, the firm behind popular exchange-traded funds that offer leveraged bets on gold-mining companies, oil prices and Chinese stocks, launched a new ETF on Thursday that seeks to triple the returns of emerging-market bonds.

The **Direxion Daily Emerging Markets Bond Bull 3X ETF** reaches the market amid growing investor appetite for debt from countries such as Mexico, Indonesia and Turkey.

Emerging-market debt ETFs have taken in a record \$6.7 billion since the start of the year, pushing assets to \$23.4 billion,

according to Morningstar.

The increased demand has sparked concerns about the impact the funds could have on the smaller and thinly traded market. A leveraged ETF such as Direxion's must buy \$3 of bond exposure for every \$1 invested in the fund. Emerging-market debt can be harder to buy and sell than heavily traded securities like U.S. Treasurys or stocks.

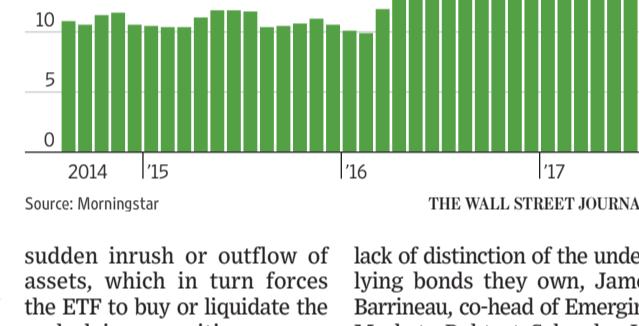
"It's definitely something that we look at. We felt there was sufficient liquidity, taking into account that the ETF could be very popular and grow into the billions of dollars," said Sylvia Jablonski, managing director at Direxion.

ETFs can be forced to trade during periods of market stress. ETFs own baskets of securities such as stocks and bonds but trade on an exchange just like company shares. A turnaround in investors' sentiment can trigger a

Investors Snap Up Debt ETFs

Exchange-traded funds that invest in emerging-market debt are growing fast.

\$25 billion



Source: Morningstar

sudden inrush or outflow of assets, which in turn forces the ETF to buy or liquidate the underlying securities.

"We feel that passive investing in this asset class is a particularly poor choice," citing ETFs' underperformance and

lack of distinction of the underlying bonds they own, James Barrineau, co-head of Emerging Markets Debt at Schroder Investment Management, wrote in an April research note.

Earlier this year, a leveraged Direxion ETF was caught

up in unruly trading that roiled gold-mining stocks. The Direxion Daily Junior Gold Miners Index Bull 3X ETF, which seeks to triple the daily price moves of small gold-mining companies, is part of a complex of gold-mining ETFs that swelled to \$20 billion after investor demand surged, triggering price gyrations in stocks from Sydney to Toronto.

After the problems with the gold ETFs, Direxion expanded the universe of underlying securities that its leveraged gold fund invests in, and created similar safety valves for several of its other ETFs as well, Ms. Jablonski said.

While emerging-market debt ETFs are growing quickly, they are still just a fraction of the market. Total emerging-market bonds included in the three main J.P. Morgan indexes were valued at \$2.9 trillion as of the end of July, according to the Wall Street Journal.

Treasurys Following Politics

By SAM GOLDFARB

U.S. government bonds retraced early gains, ending Friday little changed as the departure of White House chief strategist Steve Bannon helped ease demand for safer assets.

The yield on the 10-year Treasury note settled at 2.196%, compared with 2.197% Thursday and

CREDIT MARKETS 2.191% the previous Friday. Yields rise when bond prices fall.

After increasing overnight and at the start of the U.S. trading session, bond prices fell after reports that Mr. Bannon was leaving the White House. He was seen as a leader of a populist wing of the Trump administration, which has sometimes clashed with officials more aligned with traditional Republican priorities, such as corporate tax cuts and regulatory rollbacks.

The move followed two days of gains for Treasurys, which came amid a string of events, including minutes from the Federal Reserve's latest policy meeting, terrorist attacks in Spain and fallout from President Donald Trump's controversial response to the violence in Charlottesville, Va.

Traders have bought bonds based on "concerns about the state of politics in America, concerns about terrorism risks abroad, concerns about equity-market performance—it's just a slew of these things," said John Herrmann, rates strategist at MUFG Securities in New York.

Treasurys typically benefit from political uncertainty, though the impact has been modest in recent sessions. The 10-year yield continued Friday to hold within its tightest trading range since a 90-day period in 1972, according to WSJ Market Data Group.



BRETT GUNDLACK/BLOOMBERG NEWS

Shares of AutoZone and its rivals are down sharply this year, as sales have been hurt by new-car purchase cycles and a mild winter.

Timing Is Off for Auto-Parts Sellers

By MICHAEL WURSTHORN

A recent tumble in shares of auto-parts retailers has its roots in the financial crisis, company executives and industry analysts say.

The S&P 500's

EQUITIES automotive retail group—which includes Advance

Auto Parts Inc., AutoZone Inc.,

CarMax Inc. and O'Reilly Auto-

motive Inc.—has declined 29%

this year, putting it on pace for

its first annual decline since

2007. The S&P 500 is up 8.3%.

The underperformance

stems in part from a lull in

new-car sales in 2008 through

2010, which has lessened de-

mand for replacement parts

this year, according to analysts

and some auto-parts sellers.

"The sweet spot for this

group [of companies] is cars

seven to nine years old," said

Brian Nagel, an Oppenheimer

retail analyst who follows companies that sell auto parts. "That's when the car needs certain types of repairs and it's off the manufacturer's warranty."

That has coincided with two

mild winters, which typically

put less wear and tear on vehicles, some analysts said.

Advance Auto Parts posted

its biggest single-day stock de-

cline ever on Tuesday after the

retailer reported flat sales at

stores open at least a year and

falling profit, and lowered its

guidance for the remainder of

the year.

Similarly, AutoZone and

O'Reilly Automotive suffered

losses earlier this year after

reporting downbeat figures.

Advance Auto Parts Chief

Executive Tom Greco told anal-

yists this week that "industry

headwinds" forced the com-

pany to lower its sales outlook

for the year, saying it now ex-

pects a 1% to 3% decline in same-store sales, instead of flat to 2% growth.

He pointed to three issues

weighing on the company:

Economic uncertainty, the de-

cline in new-car sales during

the financial crisis and a mild

winter.

"As a result, we're modera-

tizing our growth expecta-

tions for 2017 as we do not

believe we'll offset the first-

half sales softness in the back

half nor do we believe indus-

try growth rates will snap back

to historical levels in half two."

Mr. Greco said. Advance Auto

Parts' shares are down 45%

this year.

O'Reilly Automotive warned

investors in early July that the

company would miss its store

sales projections for the quar-

ter, sending the stock down

19% in a single day. Later in

the month, CEO Gregory Hen-

slee said on an earnings call

with analysts that the com-

pany's sales struggles were due to the warmer weather, as well as "depressed new vehicle sales totals during the period from 2008 to 2011." Shares of O'Reilly are off 29% so far this year.

AutoZone shares shed 12%

in a late-May session after the

company announced earnings

that were "below our expecta-

tions," CEO William Rhodes told analysts on a conference call.

Mr. Rhodes said delayed

income-tax refunds and a mild

winter negatively affected the

company, "but the more over-

arching theme for us was slug-

gish customer demand across

virtually every category."

AutoZone shares have shed 35%

of their value this year.

CarMax has fared better. In-

stead of repairing or servicing

vehicles, CarMax sells new and

used

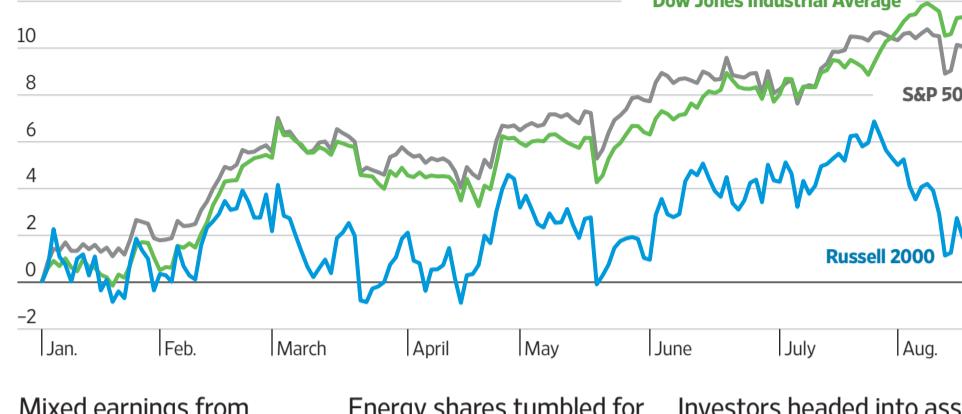
MARKETS

Blue Chips Fall for Second Week in a Row

Choppy

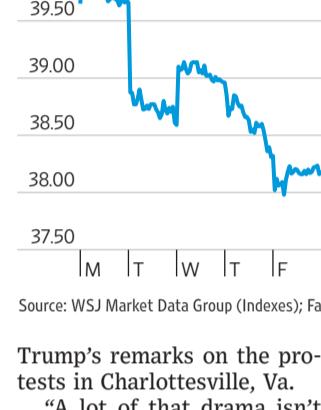
Stocks extended a stretch of swings as a confluence of events rattled investors.

Year-to-date performance



Mixed earnings from retailers weighed on stocks.

SPDR S&P Retail ETF weekly performance



Source: WSJ Market Data Group (Indexes); FactSet (sectors, yen, gold); Thomson Reuters (yield);

Energy shares tumbled for a third straight week.

S&P 500 energy sector weekly performance



Investors headed into assets they consider relatively safe in Thursday's volatile session, sending Treasury yields lower and Japan's yen and gold prices higher.

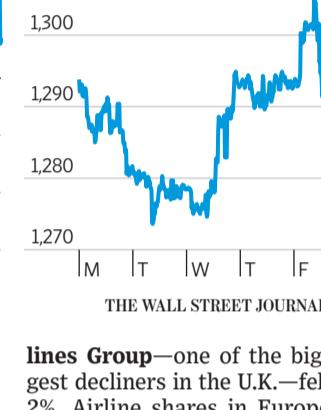
Yield on 10-year Treasury note weekly performance



How many dollars 1 yen buys, weekly percentage change



Gold, most-active contract weekly performance



THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Source: WSJ Market Data Group (Indexes); FactSet (sectors, yen, gold); Thomson Reuters (yield);

Trump's remarks on the protests in Charlottesville, Va.

"A lot of that drama isn't going to price stocks in the long term, but it does cause short-term movement," said Kenny Polcari, director at brokerage O'Neil Securities.

Corporate earnings, he added, are the important long-term drivers of share prices.

Wal-Mart shares fell on Thursday after the company said same-store sales rose but profit fell. Earlier in the week, shares of Advance Auto Parts and Dick's Sporting Goods

posted their biggest percentage declines on record after the companies missed earnings expectations.

On Friday, shoe retailer Foot Locker tumbled \$13.32, or 28%, to \$34.38 after profit and sales failed to meet analysts' expectations. The drop, its largest decline since 2008, also weighed on competitor Finish Line, which fell 98 cents, or 8.2%, to \$11.01.

In the latter part of the week, investors shifted to assets viewed as safer in times of stress, citing concerns

about simmering geopolitical tensions and the Trump administration's strained relationship with business leaders.

The yield on the 10-year Treasury note slipped marginally to 2.196% Friday from 2.197% Thursday. Yields fall as prices rise.

Utilities, viewed as bond proxies for stock investors, were among the best performers in the S&P 500 on Friday.

At the same time, investors fled from smaller-company shares. The Russell 2000, a benchmark of small-cap

stocks, fell 1.2% for the week. The index jumped in late 2016 as investors bet that smaller, U.S.-focused companies would benefit from Mr. Trump's policies. This year, the index has largely underperformed the broader stock market.

European markets were broadly lower Friday. The Stoxx Europe 600 slid 0.7%, while Spain's benchmark IBEX 35 dropped 0.6%.

Shares of European travel companies had some of the largest losses of the day. International Consolidated Air-

lines Group—one of the biggest decliners in the U.K.—fell 2%. Airline shares in Europe tend to experience a short-lived selloff in the wake of terror attacks as investors assess the potential for a hit to tourism. For the week, the Stoxx Europe 600 rose 0.6%.

In Asian trading, markets were lower Friday, with financial shares among the region's biggest decliners.

Japan's Nikkei Stock Average fell 1.2%, putting its weekly loss at 1.3%, its largest since mid-May.

HEARD ON THE STREET

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS & COMMENTARY

WSJ.com/Heard

Email: heard@wsj.com

Trapped in Tech's Unicorn Land

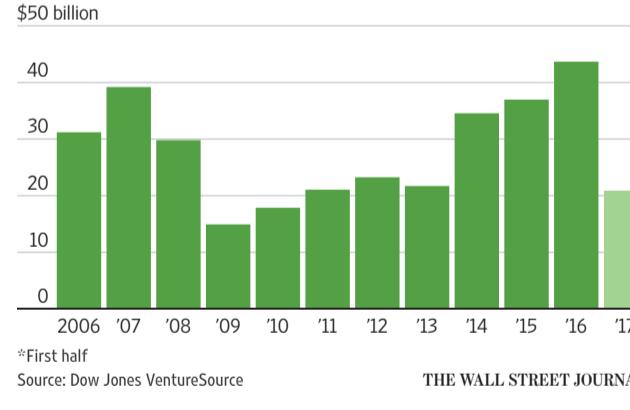
The land of unicorns looks considerably less magical these days.

Not that private investors have noticed. The IPO market remains anemic for technology companies, and the M&A market isn't faring that much better. Yet investors continue to pour money into venture-capital firms, and those firms continue to pour money into technology startups—even the so-called unicorns valued at more than \$1 billion.

That means a reckoning is still on the horizon. Fat private valuations need to be cashed out eventually, but public investors have their limits. Six unicorns have gone public so far this year, and four are already trading well below their first-day opening prices. Two of the most high-profile debuts—Snap Inc. and Blue Apron—are 18% and 47% below even their listing prices, respectively. Over all, just 17 tech firms went public in the U.S. by Aug. 15 of this year, according to Dealogic. The past five years have averaged 26 debuts by this time.

Inflow

Money raised by U.S. venture-capital funds



*First half
Source: Dow Jones VentureSource

M&A is an option for some. There have been 1,546 buyout deals targeting private U.S. tech firms so far this year, similar to last year's total by the same point, according to Dealogic.

But the average deal size this year for private tech companies has been a little over \$39 million, a bit below last year's \$46 million average.

Also, there are relatively few companies with the means to do multibillion-dollar trans-

actions, and some of those—such as Microsoft, Cisco Systems and Amazon.com—are still absorbing recent deals.

But the bottleneck on exits hasn't stemmed the money flowing into startups yet. Private companies based in the U.S. raised \$17.4 billion in venture funding in the second quarter, up 13% from the previous quarter and a fractional gain year over year, according to Dow Jones VentureSource. And the well

isn't running dry for venture capitalists either. U.S.-based funds raised \$12.8 billion in the second quarter—up 58% from the first quarter and up 9% year over year.

That means a reckoning is still likely, especially as the unicorn herd keeps growing. According to The Wall Street Journal's tracking, 167 private companies now sport valuations at or above \$1 billion. That is up from 157 at the start of the year, which is notable considering the six exits mentioned above. The biggest also keep getting bigger; WeWork and Pinterest completed their latest funding rounds in the second quarter to bring their respective valuations to \$21 billion and \$12 billion.

It should be noted that risky tech stocks aren't exactly out of favor. The Nasdaq Composite is up more than 15% this year and is averaging about 22 times forward earnings—its highest valuation in nearly a decade. But when it comes to cashing out unicorns, the magic dust goes only so far. —Dan Gallagher

OVERHEARD

You've got to spend money to make money, even in investment banking. But do you have to spend money to be told how to make money?

If you are an institutional investor in the European Union, then new rules will require that you pay for all of those clever research reports that bankers used to give away at no cost in order to get commissions and banking business.

This transparency will cost Bank of America's clients as much as \$80,000 a year per user, according to Bloomberg News.

Just think how envious they will be of mom-and-pop clients of retail brokerage Merrill Lynch across the pond. The brokerage, owned by BofA, charges nothing to open a MerrillEdge account and has no minimum balance. They won't get to speak with analysts or meet company management like the big boys, but clients get all of BofA's global research free.

Everything really does cost more in Europe.

A Pillar of China Growth Shows Cracks

In July, as temperatures in China were breaking records, the economy showed signs of slowing following a strong run in the first half. The heat itself may have been a factor. But July housing prices, out Friday, are another sign that momentum is faltering: Prices in the multitude of medium-size cities in China's vast interior, which account for as much as 70% of the country's housing market by floor space, rose at a slower pace for the second month in a row. That is troubling for all the investment and commodities demand they drive. The deceleration in growth—from a rise of 1% on the month in June to just 0.6% in July—is relatively minor. The slowdown has already hit top-tier coastal markets such as Beijing and Shanghai. If prices in the interior begin falling outright, or if housing investment weakens again in August, it may be time to start hedging bets on China growth plays. Some vulnerable stocks: mining firms or U.S. construction-equipment maker Caterpillar. Some slowdown in the interior is to be expected. Credit has been gradually tightening. Steel prices are up, hurting builders that buy steel.

The biggest bullish factor for Chinese construction remains intact: Huge housing inventories, which depressed construction growth for years, are still falling. Vacant, unsold housing floor space in China fell 20% on the year, and is the lowest level since February 2014.

If August data show sales and investment weakening, or the fall in inventories leveling off, sentiment on China is likely to deteriorate rapidly—a chilly end to the dog days of summer.

—Nathaniel Taplin

Where Are All the Shoppers Going? Low-Price Retailers

Price Check on Aisle 5

Same-store sales for the second quarter



Back to acting
after caring for
her father,
Hilary Swank
on her lucky life
C11



REVIEW



'Put your blood!'
he'd tell players.
A book on the
operatic life of
Toscanini
C5

BOOKS | CULTURE | SCIENCE | COMMERCE | HUMOR | POLITICS | LANGUAGE | TECHNOLOGY | ART | IDEAS

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Saturday/Sunday, August 19 - 20, 2017 | **C1**



PHOTO ILLUSTRATION BY SEAN McCABE

The video weirded me out.

I saw it in early August, via the Players Tribune, Derek Jeter's slick, for-athletes, by-athletes digital clubhouse: a video of the University of Texas football team's inaugural visit to its brand-new, gut-renovated, super-duper, state-of-the-art...locker room.

First-year Longhorns head coach Tom Herman—charged with reviving a proud but underperforming program that went 5-7 last season—assembles his players outside the doors.

"I told you, on the very first day...I said we would take care of you, that we would be a players-first program," Herman says. "And this is one step along the way. So boys: enjoy."

With that, Herman dramatically opens the doors, like Bob Barker pulling back the curtain on a free Buick.

The kids immediately go bonkers. They're so thrilled and appreciative. It's like a combination of Christmas morning and that "Saturday Night Live" skit in which Oprah Winfrey bombards her audience with Ralph Lauren cashmere sweaters, turkeys and Ugg boots.

The locker room is indeed fantastic. There are flat-screen displays, stainless steel fixtures, sleek lighting and plenty of Longhorn burnt orange. The lockers themselves are nicer than my first apartment. As a package, the place has more in common with the deck of the Starship Enterprise than any wooden-bench stink-cave of locker rooms past.

When I was a teenager, I would have lost my mind to inhabit a locker room like that (not that anyone was asking). And this is precisely the idea. All over the country, big-time college-athletics programs are putting on their glam boots and investing in luxury amenities—fancy locker rooms, performance centers, living

The Money Bowl

Big-time college sports programs are throwing millions at absurdly luxurious amenities, writes Jason Gay. And it's all a diversion from the real issue: compensation for players.

quarters, even sleeping pods for a midday nap.

This luxe-ification is done, of course, in the name of competitiveness: specifically, attracting recruits and satisfying players so that a college can keep up in the multi-billion-dollar universe of football and men's basketball. Austerity has long since left the building. If you aren't offering this stuff to kids, the theory goes, your opponent will. (Texas reportedly showed off its locker room to potential high-school recruits before its actual roster got an unveiling, which kind of tells you all you need to know.)

To be fair, Texas isn't the first college team to bedazzle a locker room—Texas Tech just opened its own upgrade at a reported cost of \$1.6 million—and a bedazzled locker room isn't so crazy anymore. A few years back, the University of Oregon unveiled a football complex (largely bankrolled by Nike honcho Phil Knight) that looks like a Bond villain's lair and includes a barber shop, farm-to-table dining and a coaches' hydrotherapy pool. (The cost has been reported to be \$68 million, but in fairness, it does have Brazilian wood floors and foosball tables from Barcelona.)

More recently, the University of Central Florida, which finished 6-7 in football last season (a bright uptick from a 0-12 campaign in 2015), unveiled a plan for an athletes' village that would include, among other flourishes, a "lazy river"—one of those winding amusements you might find at a water park.

Please turn to the next page

The inequities are obvious, but college athletes are expected just to shut up and play.



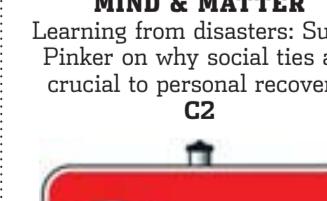
EVERYDAY PHYSICS
Ah, summer—the birds, the bees, the mushroom cannons. The far-out firepower of fungi.

C4



ESSAY
A reporter's farewell to Kabul—after four years of seeing it become a battle zone.

C3



MIND & MATTER
Learning from disasters: Susan Pinker on why social ties are crucial to personal recovery.

C2



BOOKS
A biography of Diana Trilling, who bloomed as a writer only after her famed husband died.

C5



ESSAY
Rudeness in the workplace can be surprisingly damaging. A few tips toward civility.

C3

REVIEW



MIND & MATTER: SUSAN PINKER

Social Ties Are Key for Survivors Of a Disaster

TWELVE YEARS AGO this month, Hurricane Katrina devastated New Orleans and much of the rest of the Gulf Coast, killing some 1,500 people and displacing more than a million others. Six years later, when an earthquake and tsunami hit eastern Japan in 2011, about 18,500 people lost their lives, and another 345,000 lost their homes, some permanently.

Researchers have found that disaster survivors often suffer from a range of long-term mental and physical problems. Daniel Aldrich of Northeastern University has shown, for example, that those forced to relocate subsequently experience higher rates of depression and divorce. Survivors of the Japanese tsunami were found to have a sharply higher rate of cognitive decline for their population, according to researchers at the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health and several Japanese universities.

For those concerned about responding more effectively to future catastrophes, the question is whether it is possible to prevent such negative effects. Scientists studying the Japanese tsunami now seem to have discovered at least part of the solution: It turns out that how people are moved after a disaster has a big impact on their social relationships and, ultimately, on their health.

The findings, reported last month in the journal *Science Advances*, emerged by "pure serendipity," according to Ichiro Kawachi, the lead author of the new study who had worked on the earlier cognitive-decline paper.

In 2010, Prof. Kawachi, an epidemiologist at the T.H. Chan School of Public Health, along with his postdoctoral fellow Hiroyuki Hikichi and several colleagues, launched a study in Japan focused on the predictors of healthy aging. The researchers sent detailed questionnaires about lifestyle and social habits to everyone over age 65 in 20 Japanese municipalities. Seven months later, the tsunami hit. By then, the researchers had extensive data on about 3,420 people in the Miyagi Prefecture, a densely inhabited area about 50 miles from the disaster's epicenter.

Of these people, 175 had to be permanently resettled, because their homes were destroyed. First they had to endure "stressful living situations in school gyms, where there were few toilets and no privacy. People were in a hurry to get out of there," said Prof.

Kawachi. To get to the next stage, for more permanent housing, individual survivors could either sign up for a lottery that gave winners access to the front of the line for trailers or could wait and move into emergency shelters as a neighborhood or group. Ultimately, everyone ended up in the same remote, unheated and rather dismal type of shelter.

Two and a half years after the disaster, the researchers again reached out to the survivors. The 96 people who had relocated on their own, the researchers learned, ended up with an impoverished social life. Compared with their pre-tsunami lives, they met less with friends and joined in fewer civic and leisure activities. They were also less likely to support other people or get help themselves. The disaster had effectively stranded them.

In comparison, the 79 people who relocated as a group preserved and enhanced their patterns of informal socializing, not only with friends, but also in how they engaged with the community—in sports, church, hobbies or volunteering. The researchers were careful to control for any independent effect that people's personality traits or other factors might have had on the results.

The upshot? The weight of evidence shows that disaster-response managers should focus less on speed, sea walls and sandbags and more on preserving people's social ties, says Prof. Aldrich, who has studied both the Japanese and Gulf Coast catastrophes. "After Katrina, people were put on a bus and not told where they were going. When they arrived they were told, 'Welcome. You're living in Arkansas now.'"

Prof. Kawachi agrees. "Losing contact with neighbors... hastens dementia and loss of physical function. An underappreciated aspect of disaster policy is that human relations matter as much as giving out timely aid."

It's Time to Start Paying the Players

Continued from the prior page

Yup: a lazy river.

Look: You and I could spend the whole day laughing at the absurdity of this stuff, because a lot of it is absurd, especially if, like me, you spent your college days sleeping on a secondhand futon and microwaving ramen noodles. It's fun to imagine late coaching legends such as Bear Bryant or Bo Schembechler doing a locker-room unveiling for the Players Tribune or introducing their football teams to a lazy river. They would likely have ordered the lazy river drained on the spot. (Then again, Bo and Bear would probably be making \$9 million in 2017, so who knows?)

Times have changed, aggressively.

"The question the public ought to be asking is: What does the spending have to do with higher education?" says Gerald Gurney, an assistant professor at the University of Oklahoma who spent nearly two decades in the athletic department there and now serves as president of the Drake Group, an organization devoted to defending "academic integrity in higher education from the corrosive aspects of commercialized college sports."

"When you look at the centers with laser tag and beach volleyball and barber shops and fancy locker rooms," Gurney says, "there seems to be no semblance to being a student at a university."

As with billion-dollar TV deals and megabucks coaching contracts, these luxury athletic facilities signal something fundamentally askew about the economy of big-time college athletics. Professionalization has almost totally arrived: The perks for college teams can be more sumptuous than the ones for pro clubs, and salaries for top college coaches rival those found in the NFL and NBA. But schools remain resistant to writing a check for the one group actually doing the work out on the field: the players.

"It's obvious hypocrisy," says the former college basketball star Nigel Hayes, a University of Wisconsin graduate who just signed on with the New York Knicks. "People say there's not enough money to pay players. Yet there's enough for all the lavish amenities so they can get players to commit to their schools and make even more money."

Before anyone dismisses Hayes—and yowza, does the college-sports establishment do a sadly robust job of dismissing the viewpoints of college athletes—know that the economists agree with him. The system is cracked.

Colleges "spend money on everything but what a normal market would have to spend money on, which is the players," says Andrew Zimbalist, a professor of economics at Smith College and the author, along with Gurney and Donna Lopiano, of "Unwinding Madness: What Went Wrong With College Sports and How to Fix It." "It just seems like a no-brainer that [this is] what's going on."

Let me beat you to it: College athletes can get scholarships, and that isn't a small thing when a full ride at a four-year school can be worth well over \$200,000.

But in an era in which networks pay close to \$1 billion a year to televise March Madness, college football is expanding into lucrative playoffs, and coaches with shoe deals scoot through the clouds in private jets, the notion of scholarships as fair trade starts to feel quaint. It's comical to watch the NCAA and its membership try to justify this arrangement in the legal system and the court of public opinion. Schools that tout their futuristic performance complexes and celebrity coaches suddenly sound like they're back on a crab grass field in the late 19th century, rhapsodizing about gentlemen amateurs and the flying wedge.

Because make no mistake: These luxe locker rooms and performance centers are a form of compensation, directly correlated to the nonpayment of athletes. With no obligation to share revenue with talented players but eager to attract them to campus, schools simply channel money into other forms of seduction.

Rodney Fort, a professor of sports management at the University of Michigan, calls the current environment a "wonderful example of what happens when a market is restricted from doing its job and people still need to move things economically to their highest-valued use."

"You can't pay the players directly, at least not aboveboard," says Allen Sanderson, an economist at the University of Chicago. "So you overdose in complementary recruiting devices, and that includes building the biggest, most luxurious facilities."

This is why the Texas locker-room video weirded me out. I don't doubt for a second that the Longhorns love the new digs or that Coach Herman adores his players and was psyched to show it off. But the manner in which it was unveiled—like a gift, rather than as an indirect payment for actual money to which these players, their predecessors and their replacements may very well be entitled—makes it feel like a shiny diversion from the warped economy behind the curtain.

"I've seen lots of people label [such spending] as 'gold plating'—they do it because they can," says Fort. "That really distracts attention from actual physical workings of a nonmarket process trying to do what a market process does."

(It isn't a perfect comparison, but the college-sports perks-o-

rama reminds me of the rapturous coverage a few years ago for tech companies offering workers free cereal and ping-pong tables because they wanted to keep them happy as they worked grueling hours. It took a while for people to come around to the idea that maybe free cereal masked some serious work-life issues. And at least those techies were getting paid.)

A lot of college sports fans don't want to hear any of this. Despite some terrific reporting on the inequities (the Washington Post's Will Hobson has been sublime, as has my Journal colleague Matthew Futterman), we're still caught between eras—between our current hyper-professionalized age and a romanticized vision of college sports. Oklahoma's Gurney, whose career has straddled both eras, says that the life of a college athlete in 2017 has little in common with the life of one in, say, 1985.

But this doesn't stop the blowback when players raise the topic of compensation—or any other disagreement with college athlete life. Here the fancy facilities actually get used as a cudgel: *Quit whining, you pampered babies!*

Consider the reaction earlier this summer when Josh Rosen, a quarterback at UCLA and an economics major, deigned to suggest in an interview that playing a major college sport today isn't wildly compatible with a well-rounded academic life.

"Football and school don't go together," Rosen told Bleacher Report's Matt Hayes. "They just don't. Trying to do both is like doing two full-time jobs. There are guys who have no business being in school, but they're here because this is the path to the NFL."

"Any time [a] player puts into school will take away from the time they could put into football," Rosen continued. "They don't realize that they're getting screwed until it's too late. You have a bunch of people at the universities who are supposed to help you out, and they're more interested in helping you stay eligible. At some point, universities have to do more to prepare players for university life and help them succeed beyond football."

Rosen's comments provoked a thoughtful and nuanced debate about what it means to be modern-day student-athlete.

I'm just kidding. He got clobbered.

Rosen was pilloried by the college sports establishment—as lazy, as an ingrate, as a spoiled brat unable to balance his academics and the carefree life of a major college quarterback. Never mind that, as CNBC's Jake Novak pointed out, the National Labor Relations Board has found that current college players are spending between 40 and 50 hours a week on football in season—a full-time job by any standard. Never mind that college athletic departments have been criticized for steering student-athletes to easy course loads—or, terrifyingly, nonexistent, fabricated ones. Never mind the invisible hand of the NFL and NBA in perpetuating the system—fat and happy pro leagues, waiting to cherry pick what is effectively an unpaid minor league.

Never mind that Josh Rosen is in college, and that questioning the system is supposed to be part of, you know, college.

"Shut up and play" remains the uninspired diktat for a college athlete in 2017. Embrace the trade-off, get your education and keep your objections to yourself. (Pro athletes are somewhat liberated, but "Shut up and play" is a strong force in pro sports as well, as the current debate over the national anthem in the NFL suggests.)

Seducing players with 'complementary recruiting devices.'

I know what you're thinking: *OK, Journal clown, you're good at pointing out the flaws with the system, but what's the fix?* Any compensation solution would be complicated and entail side effects, and the courts would probably need to be involved. But the University of Chicago's Sanderson says it may be simpler than I think: "The right solution is to simply pay the kids. Let the market work. If it results in 'only' 50 Division I football schools, because the other schools can't afford a quarterback, that's fine; the rest can be programs

where the 'student-athlete' is actually a student."

If that free-market approach isn't palatable to the public, Sanderson suggests a solution in which schools with big-time programs contribute (perhaps via a tax on revenues) to a general fund that would allocate an equal amount of money per player. That money could be drawn from by players (the vast majority of whom never make the pros) to finish college, enroll in an M.B.A. program, start a small business or pay medical bills.

In the meantime, the luxury spending will undoubtedly continue. I doubt that college athletes will stay silent, however. They see what's going on; the imbalances are too obvious. The fact that the Texas locker-room video appeared on the Players Tribune was pretty rich, given that it's designed to be a means for athletes to tell the unvarnished truth. Earlier this year, the site published an essay from Nigel Hayes entitled "Don't Just Shut Up and Play" in which Hayes rejected the idea of athletes keeping quiet and quoted James Baldwin: "The paradox of education is precisely this: that as one begins to become conscious, one begins to examine the society in which he is being educated."

In 2017, you don't even have to go to class—or the stadium—to re-examine where college sports are going. You just have to go to the locker room. It's amazing in there.



REVIEW



RAHMAT GUL/ASSOCIATED PRESS
SECURITY FORCES stood next to a crater created by a massive truck-bomb explosion in front of the German embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan, May 31.

An Anguished Farewell to Kabul

During four years covering Afghanistan, a Journal reporter watched the capital turn into a war zone

BY JESSICA DONATI

WHEN I MOVED to Kabul four years ago, the Afghan capital was better known, among foreign visitors, for its parties than for its bombs. A surge in U.S. troops and foreign aid had fueled an expat lifestyle of heavy drinking and carousing. The wild behavior had mostly subsided by the time I arrived in 2013, but a handful of bars, restaurants and at least one brothel still catered to foreigners. Contractors, diplomats and aid workers—plus a few journalists and the occasional fortune-seeker—dined in garden restaurants, where forbidden wine was served in teacups. Some places even offered beer, at \$10 a can.

That all changed in early 2014, when the Taliban attacked a popular Lebanese restaurant known for its free chocolate cake. A suicide bomber blew himself up at the door, opening the way for gunmen with AK-47s who executed 21 people one by one, including a friend of mine. It all took about 15 minutes. I was a few blocks away, listening from a balcony, wondering why there was no return fire. No one survived.

As my tour here for the Journal winds down, Afghanistan's long war—confined for years to the countryside—has spilled into the capital. Since 2014, most venues catering to foreigners have closed. Embassies and contractors are confined to heavily fortified compounds. The U.S. embassy deems the five-minute drive to the airport so risky that it shuttles staff there by helicopter.

As the walls have reached higher, insurgent attacks have grown bigger and bolder. In May, a huge truck bomb exploded outside the German embassy, killing more than 150 people—the worst such attack since the U.S.-led invasion in 2001. The blast shattered our bureau, about 100 yards away, blowing out windows and cracking a wall. I was in the shower at the time, and as the ground shook, I thought,

The house is going to fall down, and I'll be climbing out of the rubble without any clothes on.

How did we get here?

The Obama administration's military surge ended in 2012, but local forces weren't prepared to take over. The Taliban swept through rural areas, and an Islamic State insurgency took root, capitalizing on popular frustration with a government often seen as dominated by brutal former warlords.

Lively night life gave way to fortified walls and bomb blasts.

President Donald Trump has reportedly said that the U.S. is losing in Afghanistan, but changing course presents difficult choices. He could dispatch more U.S. troops, which might prevent further setbacks but probably wouldn't alter the conflict's underlying dynamics. Despite a dramatic escalation in U.S. airstrikes in Afghanistan—now up to levels last seen in 2012, U.S. military data shows—casualty and attrition rates among Afghan forces remain near record levels.

Or Mr. Trump could choose to leave, which experts say would cause the Kabul government to quickly collapse, much as the Soviet-backed regime did after Moscow withdrew in 1989.

Life in Kabul has only grown more tense since the 2014 attack on the Lebanese restaurant. A fraud-marred presidential election that year nearly tipped the country into civil war and ended only when the U.S. brokered an unhappy

power-sharing deal between rivals Ashraf Ghani and Abdullah Abdullah. Almost a third of Afghan cabinet positions remain vacant, including defense minister.

The weakness of the Ghani government is obvious in the provinces. Highways built with foreign aid are now front lines; Taliban flags flap on roads less than an hour's drive from U.S.

military headquarters. Heading out of Kabul one morning, we were caught in a Taliban ambush. Our driver executed a miraculous U-turn, saving us from the hailstorm of bullets, and we retreated with holes in our tires.

The huge truck bomb outside the German embassy in May had been a long time in coming. Several massive bombs had already struck the capital, though not the fortified embassy district.

At our bureau, which we share with the Washington Post, a spray of glass hit Sharif Walid, one of the Post's Afghan reporters. Toryalai Omari, a Journal driver, administered first aid to stop the bleeding. He had worked in a hospital before discovering that the pay was better for driving around foreigners. At a nearby hospital, we pushed through families clustered outside, waiting for staff to emerge with updated lists of the dead. The wards were packed with maimed office workers, using tubes to breathe through their burned throats.

The attack deepened my own depression after years of covering the endless war. Our Afghan staff proved tougher, after decades of conflict.

One of our drivers, Nassim Faqirzada, told us that when civil war erupted in the 1990s after the Soviet withdrawal, a rocket killed his sister and her family at lunchtime. Nassim had been headed to join them when another rocket struck a group of people yards ahead of him. He was covered in their blood as he carried a survivor to hospital.

Back then, most members of our Afghan staff were living in Pakistan as refugees, along with millions of their countrymen. Our two local reporters had fled across the border as children. Ehsanullah Amiri wove carpets for \$100 a month to help support his family, while Habib Khan Totakil studied in a madrassa in the ultraconservative tribal areas. Our cook wrinkled his nose when we asked him about the Taliban, recalling how they shot his uncle dead in front of him as a child.

Now the war is closing in again. Last summer, Ehsanullah was covering a protest when a suicide bomber detonated in the crowd, killing more than 80 people. Weeks later, our other Afghan reporter, Habib, lost one of his best friends in an attack on the American University in Kabul. In October, our driver Toryalai, who had lost one brother to a Soviet bomb 25 years ago, lost another to a sniper. In January, two days after I had dinner with him, the longtime ambassador of the United Arab Emirates was killed in a bombing at the Kandahar governor's compound. He had told me of his concerns about the trip but said that canceling would be poor form.

I have covered the deaths of three fellow foreign correspondents—most recently David Gilkey of National Public Radio, killed in 2016 by shelling while embedded with an Afghan army unit. Afghan journalists make fewer headlines but are far more exposed: Ten Afghan journalists and media workers have been killed in 2017 alone.

With no clear strategy yet from Mr. Trump, the government's grip is weakening. Uncertainty over U.S. commitment is emboldening the insurgency and making it easier for Islamic State to recruit.

In June, violent protests over the government's failure to prevent the spree of bombings in Kabul erupted outside embassies and the presidential palace. As I interviewed one protester, we were interrupted by gunshots.

"They're going to kill someone," I said, horrified. "They already have," he replied.

Soon after, a police truck tore past me, firing wildly over the heads of protesters. And I left—feeling guilty that I would soon leave Afghanistan behind.

—Ehsanullah Amiri contributed to this article.

THE HIGH COSTS OF WORKPLACE RUDENESS

BY JENNIFER BREHENY WALLACE

WHEN WE'RE PRESSED at work, it's tempting to let manners slip. Whether it's ignoring a colleague's email request, snapping at someone in a meeting or interrupting a conversation to respond to a text message, modern workplace rudeness is varied and rampant.

Because rudeness—offensive words or deeds that go against social norms—can be more subtle and benign than harassment or bullying, targets may assume that it's just a routine, if unpleasant, part of the workday. But a growing body of research suggests that rudeness can harm an employee's well-being and job performance.

When rudeness feels like a threat, it occupies cognitive resources and focuses our attention on processing the unpleasant interaction, says Amir Erez, a management professor at the University of Florida. Dr. Erez's research on the work environment at hospitals found that such cognitive drain could lead to "potentially devastating outcomes" for patients.

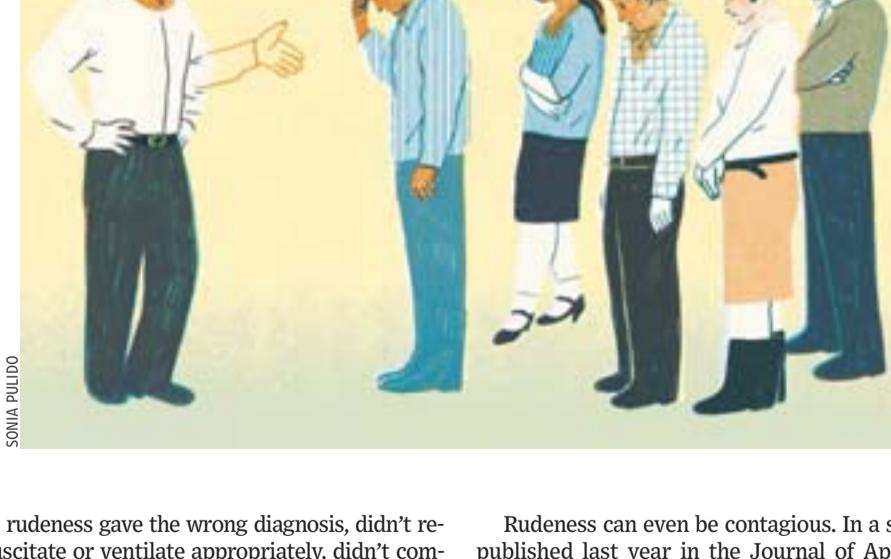
In a 2015 study published in the journal Pediatrics, 24 teams of doctors and nurses specializing in neonatal intensive care at four hospitals in Israel participated in a simulation that involved a preterm infant (a mannequin) suffering from a medical complication. The teams were randomly assigned to receive rude treatment—an "expert" from the U.S. made disparaging remarks, suggesting that they "wouldn't last a week" in his department—or neutral treatment.

Performance in the simulation was scored by judges unaware of these conditions. "The results were scary," says Dr. Erez. "The teams exposed

to rudeness gave the wrong diagnosis, didn't resuscitate or ventilate appropriately, didn't communicate well, gave the wrong medications and made other serious mistakes."

Mistreatment in other workplaces may not lead to such critical failures, but persistent low levels of rudeness—such as being ignored or put down, particularly by someone in a position of power—can threaten an employee's sense of belonging, according to research published this year in the Journal of Organizational Behavior. This isolation, in turn, can bring on stomach problems, sleeplessness and headaches.

Rudeness can even be contagious. In a study published last year in the Journal of Applied Psychology, researchers sent three emails a day to 70 employees over two weeks. Subjects were asked questions about both their colleagues' and their own recent behavior, such as if they or a colleague had been condescending. They also completed performance tasks that measured self-control. The more rudeness an employee endured during the day, the less self-control they showed and the more likely they were to act rudely to others. Lead researcher Christopher Rosen of the University of Arkansas says, "Expe-



SONIA PULIDO

riencing incivility wears people down, affects cognition and depletes the resources they have for controlling their own behavior."

In a world that feels increasingly uncivil, companies have an opportunity to create a space where everyone is treated with respect, says Daniel Buccino, director of the Johns Hopkins Civility Initiative. Some organizations, like the cloud hosting provider Connectria, have gone so far as to institute companywide "no jerk" policies that won't tolerate big egos, office politics or talking down to people. Collegiality is among the top things Connectria screens for in the recruiting process, and employee compliance is the first item on annual reviews.

There are many ways to promote kinder company cultures. Diana Damron, a Montana-based team-building consultant, suggests that if someone treats you rudely at work, find an opportunity to model better behavior. Try to catch them doing something that you appreciate and tell them about it, she says. Kindness can be contagious, too.

In addition to behaving with civility yourself, it's important to encourage the civility of others. If a colleague offers to get you a cup of coffee or to help you carry extra bags out to your car, accept their goodwill, even if you may not need it.

Also, hear people out, particularly if they have a view that's different from your own.

"Many of us are quick to interrupt, but most people don't really require much time to be able to feel heard," says Mr. Buccino. "Civility is a choice we make," he adds. "We stay civil not because others always are, but because we are."

Ms. Wallace is a freelance writer in New York.

REVIEW

WORD ON THE STREET: BEN ZIMMER

Evasions of A Mouth Full of Meal

WHEN President Donald Trump made his first comments about last weekend's deadly white-supremacist rally in Charlottesville, Va., he blamed "many sides" for the violence. And while the furor continued this week as Mr. Trump continued to defend his initial response, writers for multiple periodicals across the political spectrum used a word for Mr. Trump's initial comments and his later defense of them: "mealy-mouthed."

"Trump delivered a tepid, mealy-mouthed response so inadequate that it set off an uproar around the nation," read a masthead editorial in the Los Angeles Times. An opinion writer for the Washington Post, meanwhile, wrote of "President Trump's mealy-mouthed mutterings."

Even conservative-leaning outlets piled on, with the "mealy-mouthed" description of Mr. Trump appearing in the National Review, the Weekly Standard and the Washington Examiner.

The alliterative expression, meaning "unwilling to speak forthrightly, as from timidity or hypocrisy," goes back to the 16th century, possibly borrowed from a similar turn of phrase in German.

The German version appears in "Table Talk," a collection of dinner-table observations by the Protestant reformer Martin Luther, published by his followers in 1566, two decades after his death. He used the idiom "*Mehl im Maule behalten*," literally "to carry meal in one's mouth," to describe those who were less than forthcoming in their views about the Reformation.

"Mehl," like English "meal," refers to edible cereal grains, especially flour. (Oddly enough, "meal" meaning "an occasion for eating" comes from an entirely different etymological root.)

The image of a mouth stuffed with flour worked its way into other Germanic languages as well. In Danish, the equivalent of "You can't have your cake and eat it too" is "*Man kan ikke både blæse og have mel i munden*," or, "You cannot both blow and have flour in your mouth."

In English, a person whose speech lacks straightforwardness could be called a "meal-mouth" as early as 1546, when John Heywood published a famous collection of proverbs. The word became an adjective by 1570, when a translation of speeches by the ancient Greek

Luther applied the term to equivocators.

orator Demosthenes included a line about "smooth and mealy-mouthed fellows." A year later, a translation of a work by the French humanist writer Pierre Boastau spoke of ingratiating royal courtiers as "flattering and mealy-mouthed friends."

The unctuous flattery on display in many early examples has led some etymologists to posit a connection to the Old English word "milisc," meaning "sweet," derived from a word for honey (similar to "mellifluous," meaning "honey-tongued").

Regardless of whether honey or flour is at the root of the metaphor, a "mealy-mouthed" person is understood to be someone who cannot be trusted to speak in a direct manner. For a self-identified straight talker like Mr. Trump, that is a grave insult indeed.

**Answers
to the News Quiz on
page C13**

**1.A, 2.B, 3.D, 4.B, 5.D,
6.C, 7.A, 8.C**

EVERYDAY PHYSICS: HELEN CZERSKI



Tiny Water Cannons In Mushroom Land

DUSK ON A SUMMER evening is the perfect time for a walk. Even in a city park, the greenery provides a warm oasis of calm and a chance to appreciate the details of nature that get lost in the sunshine.

My favorite half-hidden treasures are the mushrooms, bulbous and placid, poking out from underneath fallen logs and piles of leaves and looking as though they don't quite belong out here in the light. But their serenity is deceptive. These mushrooms have a job to do, and evolution has given them a spectacularly clever mechanism for doing it. The task: to eject their spores and get them as far away as possible. The solution, hidden inside every mature mushroom you see: millions of minuscule cannons, powered by water.

We generally see water as passive, but it can shape-shift pretty rapidly when the situation calls for it. It is at its most beautiful when free: splashing, falling or jetting, sculpted by the ongoing tussle between its surface and the surroundings. Water molecules are spectacularly attractive to each other, so the ones that sit at the edge of a water droplet are constantly be-

ing pulled inward toward the rest of the crowd.

This means that the water surface behaves like an elastic sheet, continually pulling the surface into the smoothest shape possible. We call this surface tension.

One easy way to annoy a physicist is to show her a cartoon of a raindrop with a pointy end. Raindrops do not have pointy ends. Any temporary spike will get snatched back into the drop as quickly as possible, as surface tension corrects the anomaly.

The reality is far more interesting. As a raindrop is pulled through the air by gravity, it is buffeted and distorted. The push of the air and the pull of surface tension compete, flattening it out and making it wobble continually.

Smaller raindrops are more spherical, because the dominant force at work depends on their size. The smaller a droplet, the more the inward pull of surface tension matters.

And this is where the mushrooms get their firepower, because they have shrunk their op-

Powerful explosions, invisible to the human eye.

spherical droplet touches the flatter one, a new combined surface is formed, one with a very deep, sharp notch in it. This is exactly the sort of pointy shape that surface tension gets to work on very quickly, and at these tiny scales, this force absolutely dominates.

As the notch snaps out of existence, the tiny sphere is yanked upward into the flatter droplet stuck to the spore, to make one new smooth drop. That upward momentum jerks the spore off its stalk, propelling it into the air at a huge speed for such a tiny object. The spore flies free (although plowing through the surrounding air soon slows its pace), and it drifts downward and out of the gills, escaping on to the breeze.

So on these summer evenings, I walk through the woods near where I live, looking out for mushrooms and thinking about the world that's far too small for me to see. The laws of physics are the same, however big you are, but the world of the small is a very different place.

On the size and time scales that matter to a human, these fungi seem to be the perfect symbol of a slow, peaceful evening. But the underside of each rounded cap carries a full array of spore artillery. Mushrooms are firing minuscule cannons right under my nose, and all I see is the gentle drifting of spores on the breeze.

PHOTO OF THE WEEK



Purple for Remembrance

An attendee at a memorial service for Heather Heyer wore her favorite color on Wednesday in Charlottesville, Va. She was killed while protesting last week's white nationalist rally there.

BOOKS

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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The Lesson of the Maestro

Toscanini: Musician of Conscience

By Harvey Sachs

Liveright, 923 pages, \$39.95

BY LLOYD SCHWARTZ

I'VE JUST BEEN listening to Arturo Toscanini conducting Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera" ("A Masked Ball"), the conductor's last complete opera performance, recorded at Carnegie Hall in 1954. Harvey Sachs, in his comprehensive new biography, "Toscanini: Musician of Conscience," describes in detail the process of rehearsal, live performance and post-concert "patching sessions" to correct minor slips in the recordings. The nearly 87-year-old conductor was not in prime health, and there were signs that his phenomenal photographic memory was beginning to fail him. Mr. Sachs finds weaknesses in this performance, as he does in many of Toscanini's later recordings with the NBC Symphony, the recordings from which modern listeners know him. The performances of this period, the last couple of decades of the maestro's long life (1867-1957), were often less spacious than his earlier ones—maybe a little rushed to fit broadcast time-frames and vexed by the dry acoustics of NBC's notorious Studio 8H. "This version of *Ballo*," Mr. Sachs writes, "must not be taken as holy writ."

And yet listening to it, especially after reading Mr. Sachs's compelling chronicle, I'm once again swept away by Toscanini's forward momentum, in which incisive, brilliant attack and a flowing, singing line are, for a change, complementary and not contradictory. It's that singing line that Toscanini's detractors usually neglect to mention. In a remarkable recording made during a 1946 orchestra rehearsal for Verdi's "La Traviata," the conductor croaks all the vocal parts. It's heartbreaking how much he wants to sing. If he had a beautiful voice, maybe he would have become a singer. But how wonderfully, from the very beginning of his astonishing career, he made the orchestra sing.

One of Toscanini's most remarkable abilities was conducting from memory, for which he is still being imitated. When, in Preston Sturges's 1948 comedy "Unfaithfully Yours," an interviewer asks the Rex Harrison character, a preening conductor, why he conducts from a score, he replies: "It's because I can read music"—both indirectly condescending to Toscanini and defending himself against the fad of memorization inspired by Toscanini. The Harrison character might be surprised to discover Toscanini's serious studies of Bruckner—two of



AGITATO Toscanini, ca. 1943.

whose massive symphonies he led though never recorded. No question about Toscanini's phenomenal ability to read a score.

He began as a cellist and, at the age of 20, was in the orchestra for the 1887 premiere of Verdi's late masterpiece, "Otello." He had already made his debut as a conductor the year before, when, on tour with an Italian opera company in Brazil, he became a sudden replacement for an inadequate conductor and led a performance of "Aida" from memory. He completed the tour leading 25 more performances of 12 different operas. Mr. Sachs reports that Toscanini later said he had "thought about becoming a conductor at twenty-seven or twenty-eight, but not at nineteen."

His rise was meteoric. By 1898, he was principal conductor of La Scala, Italy's major opera house, having already conducted the premieres of such classics as Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" and Puccini's "La Bohème." Later, as co-director (with Mahler) of the Metropolitan Opera in New York, he led the premieres of Puccini's "La Fanciulla del West" ("The Girl of the Golden West") and "Turandot."

Toscanini's later detractors, especially the German philosopher and musicologist Theodor Adorno, attacked him for ignoring avant-garde contemporary music, especially the 12-

tone compositions of the second Viennese school (Schoenberg, Berg, Webern). But as Mr. Sachs notes, when Toscanini started out, much of the music he conducted was by composers still living or only recently deceased. He gave the first Italian performances of such daring works as Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande" and Strauss's "Salomé." From early on, he was devoted to the music of that German firebrand Richard Wagner, whose music, both operatic and symphonic, be-

markings indicated by the composer, not transposing keys and eliminating other excrescences of "tradition" (cuts in scores, or unwritten high notes or encores for singers). He returned to the old seating plan of dividing first and second violins antiphonally—that is, positioned across from each other rather than side by side—so that one could hear the dialogue going on between these sections. (James Levine at the Met has been much praised for carrying this forward.) He even had to fight to turn the house lights off during an opera.

Each performance entailed a passionate new confrontation with the score. Few conductors were ever less on automatic pilot—which explains the intensity of Toscanini's rehearsals.

"Put your blood!" he notoriously screamed at his players. "I put my blood!" His photographic memory gave him an especially important edge as an opera conductor, because he could look at what was happening onstage. And what happened onstage—how accurately the action reflected both the music and the words—was one of his primary concerns. When he brought the La Scala company to Vienna in 1929, 21-year-old Herbert von Karajan wrote: "For the first time I grasped what 'direction' means. . . . The agreement between the music and the stage performance was something

totally inconceivable. . . . Everything had its place and its purpose."

Despite Toscanini's outbursts of temper and occasional insults, most of his musicians loved him for his commitment to how the music should go. No wonder he was so admired by his most "serious" contemporaries—Igor Stravinsky (whose music he played only rarely), Otto Klemperer, Fritz and Adolf Busch, Bruno Walter, violinist Joseph Szigeti, pianist Mieczyslaw Horszowski, even his polar opposite, Wilhelm Furtwängler, with whom, Mr. Sachs demonstrates, he had a competitive and uncomfortable relationship.

Toscanini's passion, as Mr. Sachs vividly demonstrates, was not only directed at music. Drawing on Toscanini's letters (in 2002, Mr. Sachs edited a volume of them), he allows us to follow not only Toscanini's career but his sex life. He married in 1897 and would never leave his wife, but he had long and intense extramarital affairs with some of his leading ladies—the sparkling Rosina Storchio, Puccini's first Cio-Cio San, with whom he had a child; the glamorous Metropolitan Opera diva Geraldine Farrar; the great German soprano Lotte Lehmann—and many other women, relationships documented in his graphic love letters. His home life was unfulfilling. Constant traveling was a torment. His sense of

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came a cornerstone of Toscanini's repertoire. Only a dozen years after Wagner's death, he led the first Italian performance of "Götterdämmerung" and, in 1930, became the first non-German-school conductor to be invited to perform at the Bayreuth Festival, the sanctum sanctorum of Wagnerian opera. By the end of his life, he had conducted a repertoire of more than 600 works.

Toscanini became famous for eliminating fat: keeping to the tempo

The Journey of Diana Trilling

The Untold Journey

By Natalie Robins

Columbia, 399 pages, \$32.95

BY DAPHNE MERKIN

THERE ARE PEOPLE who, for whatever reason—some combination of personality and fate—never seem to catch a break, no matter what their accomplishments or contributions. So it appears to be with Diana Trilling. Despite being feared and on occasion revered in her lifetime for her critical intellect, she was also regularly snickered at by fellow eminences in the backbiting group around her known as the New York Intellectuals, who reigned from the 1930s through the '50s; among them were Hannah Arendt and Mary McCarthy, who thought she was getting beyond herself with her stentorian pronouncements on literature and culture. Diana, who was married to the critic and professor Lionel Trilling and only started writing in her 40s, was an extraordinarily complicated and often bristling creature, given to petty grudges and large hurts.

(Full disclosure: I dedicated my first book to her, and we were friends for 15 years—before, like many others, we weren't.) She was capable of great insight as well as great arrogance, and her politics were a confusing mixture of liberalism and a kind of personal Toryism. There was something of the *rebbetzin* in her, issuing elevated

edicts, and something also of the fish-wife, delighting in gossip and low-brow TV shows, but none of this sufficiently explains why the snickering continues more than two decades after her death, in response to a new biography of her, written by Natalie Robins.

The book, "The Untold Journey," takes its title both from Lionel's lone novel, "The Middle of the Journey," and from Diana's memoir of their marriage, "The Beginning of the Journey," and is an effort to explain her turbulent life and times. Almost all the

Was she by nature a timid *hausfrau* or a cocksure cultural arbiter? Even those who knew her best could not agree.

reviews of the book that I have read strike a conspicuously ambivalent note, often verging on the outright hostile—more in regard to Ms. Robins's presumably unendearing subject than to the enterprise of the biography itself. Was Diana too forceful? Not forceful enough? A clinging vine of a wife or a competitive harridan? An unliberated *hausfrau* or a proto-feminist? Then again, I suppose it is a tribute to Diana's indomitable and sometimes bullying presence that Ms. Robins appears inclined to render her subject through Diana's own half piteous, half

self-regarding prism rather than stepping back and trying for a more mediated, tempered perspective. It is almost as if Diana sat astride her own biography, dictating the terms, demanding the final word. Perhaps she would have benefited from a tougher yet at the same time more forgiving

to employ a chauffeur. The family made a series of moves from one big suburban house to the next until they landed in an "elegant" apartment on Manhattan's Upper West Side. Diana was then in her second year at Radcliffe, where she majored in art history and became "something of a

In the event, at the age of 22, she went on a blind date with Lionel Trilling, then a part-time instructor at Hunter College, together with their mutual friends Clifton Fadiman and his first wife, Pauline. Unlike Diana, whose family was assimilated, Lionel's background was kosher and religiously observant. All the same, one of the things he responded to positively about Diana was her aura of Jewishness: "I was conscious of it in my arms—and liked it." There were other qualities of hers he didn't like, such as her voice and laugh, while Diana worried whether he was "sufficiently solid" (i.e., rich enough) for her. They continued to see each other, and, abetted by copious amounts of alcohol, eventually set a date for their wedding: June 12, 1929. When Lionel's doting mother learned of their plans, she "fainted dead away on the living room floor." In some ways, this response seemed an omen of a certain heaviness, a harbinger of marital tensions to come. Instead of the European honeymoon that Diana had dreamed of, for instance, the young couple ended up spending the summer in a rustic cabin in Easton, Conn., one without electricity or refrigeration. Lionel's given reason for staying close to home was that he had to study for his Ph.D. exam, but Diana later thought that the decision foreshadowed "a pattern of nonpleasure in his life."

In the decade that followed, Lionel

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RARE BOOK AND MANUSCRIPT LIBRARY, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

POWER COUPLE Lionel and Diana Trilling in New York's Riverside Park.

biographer, one who deferred to her less but who also saw through to the raging insecurity and neediness that lay just behind her more obvious sense of entitlement.

Diana née Rubin was born into an upper-class Jewish family. She was one of three siblings, and her businessman father, whom she claimed favored her, was prosperous enough

star" in both the Harvard and Radcliffe art departments. Her mother died when she was 21, leaving a lost and depressed Diana to find solace in reading ("my escape into the world of fiction saved me") and in fantasies of the man she might marry—someone who would "equally love 'tea-dancing' at the Plaza Hotel and sitting in the top balcony at Carnegie Hall."

In the decade that followed, Lionel

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BOOKS

'While the Colosseum stands, Rome shall stand; when the Colosseum falls, Rome shall fall.' —The Venerable Bede

The Stadium as Multiplex

The Arena

By Rafi Kohan

Liveright, 401 pages, \$27.95

BY WILL BLYTHE

I CONFESS THAT my knee-jerk response upon opening Rafi Kohan's "The Arena," a panoramic reportorial romp through American sporting venues, was uncharitable. Who, I thought, wants to read about "the arena"? The games that take place inside arenas, sure. The players that play those games, of course. Lots of books get written about games and players. Classics, even. But reading about the stadiums and domes and coliseums that impose themselves on our skylines struck me as no more rewarding than dining on only the casing of a Nathan's ballpark hot dog.

My bad, as a point guard might say after chucking an errant pass into the expensive corporate seats at one of those domes. By criss-crossing the country from Boston to San Diego to document the behind-the-scenes action of sports complexes, the apparently indefatigable Mr. Kohan has cobbled together a fascinating if uneven compendium of stadium lore that goes right to the heart of the most American game of all—making money (or, in quite a few cases, losing loads of it).

At sites ranging from Green Bay's heirloom bowl, Lambeau Field, to the high-tech multiplex of the Dallas Cowboys' AT&T Stadium, Mr. Kohan palls around with team executives, ticket scalpers, tailgaters, mascots, politicians, cooks, groundskeepers, fans, halftime entertainers, security guards and vendors. That's for starters. He comes across as the Studs Terkel of stadium life, demonstrating an easy camaraderie with his sources as he elicits such job-specific encomiums as "it was the best sod he's ever seen."

Mr. Kohan draws from scholarly tomes with arousing titles like "Ticket Scalping: An American History, 1850-2005" and "The New Cathedrals: Politics and Media in the History of Stadium Construction." But it's his sordid reporting that animates the book, lending a distinctive blue-collar vibe of bantering co-workers who take pride in jobs well done—jobs like painting the logo on a playing field or combing over the bald spots in the ivy-covered outfield walls of Wrigley Field. Mr. Kohan drives around the Alabama Gulf Coast with an entrepreneur who swoons over well-cultivated grass as intensely as Melville rhapsodized about whales, though perhaps not as eloquently. "I sleep out here," says the



BRANDED Corporate logo of the Goodyear Cotton Bowl Classic, played annually at AT&T Stadium, Arlington, Texas.

grower, who supplies turf to the Atlanta Braves, speaking of his fields. "I don't have any hobbies. . . . This is how I get off. Watching TV and your grass is on every channel? Oh yeah."

Over the course of his investigations, the writer is tutored in such intricacies as how to evacuate a stadium in the event of an emergency, and how to keep vendors at the Mets' Citi Field supplied with hot dogs at all times. "The last thing anyone wants is to run out of hot dogs," he admits. He uncovers the existence of lucrative conspiracies between commissary workers and vendors in the stands. He discovers why modern stadiums feature fewer drinking fountains than in the past. (To sell more beverages.)

Mr. Kohan's participatory journalism is not without its risks. On a Sunday afternoon, he is nearly trampled to death in an inflated entrance tunnel as the hyped-up New York Jets storm the field at MetLife Stadium. Having survived that, he becomes trapped inside the rapidly deflating tunnel. "You need to get out!" screams the stage manager. In helping an aging daredevil named the Amazing Sladek perform his dangerous halftime act of doing handstands on stacked chairs high above center court at a Rutgers basketball game, the author comes precariously close to knocking the acrobat to the floor. "You only fall once from this act," Sladek warns Mr. Kohan.

For all of the writer's sprightly interaction with his subjects, there's a dour side to "The Arena," related to

the history of stadium-financing. This narrative, as the economist Robert Baade puts it, is "written in red ink," featuring tax breaks, kickbacks and subsidies. Franchise owners continue to wield a disproportionate power over cities that fear losing a totemic team. Since the '90s, stadiums have generally been built using the classic formula reminiscent of the banking bailouts of the financial crisis: socialization of risk, privatization of profit.

Today's stadiums aren't built for fans but for retailers: They're places to sell you things.

In the early 2000s, for instance, Robert Cluck, then mayor of Arlington, Texas, made a secret handshake deal with Jerry Jones, the owner of the Dallas Cowboys, pledging \$325 million in public funds for AT&T Stadium. Finished in 2009, the stadium, in Mr. Kohan's view, intentionally blurs "the lines between fans and nonfans, home and away, and sports and entertainment." With boutiques, lounges and concert stages, the new arenas aren't built for fans. "They're better places to sell you things," as one source puts it to Mr. Kohan.

Mr. Cluck was defeated in his campaign for re-election in 2015, largely because AT&T Stadium has not gener-

ated the economic boon he promised voters. Rarely, in fact, do local communities appear to benefit from the public-private alliances touted by team owners. To pay back \$500 million in bonds issued to build Miami's Marlins Park, for example, Miami-Dade County will end up paying more than \$2 billion due to interest and balloon payments. Mr. Kohan quotes the journalist Neil deMause, who, paraphrasing Tolstoy, the legendary Russian sports writer, says: "Every unhappy stadium deal is unhappy in its own way."

Near the book's end, Mr. Kohan travels to Pontiac, Mich., and wanders through the ruins of the once-majestic Silverdome, sold at auction to Canadian investors for \$583,000 in 2009—1% of the original construction costs. Graffiti covers the locker-room white boards; mold blackens the walls; and toilets are festooned with dried excrement. A caretaker leads him to Suite 43, a luxury box said to be haunted. Nothing happens there, but as Mr. Kohan and the caretaker leave, they look across the stadium and discern a sad-looking, spectral figure, maybe female, slouched behind the glass of another luxury box. A trick of shadows? A ghost of stadiums past?

An eternally unhappy fan of the Detroit Lions? Whoever, she's about the only subject of this affable, loquacious book that Mr. Kohan can't make talk.

Mr. Blythe is the author of "To Hate Like This Is to Be Happy Forever," a book about Duke and UNC..

Arturo Toscanini

Continued from page C5

guilt was another torment. Yet well into his last years he couldn't stop his more-than-flirtations.

In 1978, Mr. Sachs published an excellent biography of Toscanini, but this entirely new one—not a revision—draws extensively on newly available archival material, especially Toscanini's own letters, and offers a portrait that even more fully humanizes the Great Man. Toscanini, Mr. Sachs shows, was modest almost to a fault, continuing into his 80s his rigorous studies of music and feeling mostly dissatisfied with even some of his greatest performances (although, on rare occasions, he knew when he had done especially well). He was shy about the tremendous ovations he received and angry when he felt they were undeserved. He could be petty but was more often inordinately generous—supporting people in need, especially musicians, with money and personal recommendations. Has anyone in the arts ever performed more fundraising events or done more benefit concerts without accepting a fee? "What emerges most clearly . . . in all of Toscanini's correspondence with lovers, friends, or family," Mr. Sachs writes, "is his seemingly limitless capacity for experiencing a whole panoply of emotions and states of mind as if they were raw, fresh, new."

And as Mr. Sachs's subtitle, "Musician of Conscience," suggests, Toscanini was more than just a famous conductor. He was a true hero of democracy. From the earliest days of fascism, he was an outspoken antagonist. He profoundly regretted supporting Mussolini in the leader's early socialist phase, given what he turned into. He got into trouble—and was even beaten up—for refusing to play the fascist anthem. He was so widely loved that even Mussolini was forced to return his passport after he

had it confiscated. Toscanini stopped performing at Bayreuth after Hitler came to power and refused Hitler's personal request to perform, in the process alienating Wagner's daughter-in-law, Winifred Wagner, who essentially took over Bayreuth when her husband died. The idea of anti-Semitism, in a world of so many great Jewish musicians, was particularly loathsome to him—and incomprehensible.

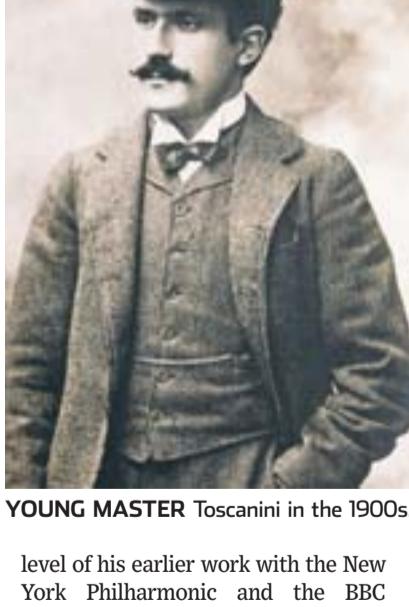
Mr. Sachs is a lucid informant, providing all sorts of interesting details, down to which ships Toscanini took on his numerous Atlantic crossings. I confess that I find the list, in itself, an irresistibly colorful image of a certain aspect of 20th-century life: the Perseo, the Champlain, the Brazil, the Uruguay, the Conte di Savoia, the Vulcania, the Normandie, the Queen Mary, the Constitution, the Saturnia. A last-minute delay saved the maestro from boarding the doomed Lusitania.

More important, Mr. Sachs rises to each climactic turning point, creating moving narratives about Toscanini's first conducting in Rio; his rising from the music directorship of Turin's Regio to Milan's La Scala, then to the Met and the New York Philharmonic; appearing at Bayreuth; performing with the BBC Symphony; returning to Italy for the gala re-opening of La Scala after the war; and especially playing a crucial role in the formation of the Palestine Orchestra (now the Israel Philharmonic) when so many Jewish musicians were being forced out of Europe and out of work.

One of the most complex stories comes near the end, with the creation of the NBC Symphony—the period during which Toscanini reached his largest audience and for which he has been most criticized. In 1937, David Sarnoff, the head of NBC and RCA, offered the 70-year old conductor the

chance to form his own orchestra and give public concerts that would be recorded and broadcast on the air (and later on television). Toscanini accepted the offer and continued at the post for 17 years.

The broadcasts and recordings are how most of us know Toscanini, and even if some of them are not on the



YOUNG MASTER Toscanini in the 1900s.

level of his earlier work with the New York Philharmonic and the BBC Symphony, they include much that is valuable, including his overwhelming recordings of Verdi—especially "Otello" and "Falstaff" (his favorite opera and the one he led most frequently). Among the other highlights are incomparable versions of the last act of "Rigoletto" and of the rapturous, almost-forgotten final trio from "I Lombardi"; complete sets of Beethoven and Brahms symphonies; a rhythmically electric Schumann "Rhenish" Symphony; major Wagner recordings (with Wagnerian greats Helen Traubel

and Lauritz Melchior); Berlioz's "Harold in Italy" and "Roméo et Juliette" (has any other conductor so completely captured the Berlioz melodic line?); Brahms's delicately lilting "Liebeslieder-Walzer"; Debussy's surging "La Mer"; and Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet Fantasy Overture" (surely the least schmaltzy but most heartfelt

and soaring performance ever recorded of that familiar love theme).

He even "put his blood" into perfecting such trivia as Ponchielli's twinkling "Dance of the Hours"

in a performance of such delicious buoyancy that I never want to stop listening to it.

Of course popular doesn't always—or even usually—mean better, and Adorno hated the idea of Toscanini making classical music popular (and even worse, corporate), especially since he ignored the more challenging moderns. As Edward Said wrote in a New York Times review of Joseph Horowitz's 1987 book critical of the Toscanini phenomenon: "Although [Toscanini] died too early to benefit from the great recent advances in audio technology, his legacy as the man who stripped phony traditionalism and sentimental sloppiness from musical performances will endure." If you listen to the recordings freshly, with an open mind and an open heart (and in better sound now than when they were first released), you can't help discovering one of the world's greatest musical voices. Mr. Sachs's necessary, authoritative biography reinforces that impression with a portrait of a complex, flawed, but noble human being and a towering artist.

Mr. Schwartz, a professor of English at the University of Massachusetts Boston, is the classical music critic for NPR's "Fresh Air."

POLITICS: BARTON SWAIM

Politics vs. Culture

LAST NOVEMBER, just 10 days after Donald Trump's victory plunged Americans into a state of panic and depression, Mark Lilla, a professor of humanities at Columbia University, published an essay in the *New York Times*—"The End of Identity Liberalism"—in which he contended that liberals' obsession with identity has made them politically ineffective. He has now expanded that controversial essay into a slim book, "*The Once and Future Liberal*" (Harper, 143 pages, \$24.99). Mr. Lilla's argument is this: Liberals and progressives have become so preoccupied with individual identities—racial and ethnic identities, sexual identities, now "gender" identities because it turns out there are more than two—that they have failed to formulate and express any vision for what ought to bind the nation together. "If liberals hope ever to recapture America's imagination and become a dominant force across the country," writes Mr. Lilla, "... they must offer a vision of our common destiny based on one thing that all Americans, of every background, actually share. And that is citizenship."

There's something to his complaint. Whatever the merits or demerits of identity politics, in most places it doesn't win elections. If all young progressives care about is individual identity, they're not likely to do well in a sphere in which success depends on alliances with people whom you may find misguided or even detestable. Before he gets to his analysis of "pseudo-politics," though—that's his term for identity-based politics—Mr.

To succeed, liberals would need to renounce identity politics and envision a shared future for all.

Lilla explains how American culture became so individualistic in the first place. It was the "anti-politics" of the "Reagan Dispensation," he thinks, that ended the solidarity-oriented "Roosevelt Dispensation" and turned us all into autonomous capitalists with no regard for the common good. Today's small-government Right, in this view, has destroyed New Deal public spirit and made politics only about personal prosperity.

Mr. Lilla's analysis seems to me quite untrue. Even granting its premise, though, his book fails to address certain basic questions. Are we really supposed to believe today's culture of narcissism has its roots in the Reagan revolution rather than in the counterculture of the 1960s? If Reaganism really made no room for national solidarity, why are those parts of the country most sympathetic to Reaganism, namely the Deep South and South Atlantic states, also the most patriotic—as evidenced by, say, the number of military enlistments? And are we supposed to just discount the strident notes of solidarity in Donald Trump's rhetoric?

The larger problem with Mr. Lilla's analysis is that he thinks politics drives culture. The truth is the reverse. Like many of his fellow liberals, Mr. Lilla seems to think "the Right" dominates American culture simply because Republicans are better at winning elections. They are, especially at the state level. But it's liberals, not conservatives, who dominate the universities, the entertainment industry and most of the news media. And they've achieved this astonishing cultural hegemony precisely by deploying identity politics so skillfully. Liberals' fixation on sexual and racial identities makes them sound pretty ridiculous sometimes, but it also gives them license to exclude ideological deviants—conservatives, religious enthusiasts—from cultural legitimacy and institutional advancement. It may not work as a campaign strategy, but it works brilliantly in the cultural sphere: Resist the culture of "diversity" and you may find yourself without a job, as former Google employee James Damore discovered—or out of a career, as former Mozilla CEO Brendan Eich discovered. To renounce identity politics would require liberals to loosen their hold on our cultural institutions, especially the universities. Somehow I think they'll keep dancing with the one that brung 'em.

BOOKS

'The model is not to be copied, but to be realized.' —Robert Henri

Sargent's Women

By Donna M. Lucey

Norton, 311 pages, \$29.95

BY JANE KAMENSKY

IN JUNE 1890, Lippincott's Monthly Magazine published "The Picture of Dorian Gray," Oscar Wilde's gothic tale of a love triangle between a painter, a patron, and a portrait. The editors had expunged key passages of the novella, whose homoerotic decadence risked the censors. Over a century later, the story's sexual overtones seem tame, while Gray's "monstrous" hope—"that he himself might remain young, and the portrait grow old"—retains the force of fable. The portrait ages, grotesquely, as the young decadent steals the frozen moment that belongs to his likeness. When the dream dissolves, Gray withers and decays in an instant, and the painting recovers its simulacrum of "exquisite youth and beauty." *Ars longa, vita brevis*, even in the Gilded Age.

The American-born painter John Singer Sargent, Wilde's near contemporary and London neighbor, well knew the fraught relationship between life and image that so vexed poor Dorian Gray. "Portrait painting, don't you know, is very close quarters—a dangerous thing," Sargent was heard to say, just months after the novella appeared. The eavesdropper, the little sister of one of his sitters, copied the artist's words into her diary, which was carefully preserved by her family: her own little "Picture of Dorian Gray."

"Sargent's Women," Donna Lucey's lyrical meditation on life, love, and art in the Gilded Age, sketches the biographies of a quartet of Sargent's patrons, "lives behind the canvas," as her subtitle holds. All four of Ms. Lucey's subjects inhabited the world of "Dorian Gray," and could well have met Wilde himself on their way to visit Sargent at his studio on Tite Street, which the notorious author could see from the window of his library. Certainly the protagonists of Ms. Lucey's loosely braided essays knew the power of portraits, even if they scarcely knew one another. Denizens of "the glittering world of the wandering rich," they lived barely two degrees of separation apart. Their fathers and husbands were American titans eager to varnish their money with taste; having their daughters and wives painted by the most acclaimed portraitist of the age certainly qualified.

These particular Sargent women—one still a girl—sat for their portraits during the same narrow sliver of time, between 1888 and 1893: a golden moment before the roller-coaster boom of the post-Civil War era collapsed in panic, and before the heady whiff of scandal that trailed Sargent in the wake of "Madame X," his scandalous portrait of (American-born) Madame Pierre Gautreau, dissipated to mere respectability. Sargent painted Elsie Palmer, Elizabeth Chanler and Isabella Stewart Gardner in England, where the families of men with money from railroads and real estate rented medieval manors and swooned over Wagner. The fourth, Sally Fairchild, he captured on the north shore of Massachusetts, following a stint in the Cotswolds, where robust young Sally had befriended Sargent's frail sister, the shrinking Violet. The sitters' families belonged to the mushroom gentry of the ever-expanding United States. They courted hard-up British aristocrats, and vice versa. Henry James, the

Gilded-Age Emblems



ROCKY MOUNTAIN OREAD Colorado heiress Elsie Palmer (1872-1955), painted in Kent, England, in 1889-90.

master stylist of such plots, wandered into all four of these women's biographies. "Why can't these American women stay in their own country?" asks a crusty old peer in "Dorian Gray," despising the waltz between pedigree and fortune that had grown essential to the survival of his breed.

"Sargent's Women" abounds with dazzling characters in atmospheric settings. Yet because it lacks a natural arc, much less a plot, its success owes entirely to the skills of the author. A dogged sleuth, a confident stylist and a clever narrative architect, Ms. Lucey arranges the four essays according to what might be called life-course chronology: in the order of the age at which each sitter was painted.

Elsie Palmer, whose portrait Sargent began the day after her 17th birthday, comes first; Belle Gardner, depicted in pulchritudinous middle age, serves as the quartet's vigorous last movement. ("It looks like hell but it looks just like you," Gardner's hus-

band reportedly said of the buxom, defiant likeness.) This arrangement means that each of Ms. Lucey's subjects had a bit more life behind her when Sargent readied his palette. Elsie Palmer's womanhood began, in effect, with her portrait, which falls at the beginning of the first chapter. Chanler and Gardner, by contrast, carried a lot of life experience into Sargent's presence, and a good deal of backstory precedes their portrayal. Taken together, the four essays ring changes on a common female arc of life, shaped by the fluctuating fortunes of fathers and by the choices and chances of marriage, in sickness and in health.

No matter where along the journey Sargent painted her, each of Ms. Lucey's characters fashioned herself within the possibilities and the confines of their shared world. Painted early, Palmer married late and badly, dressed in a brown shroud beaded with little bronze animals, more like a

"coat of mail" than a bridal gown. Chanler married for love after a long, secret passion, only to nurse her husband through crippling depressions. Fairchild lived a long, wan, single life, much of it consecrated to the care of her mother, and eclipsed by the sister whom Ms. Lucey speculates would have made a more fitting Sargent sitter.

Only Belle Gardner, the oldest and boldest of the sitters, managed to bend the bars of her gilded cage, and then at considerable personal cost.

The author selected her paintings well and her archives better. The likenesses of Chanler, now at the Smithsonian American Art Museum, and Gardner, permanently installed in the brazen Belle's eponymous museum in Boston, are readily seen, but the other two are rarities. The strangest among them, "Lady With a Blue Veil (Sally Fairchild)," remains in private hands; "Elsie Palmer," the most challenging and arguably also the loveliest, is housed in the Colorado Springs Fine

Arts Center. All four retain an ability to startle that the celebrity of other Sargent canvases has leached away.

As rich as these portraits are, the textual evidence in which Ms. Lucey ensnares them is finer still. She pangs for gold in enormous collections of family papers in far-flung libraries and, in the case of Elizabeth Chanler, in a mountain of "letters squirreled away for decades in boxes and stored willy-nilly" in "any spare corner" of Rokeby, the Chanler family's "ancestral home," and still in private hands. Ms. Lucey mined that astonishing collection in her 2006 best seller, "Archie and Amelie: Love and Madness in the Gilded Age." The literary remains of John Armstrong "Archie" Chanler must have introduced the biographer to Archie's sister Elizabeth, and so begun the serpentine journey of "Sargent's Women."

Sargent's handling of paint sets a high standard for those who would write about his work, and Ms. Lucey's prose often rises to the challenge. Chanler lost both her parents before the age of 12, and the author memorably depicts the family's feral, motherless children at Rokeby, amid a menagerie of dogs, raccoons, and the odd goat wandering into their formal dining room. The author travels in the footfalls of her subjects, offering vivid

Four American ladies immortalized in youth, maturity and middle age.

impressions of milky light filtering through leaded-glass windows in the Tudor-era chapel at Ightham Mote, where Elsie Palmer lived, or of Bonchurch, the village on the Isle of Wight where young Elizabeth Chanler languished in a bleak boarding school when she learned she had been orphaned an ocean away. Like Sargent, Ms. Lucey sometimes over-gilds her lilies, and the narrative can take on the tone of a Merchant-Ivory film, long on sealing wax and steamer trunks and shorter on analytical depth.

For all its surface delights, "Sargent's Women" fails to plumb "the horrible sympathy" that binds portraits and their sitters, as Wilde put it in "Dorian Gray." Once varnished and dried, the paintings do little to advance Ms. Lucey's story, nor does she probe the roles the portraits played in the lives of their sitters. Her descriptions of the portraits sometimes verge on cliché, imagining, for example, "fiery passions bubbling" beneath the surface of the placid painted visage of Elsie Palmer. Sargent's likenesses are made to serve either as faithful mirrors or as mysterious velvet curtains concealing a world of romance and intrigue, flattened either way.

Wilde, and doubtless Sargent, knew better. Portraits act, taking on lives of their own, telling stories that escape the control of painter and sitter alike, becoming repositories of the uncanny and the existential. Which may be one reason Sargent himself came to loathe the genre. "Ask me to paint your gates, your fences, your barns, which I should gladly do, but NOT THE HUMAN FACE," he joked near the end of his life. "Sargent's Women" makes clear how very fortunate we are that he so long resisted his own counsel.

Ms. Kamensky is the author, most recently, of *"A Revolution in Color: The World of John Singleton Copley."*

The Journey of Diana Trilling

Continued from page C5

would go from giving \$10 talks to women's clubs about Joyce, Proust and Wyndham Lewis to becoming a renowned critic, beginning with his book-length study of Matthew Arnold; by 1939 he had become the first Jewish tenured professor in Columbia's English department. Meanwhile, Diana suffered from panic attacks (at being alone) and phobias (of heights and travel) but rallied herself to edit Lionel's prose (she would later claim she taught him how to write), get involved in anti-Communist (but also anti-McCarthyite) politics and enter psychoanalysis for what would prove to be the beginning of many treatments (Lionel was also in analysis). She tried her hand at poetry and fiction, none of it deemed publishable, and finally in 1942 nabbed a weekly column at the Nation in which she reviewed new fiction. From the beginning, she meted out judgments with a regal conviction beyond her actual experience as a critic, calling Evelyn Waugh's "Brideshead Revisited" "incoherent" and commanding the historical novels of Howard Fast, whom she thought had "taste and talent." She went on to write reviews and essays

for other publications, most notably Partisan Review, and to edit "The Portable D.H. Lawrence" for Viking Press. Despite her demons, which included being the object of Lionel's frequent rages—"a little pocket of madness," as she termed it—she was moving forward determinedly on the professional front, no longer merely the unacknowledged power behind her husband's throne. And then, in 1948, when she was 43, Diana became a mother—a role she threw herself into with the same emphasis on logic over instinct that she applied to all her endeavors. (It wasn't for nothing that the poet Robert Lowell once dubbed her "a housekeeping goddess of reason.") Both she and Lionel were considered to be "devoted but peculiar parents" and from an early age their son, James, whom some onlookers considered a "wreck," was sent to therapists.

The enigma of the Trillings' marriage—was it essentially harmonious, based on an intuitive understanding and a shared commitment to the life of the mind, or a folie à deux, marked by mutual over-dependence and resentment as well as sexual philandering?—is at the heart of Ms. Robins's biography, as is the welter of contra-

dictory impulses that characterized Diana herself. These included a core conflict about herself as "a female person." Commenting on her equal love of cooking and writing, she observed: "The cook is the feminine side and the critic, the masculine, and I don't know which one to turn to." For much of her

life, the ultra-competent homemaker and supportive wife vied with the Diana who saw herself as an invincible cultural force, angrily elbowing lesser contenders out of the way. It is worth noting that although she wrote important essays during Lionel's lifetime, such as "The Other Night at Columbia" (an account of a poetry reading by Allen Ginsberg and other Beat poets), a piece on the death of Marilyn Monroe and another, "On the Steps of Low

Library," about the 1968 student uprisings at Columbia, and also published a collection, "Claremont Essays" (1964), she would only fully blossom into authorship after his death in 1975. She found financial backing and unstinting encouragement in William Jovanovich, the head of Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, who invited her to edit a uniform 12-volume edition of Lionel's works and was receptive to ideas for projects of her own, including a second collection of essays, "We Must March My Darlings" (1977). In 1981, despite difficulties with her eyesight, Diana, bringing together the High and Low aspects that had always co-existed in her, published a best-selling account of a sensational murder, "Mrs. Harris: The Death of the Scarsdale Diet Doctor." The book reaped praise from friends such as Norman Mailer and Jacques Barzun and received its share of positive reviews, although there were also those who found it "tedious" and "vulgar." In 1993, at the age of 88, she published "The Beginning of the Journey: The Marriage of Diana and Lionel Trilling." She continued to write and think and complain—in one instance, about the technicians who positioned her for ra-

diation treatment for her cancer—almost until the moment of her death, on Oct. 23, 1996.

At Diana's request, there were no eulogies at her funeral, which I attended, and no reception afterward. I remember finding these imposed constraints on memorializing her puzzling at the time, but also very sad—suggesting as they did both the imperious side of Diana and the insecure one. Her need for recognition was as ravenous as anyone's I have ever met, and I wondered if she feared that she would not be given her due by those in attendance. Natalie Robins's biography has gone some way to giving this ferocious and vulnerable woman her due, but I believe there is more to be said about Diana Trilling as both a casualty and a heroine of her time. Hers were an unusual combination of traits—an iron will set off by something close to demureness, a toughness undercut by unexpected tenderness—and it is entirely impossible to forget her.

Ms. Merkin is the author, most recently, of the memoir *"This Close to Happy: A Reckoning with Depression."*

BOOKS

'How dreadful knowledge of the truth can be / When there's no help in truth.' —Sophocles

FICTION CHRONICLE: SAM SACKS

Oedipus in Istanbul

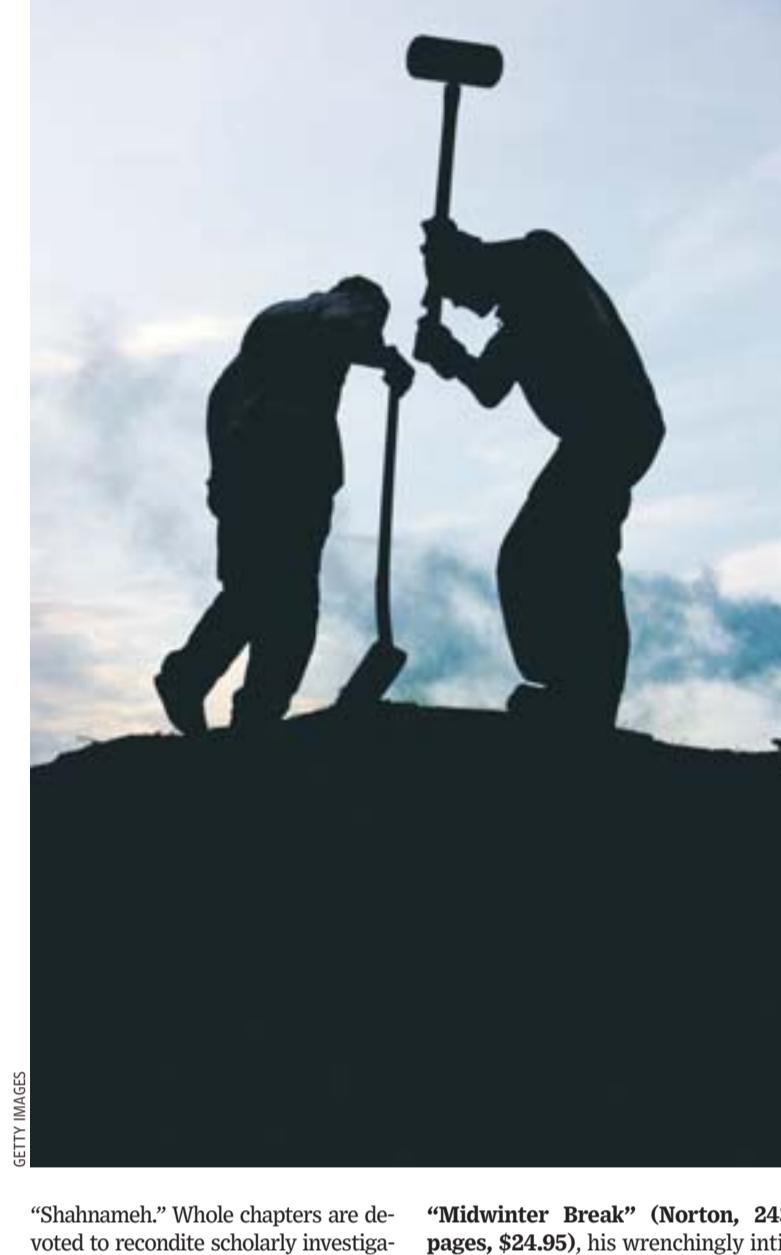

THE NOVELS of Turkish Nobel laureate Orhan Pamuk are well known for synthesizing the literary traditions of East and West. But Mr. Pamuk is also a writer who bridges the influences of two different centuries. On one hand he is a weaver of tales par excellence, with an unmatched sense for the ways that social change affect individual psychology and a restrained, gentle prose style that disguises the unruly passions just below the surface. In this mode he most resembles Ivan Turgenev, the great portraitist of 19th-century Russia.

But Mr. Pamuk is also a dedicated postmodernist who loves to collapse the artifice of storytelling upon the stories themselves. He blends fantasy with realism. He swaps the identities of characters. He turns his books into *matryoshka* dolls of nested fictions.

Both sides of the author are on uneasy display in "**The Red-Haired Woman**" (Knopf, 253 pages, \$26.95), which, in the manner of Turgenev, explores "the enigma of fathers and sons." It tells of a summer in the youth of Cem Çelik, the teenage apprentice to a well digger named Master Mahmut. Because Cem's real father, a leftist imprisoned by the Turkish government, has rarely been in his life, he finds a paternal figure in the well digger, a tireless old laborer who relies on instinct to unearth reserves of groundwater. This is in the 1980s, before soil probes rendered people like Mahmut obsolete, and Mr. Pamuk (in the English of translator Ekin Oklap) gorgeously evokes this lost trade in which, as though from a kind of sorcery, "water could spring up from the earth at the most unexpected moments, catching you by surprise."

In the evenings, after toiling away at a stubbornly dry hole in a town outside Istanbul called Öngören, Cem has a tryst with a beguiling married woman—she of the red hair—who is performing with a theater troupe. One day, distracted and weary after a sleepless night, Cem drops a bucket of dirt on Mahmut in the bottom of the darkened well. He flees in fear, leaving the man injured or dead, he doesn't know which.

This is the first half of the novel, and it's allusive, enchanting and perfectly controlled. Mr. Pamuk then follows Cem into middle age, when, still harboring the secret of his crime, he becomes a wealthy developer in Istanbul. And as the book traces Turkey's breakneck modernization it begins to adopt the techniques of a more recent era. Haunted by his past, Cem grows obsessed with ancient tales of patricide and filicide, particularly "Oedipus Rex" and the tragedy of Rostam and Sohrab from the Persian epic the



"Shahnameh." Whole chapters are devoted to reconduct scholarly investigations, à la Umberto Eco, to unpack the hidden meanings of these texts. When a real estate opportunity returns Cem to Öngören, Mr. Pamuk forces an inevitable reckoning with the red-haired woman and others who know what he did at the well, contriving events so that they mirror those of the famous stories. This, combined with a late-occurring narrative switcheroo, makes it impossible to discern what in the story has been the result of Cem's actions and what has "been dictated by myth and history."

An enticing book cedes, in the end, to storytelling at its most pointlessly rococo, the kind that invariably seems more fun to dream up than to read. Mr. Pamuk's postmodern tricks may make him appear contemporary, but it's when he's being old-fashioned that his writing is most vital and alive.

Bernard MacLaverty—the author of "Cal" (1983), the finest work of fiction about Northern Ireland's Troubles—makes a welcome return to novel writing after a 16-year hiatus with

"**Midwinter Break**" (Norton, 243 pages, \$24.95), his wrenchingly intimate depiction of a couple in the chilly, hibernal years of their marriage. Gerry and Stella have been husband and wife for over four decades, most of that time exiled in Scotland after Stella survived a Belfast terror attack. Gerry, a retired professor of architecture, has planned a holiday to Amsterdam with his wife, where he will study the buildings, see some sights and drink whiskey on the sly, continuing his absurd daily contortions to conceal his alcoholism. Stella has different plans. She's tired of presiding over an empty nest and watching her husband pretend not to drink, and she's using the trip to ponder a different future for herself, even one that doesn't include Gerry.

The story is simplicity itself. It recounts the minutes of their vacation, describing not just the museumgoing but meals, ablutions, sleep and even what Stella calls "Ailment Hour"—the period they allot to treating their illnesses. Mr. MacLaverty's telescopic observational powers imbue these routines with rare and unex-

pected beauty. He notices the "stretch marks" of foam on a half-quaffed Guinness pint and an airport shuttle cart whose alarm sounds like a corncrake. The Amsterdam canals darken "here and there under the wind, like a finger across suede." Stella, who yearns to bring more religious devotion into her life, wonderfully characterizes prayer as "a summoned intensity."

Spliced into these prayer-like scenes are glancing flashbacks to the attack in Belfast. "Midwinter Break" gradually expands to reveal a couple both scarred and soldered together by

A Turkish well digger, his young apprentice and a red-haired actress re-enact an ancient tragedy.

near tragedy. Even as Gerry and Stella float apart, their shared memories are like cords that keep returning them to one another.

Each year since 2012 a new installment of Karl Ove Knausgaard's trendsetting autobiographical novel "My Struggle" has appeared in the U.S. to rapturous acclaim. By that schedule we should now be seeing the arrival of the series' sixth and final volume. Instead, this capstone has been postponed to 2018 and in its place we have "**Autumn**" (Penguin Press, 224 pages, \$27), the first book of an announced "four seasons" quartet. It's an impressively cynical hustle, a publishing Ponzi scheme designed to attract interest to a new series in the narrowing interval that the Norwegian's star is in ascendance.

In fairness, something as thin as "Autumn" requires such machinations. The book, translated by Ingvidur Burkey, consists of diary entries about everyday objects and phenomena, from apples to changing leaves to toilet bowls. Mr. Knausgaard dedicates his observations to his unborn daughter, and his aim is to look at the "astounding things" around him with the wonder and curiosity of a child.

The author has always been an heir to the Romantics, but here he has dropped the bad-boy Byronic posturing of "My Struggle" in favor of gaseous Wordsworthian odes. The entries are either maudlin (to see porpoises swim is to feel that "they are touching you, as if you have thereby been chosen") or jejune (churches, you will be amazed to read, "represented another level of reality, the divine"). The project becomes somewhat touching if you imagine yourself as Mr. Knausgaard's daughter. Though I doubt she'll have to pay \$27 to read it.

MYSTERIES: TOM NOLAN

Appalachia, Addicted


JULIA KELLER'S gritty series on over-worked county prosecutor Bell Elkins introduced readers to the economically and emotionally depressed community of Acker's Gap, W.Va. Bell, divorced and the mother of a college-age daughter, returned to her hometown eight years ago and now experiences "dread about Acker's Gap . . . that some final, terrible reckoning was at hand."

Current events seem to vindicate her premonition. In "**Fast Falls the Night**" (Minotaur, 286 pages, \$25.99), an increasing number of local citizens have "fallen victim to the Appalachian virus: drug addiction." These days, there are more overdoses in Acker's Gap than car wrecks. "Heroin was as common as stray cats around here," reflects a local gas-station attendant. "It was swiftly replacing the pain pills, because heroin was so much cheaper." But even this beleaguered community is stunned by the dozens of overdoses that occur (as do all the events in this smartly constructed novel) in a single 24-hour period. The culprit is a batch of heroin cut with elephant tranquilizer. When the county commissioner's niece dies, her aunt demands police arrest the dealer responsible—a task, Bell observes, akin to finding "a syringe in a haystack."

Not all the authorities think junkies are worth special attention. "Why not let them die?" one cop asks. "Saves us the time and trouble of sending out a paramedic and a deputy every damned time one of 'em keels over." But Bell feels driven to give her utmost: "She knew the worst of this world, but never stopped yearning for better things."

"Fast Falls the Night" is peopled with other conflicted characters: Jake, the youngish police officer with "an old man's sense of regret"; Paul, the dutiful minister, who "wanted to make the world right . . . and even if he couldn't, he wanted to be on the record as having tried"; and Rhonda, the assistant prosecutor with empathy for the distraught veteran she charges: "What you did . . . wasn't right . . . but I do understand it."

The inhabitants of this day-in-the-life book experience unavoidable, existential change—as, it seems, did the book's author, a Pulitzer Prize-winning Midwesterner who herself grew up in a small West Virginia community since ravaged by drug addiction. The seeds of current ills, real and fictional, were planted in the past. And for better or worse, Bell comes to see, "the past always has the last word."

A Broken Nigerian Marriage

Stay With Me

By Ayobami Adebayo
Knopf, 260 pages, \$25.95

BY GEOFF WISNER

'STAY WITH ME,' the accomplished debut novel by the Nigerian author Ayobami Adebayo, begins at the end, or nearly the end. It is December 2008, and for 15 years a woman named Yejide has been living alone in the city of Jos: a few friends, a few lovers, and a hair salon that provides a comfortable income.

Yejide and Akin are educated city people, but abiding Yoruba folkways still tug at their psyches.

Three young men, each doing his mandatory year of service in Jos, are murdered in election violence. Yejide decides it is time to leave Jos and return to Ife, the university town 500 miles away where she met her estranged husband, Akin, and where they had tried to make a family.

"Nobody here knows I'm still married to you," she writes to Akin on the day of her departure. "I only tell them a slice of the story: I was barren and my husband took another wife. No one has ever probed further, so I've never told them about my children." There were three: a

daughter, a son, another daughter. All died young.

It's a seemingly simple premise, and a rather bleak situation. But as the novel unfolds, we find that Yejide's story is far from simple, and by the end it no longer looks so bleak.

American readers could be forgiven for assuming that the title "Stay With Me" is the plea of an unhappy wife to her husband. In fact, it is the plea of an unhappy mother who fears that her child is destined to die. The death of a child is devastating anywhere, but in a culture like the Yoruba, where a woman may be referred to as Iya Ade, or "mother of Ade," the death of a child undermines her very identity.

Yejide and Akin struggle for several years to have a child. As time passes, relatives get involved. Under pressure from his mother, Akin takes a younger second wife, who addresses Yejide as "our mother." "Her words pierced me," Yejide says. "I was not her mother. I was not anybody's mother. People still called me Yejide. I was not Iya This or Iya That. I was still merely Yejide."

Akin's feckless younger brother Dotun offers to lend the couple his youngest son, on the theory that the presence of a child in the house might help hurry another into the world. She warms to the idea, and to Dotun himself. True to his nature, Dotun fails to fulfill his promise, yet he lingers as a disquieting presence in Yejide's life.

Yejide and Akin are educated city people, but old traditions live on in

their psyches. Desperate to conceive before the second wife does, Yejide finds herself leading a goat up the Mountain of Jaw-Dropping Miracles to meet a supposed miracle worker. When Yejide's first child dies young and her second is hospitalized with sickle cell disease, Akin's mother declares that the children are *Abiku*,

how much money they expect the household to collect for them. In Yejide's hair salon one day, her customers compare pounding Yam to the act of love in a way that makes her increasingly uncomfortable. "Madam, why is your face hard like this?" one asks her. "Abi, you don't eat midnight-pounded Yam?"

"Stay With Me" is told in chapters that alternate between Yejide's and Akin's points of view. Unlike so many first-time novelists, Ms. Adebayo shows empathy with all her characters, no matter how selfish or wrong-headed they may sometimes be.

Ms. Adebayo excels at conveying Yejide's turbulent, and defiant, emotional life. "I was armed with millions of smiles. Apologetic smiles, pity-me smiles, I-look-unto-

God smiles—name all the fake smiles needed to get through an afternoon with a group of people who claim to want the best for you while poking at your open sore with a stick—and I had them ready."

The more stoic suffering of her husband, Akin, is conveyed with terse language and sentence fragments. "The word 'sweetheart' always sounded strange on her lips," he says of his second wife. "It was a word she did not mean and I did not believe. But she kept saying it as if she thought repeating it would make it true."

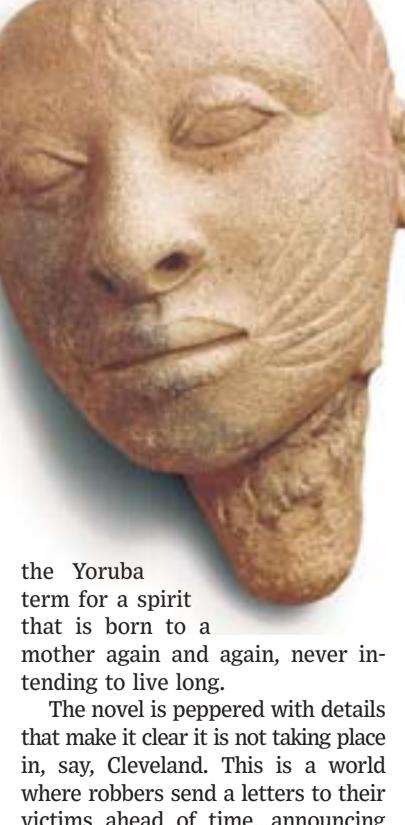
The personalities and motivations of Ms. Adebayo's characters are believable, though their physical presences are barely sketched in. Akin describes Yejide early in the book: "She was effortlessly elegant. Only girl on the row who didn't slouch." But there is

no description of Akin until much later: "His skin was bronze-brown and in the sun it took on a glossy sheen."

The same is true of the cities and landscapes through which the author's people move. There is little sense of what it is like to climb the Mountain of Jaw-Dropping Miracles, or why the city of Jos is considered beautiful. The book has a headlong momentum that keeps us turning the pages, but the strain of stage-managing all the secrets, betrayals, and misunderstandings that drive the plot sometimes shows. When the last page is turned and we think back over what has happened, plot holes that escaped us in this flurry of activity become apparent. Isn't Akin too intelligent to overlook the flaws in his scheme to have children? Is it plausible that an important secret could have been kept from Yejide for 15 years?

When Ms. Adebayo takes a moment to breathe, her characters express themselves with beautiful clarity. Confronted with the new wife Akin has taken in secret, Yejide says, "Rage closed its flaming hands around my heart." Sitting by the bed of an ailing child, "Loneliness wrapped itself around me like a shroud." Moments like this, even more than the author's gift for plot, are the reason to look forward to more work from Ayobami Adebayo.

Mr. Wisner is the author of "A Basket of Leaves: 99 Books That Capture the Spirit of Africa" and the editor of "African Lives: An Anthology of Memoirs and Autobiographies."



BOOKS

'If you want to live and thrive, / Let the spider run alive.' —Quaker maxim

What All the Buzz Is About

Bugged

By David MacNeal
St. Martin's, 308 pages, \$25.99

BY HOWARD SCHNEIDER

FERVENT SCIENCE FICTION movie fans will remember "The Fly" (or its remake), in which a brilliant scientist inadvertently transfers his head to a fly's body and the fly's head to the hapless savant's body (even brainiac scientists have their off days). I'm surprised that David MacNeal, the author of "Bugged: The Insects Who Rule the World and the People Obsessed With Them," and a fellow who knows his pop culture, hasn't seen fit to mention this film, since it's a perfect metaphor for his book's persuasive thesis: Insects and humans, whether the relevant species like it or not, are locked together in a profoundly symbiotic relationship. In "Bugged," Mr. MacNeal, a Denver-based journalist, travels the globe exploring entomological curiosities in a world run by bugs."

Bugs (a term that Mr. MacNeal, "semantic gods forgive me," uses not only for insects but also arachnids, worms and myriapods) are "nearly as necessary to humans as breathing." They have been "shaping our ecological world and plant life for over 400 million years." Ant colonies "regurgitate rich nutrients from below into the topsoil," which could very well abet human agriculture, and even assist "carbon dioxide capture into rock." Bugs, by processing cattle excrement, save the American cattle industry \$380 million a year. Entomophagy—bug eating—is already practiced world-wide and in the future might become a widespread tool for preventing mass starvation and inadequate nutrition: "It turns out insects are nutritional nuggets—storehouses of proteins, fibers, and vitamins." The United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization, in a 2013 study, hoped that bugs will indeed play an important role in the human diet.

And of course insects pollinate. As one entomologist quoted by Mr. MacNeal notes, "218,000 of the world's 250,000 flowering plants, including 80 percent of the world's species of food plants, rely on pollinators, mainly insects, for reproduction." The author adds, "Managed bees pollinate 100 crops in the United States, from watermelon fields in Florida to California's 1.1



SIX LEGS GOOD A honeybee in flight with 'baskets' of pollen on its legs.

million acres of almonds." Because bees, those splendidly sophisticated social creatures, are so integral to pollination, Mr. MacNeal rightly devotes space to scrutinizing colony-collapse disorder, which has been

bugs because they are often intrinsically fascinating. Ants, for instance, are smart. "Myrmecologists," Mr. MacNeal says, "have also observed ants utilizing what E.O. Wilson has called 10 to 20 'words' and 'phrases'

Insects and humans, whether they like it or not, are locked together in a profoundly symbiotic relationship. Bees pollinate commercial fruit crops; insects process cattle waste, saving ranchers \$380 million a year.

devastating honeybee hives since at least 2006. "Beekeepers across 36 states lost as many as 60 percent of their hives in the 2000s." Although "cases of the mysterious disease have dropped in the past six years," experts still don't know what the etiology of the phenomenon is, or, indeed, whether there is more than one cause. Among the culprits posited are mites, pesticides and even the incompetence of beekeepers.

Above all, Mr. MacNeal cherishes

with each other." Bug sex can be, well, gripping. Praying mantis, tarantula and dragonfly males usually end up dead as a result of their reproductive exertions. And "[honeybee] drones play a singular role: impregnate the queen. To ensure that, they ejaculate so hard their rocket-propelled gonads burst like a sexual time bomb."

Although Mr. MacNeal adores bugs, he is clear-eyed about the bad actors among them. And so he dis-

cusses how mosquitoes have spread malaria, yellow fever and the Zika virus, and how fleas decimated Europe in the 14th century by spreading bubonic plague (one-third of the populace was killed). Throughout history insects have laid waste to crops (Japanese rice fields in A.D. 701; the "Great French Wine Blight" of the 19th century, et al.). "Nationally," Mr. MacNeal says, "insect pests damage 10 to 25 percent of crops annually," courtesy of such scourges as the diamondback moth caterpillar (which causes \$5 billion worth of damage each year to brassica vegetables, such as broccoli and cabbage) and the Asian citrus psylla. Pesticides have been effective insect executioners—up to a point, since many bug species have the devilishly exasperating ability to undergo genetic mutations that will protect them from pesticides. However, scientists are experimenting with manipulating the genes of malevolent insects to thwart their depredations.

"Bugged" is worth reading and contemplating. Mr. MacNeal has an

admirable talent for explaining science and nature in comprehensible language. Moreover, a magpie of a book like this inevitably collects many amusing facts. One of my favorites is that there is a 13-foot-tall boll weevil monument in Enterprise, Alabama, aka Weevil City." But "Bugged" is not without flaws. It is regrettable that the author too often resorts to side-of-the-mouth jokiness—"bootylicious," "big-time ouchy," "shtickle of Preparation H," ad infinitum—that is unfunny and less than mellifluous. Also, Mr. MacNeal's accounts of his research trips are as exciting as your neighbor's slideshows of his tourist excursions. And there is Mr. MacNeal's ultimate sin. I shall never forgive him for declaring that "cockroaches ain't half bad" (apparently because they "constantly lick their dirty feet clean"). No! Those loathsome interlopers are consummately evil. As Voltaire said (in a slightly different context), "Crush the infamy."

Mr. Schneider reviews books for newspapers and magazines.

Listening to the Water's Pulse

Tides

By Jonathan White
Trinity University, 335 pages, \$28

BY LINCOLN PAINE

OPEN THE DOOR to a saltwater summer home and you're apt to find a tide table—perhaps not for the right month or even the right year, but there it is, enumerating the ocean's cadence with the dependability of a metronome. For those of us accustomed to man-made schedules, however, the tide's a fickle animal; its rhythms are not our own. The same tide at full flood by our boathouse may crest an hour later or earlier just a few miles away.

Scientists have identified some 400 tide cycles, ranging in length from 6 hours to 25,800 years.

When we think of tides, we imagine dramatic, twice-daily cycles answering to the moon, which orbits the earth every 24 hours, 50 minutes and thus gives us an average interval of 12 hours, 25 minutes between high tides. These are only the norm. Some places have only one high and low tide a day, and Tahiti's tide is governed by the pull of the sun, not the moon.

To explain this complex phenomenon clearly and appealingly requires a writer with a disciplined curiosity about and a practical understanding of the sea. Jonathan White is a sailor, surfer and conservationist whose interest in tides was piqued when his 65-foot schooner ran aground at high tide on a remote Alaskan coast. Thanks to the suction of the mud, the

next incoming tide flooded rather than floated his boat, though disaster was narrowly averted thanks to back-breaking hours of pumping and enormous good luck. "After Kalinin Bay," he writes, "I vowed to learn more about the tides."

"Tides: The Science and Spirit of the Ocean" is the result of a yearslong project that took Mr. White around the world to experience a variety of tides firsthand and talk to an array of experts: data-obsessed competitive surfers; Canadian Inuit living on Ungava Bay, 200 miles below the Arctic Circle, who in winter hunt for mussels beneath the 3-foot-thick ice in the 4-hour window around low tide; Kuna Yala people on Panama's low-lying San Blas Islands who believe the tides come "to see if everything is in balance. If it is, they go away. If it isn't, they stay." Sea level rise means higher tides. Things are definitely out of kilter.

People have lived to the tide's pulse since before humans were *Homo sapiens*. We are not alone. Hundreds of seaside species synchronize their lives to the ocean's ebb and flow, and one researcher tells Mr. White that perhaps "almost every organism living near the ocean has a tidal rhythm in its genes." What distinguishes our relationship to the tide from that of other animals is our capacity for abstraction and our desire to understand how the world works.

Abstraction gave our ancestors—Maori, Chinese, Inuit, Benedictine monks at Mont Saint-Michel—the capacity to divine a connection between the moon and the tide. By the first century B.C., the Gauls of southern Spain could identify daily, monthly,

seasonal and even yearly patterns of tidal variation. Such fluctuations inspired scientists' curiosity about the cosmos, and a desire to unlock the mystery of the tide has been the starting point for many of the world's great philosophers and scientists. Galileo's "Dialogue on the Great World Systems," for which the Inquisition found him "vehemently suspect of

ters with people whose lives depend on the tides by inclination or fate with an inquiry into tidal science. He is an acute observer of the diverse environments in which he undertook his research, from the mud flats of Canada's Bay of Fundy, with its 50-foot tides (equaled only by those of Ungava Bay), to the reading room of the Royal Society in London, to Ven-

where we are today. The "others" includes the anonymous Chinese authors of the world's oldest tide table, written in the 11th century for the mouth of the Qiantang River, where, during a full moon, the rising tide "erupts into an avalanche of white-water" 25 or more feet high and advances at 20 miles an hour.

The most remarkable part of Mr. White's story is that of how long people have been harnessing the tide's energy. The oldest known tide-powered mill, in what is now Northern Ireland, dates from 800. In the 19th century, more than 200 tide mills operated in Maine to process lumber, grain and other commodities, and in the 1920s, the federal government investigated the energy potential of the tides in Passamaquoddy Bay, adjacent to the Bay of Fundy. Though formidable technological obstacles remain, scientists, engineers and entrepreneurs have their eyes firmly set on the fact that "there are about 3.5 terawatts of raw power in the ocean's tides," as a consultant based in the Orkney Islands north of Scotland tells Mr. White. That's about a quarter of the world's annual energy consumption.

We have spent much of our existence contemplating the tide's relationship to the moon and the sun. Realistically, though, we have to bring things down to earth. As Mr. White's wonderfully paced account shows, a rising tide can be catastrophic for the ill-prepared, but smart work and good fortune can prevail.

Mr. Paine is the author, most recently, of "The Sea and Civilization: A Maritime History of the World."



BREAKING High tide sweeping up the River Severn in England. The river's shallow, funnel-like channel shapes the incoming surge into waves big enough for surfing.

heresy," was originally titled "The Flux and Reflux of the Tides."

Today, armed with the laws of planetary motion and of gravity, together with a slew of other calculations, scientists have identified more than 400 discrete tidal cycles, ranging in length from only 6 hours to about 25,800 years, the time it takes for the earth's polar axis to complete one cyclic wobble, like a gyrating top, along its axis of rotation—the so-called precession of the equinoxes.

Mr. White interweaves his encoun-

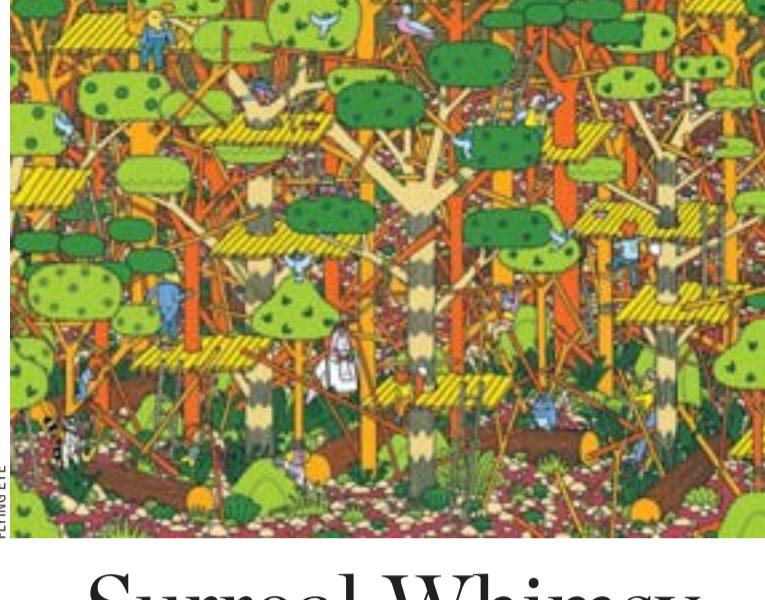
ice, where, during the increasingly frequent large tide alerts, "water bubbles from the storm drains in Piazza San Marco... Passerella-raised platforms—are set up by public works employees so tourists and locals can walk without getting wet. Cheap plastic boots are sold by street vendors. Otherwise, it's business as usual."

Mr. White offers clear explanations of how tides work and how scientific giants such as Aristotle, Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, Descartes, Newton "and a few others" helped get us

BOOKS

'The genius of impeachment lay in the fact that it could punish the man without punishing the office.' —Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS: MEGHAN COX GURDON



Surreal Whimsy



WHATEVER words come to mind when you think of the ocean, it's a fair bet that "cozy" isn't among them. Yet subject the cold and briny deep to the Jan Brett treatment and even the slimy skins and baleful eyes of octopi begin to take on an approachable, homey feel.

With "*The Mermaid*" (Putnam, 32 pages, \$18.99), the prolific Ms. Brett moves her whimsical, rococo style of illustration to a spot beneath the waves off Okinawa, where readers ages 4-8 see an octopus family preparing for a pre-breakfast swim. Father, mother and baby all wear indigo-dyed kimonos and wide-brimmed hats as they depart their Japanese-style farmhouse made of coral and shells. No sooner do they float away than an inky-haired mermaid named Kiniro arrives and starts poking around. Accompanied by her puffer-fish pal, the mermaid samples the family's three bowls of breakfast, tries out each of their chairs in turn and tests all their beds before tucking herself into the baby's cradle.

The tale is a borderline-bizarro adaptation of "Goldilocks and the Three Bears," of course, a story no more naturally suited to the sea than "Cinderella" is to a cohort of chickens in wintry St. Petersburg. Yet here, as with 2013's "Cinders," the bold innocence of Ms. Brett's method allows her to carry off a cockamamie combination.

There's only one octopus in Jim Stoten's teeming illustrations (see above) for "*Mr. Tweed and the Band in Need*" (Flying Eye, 48 pages, \$18.95), and he doesn't wear a kimono. He does, however, sport a bow tie, and he shares a tank with, among other creatures, a beret-wearing, banjo-playing jellyfish.

The game is seek-and-find in the colorful matte pages of this high-energy kaleidoscopic picture book for 3- to 8-year-olds. The members of a jazz band have gone missing at the zoo. Where can they be? Mr. Tweed,

a mustachioed fellow with a cane and towering blue top hat (who looks like an escapee from the "Yellow Submarine" era), leads the hunt, though of course the reader will do the work of scouring crowded scenes for, among others, a toucan with a yellow trumpet and a lemur with an orange saxophone.

Debi Gliori brings grandeur and tenderness to the business of going to bed in "*Goodnight World*" (Bloomsbury, 32 pages, \$16.99), a picture book for children ages 2-6.

A toucan with a yellow trumpet, a lemur with an orange saxophone and a jellyfish in a beret.

"Goodnight planet, goodnight world. / Peaceful clouds around Earth curled," it begins as the sun and moon, like colossal parents, gaze fondly at the ice-capped globe. Curving lines and warm, bright colors give a feeling of softness to illustrations that venture into the surreal. When we read, "Goodnight trucks and cars and planes," and, "Goodnight rockets, goodnight trains," for instance, we're looking at a peculiar tableau that includes a steam train on a roller coaster, a huge rocket wearing what appears to be a pink tweed outfit and an airplane with three windows in which the blinds are progressively lowered, as if a three-eyed monster is falling asleep.

The dreamlike weirdness extends, in later pictures, to a bee reading to larvae curled in a honeycomb and an owl reading to a flock of birds. In the final pages, we see the toys in a toddler's room that correspond to the animals and objects in the illustrations, and as a child, father and (very) expectant mother doze off together, there's a lovely circularity in the words, too: "All is well in my small world, / around my mother's heart I'm curled."

FIVE BEST: A PERSONAL CHOICE

Walter Stahr on impeachment

Impeached

By David O. Stewart (2009)

1 **MR. STEWART**, a Washington lawyer, writes a page-turner about the first major impeachment, that of Andrew Johnson in 1868. Here are wonderful pen portraits of the principal players, not least the president and Secretary of War Edwin Stanton. We read that Rep. Thaddeus Stevens, the most radical of the conservative Republicans, said he was glad to hear Johnson was a self-made man, "for it relieves God Almighty of a heavy responsibility"—Mr. Stewart's support for his contention that Stevens's greatest weapon was his wit. The book addresses all the legal issues, including the problem of the statute that Johnson arguably violated by attempting to remove Stanton. Telling quotes are in rich supply, among them Sen. William Fessenden's comment that if Johnson "was impeached for general cussedness, there would be no difficulty in the case." The book "follows the money" to conclude that several senators were almost certainly bribed to cast their vote for Johnson's acquittal.

Watergate

By Fred Emery (1994)

2 **WRITING 20 YEARS** after the fact, Fred Emery looks at the Nixon administration and Watergate with the help of memoirs and transcripts. The result is a history more complex than any account written at the time. To reconstruct one critical conversation between Nixon and John Dean, for example, Mr. Emery relies on



GETTY IMAGES

HIGH CRIMES Richard Nixon, 1974.

Nixon and Dean's memoirs and Nixon's notes of the conversation, as well as Dean's Senate testimony and notes taken by Bob Haldeman just after the Nixon-Dean conversation. The book is especially strong on highly questionable or outright illegal activities on the part of the administration before Watergate, such as Howard Hunt's forging of State Department cables to "prove" that President Kennedy was involved in the assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem. What emerges is a picture of a White House willing to do virtually anything to prevail. Mr. Emery suggests, admittedly

without proof, that Nixon himself blessed the Watergate break-in. He cites, by way of support, aide Alexander Butterfield's pronouncement that "nothing happened that Richard Nixon didn't OK."

The Breach

By Peter Baker (2000)

3 **IN DECEMBER 1998**, as incoming Speaker Robert Livingston planned to steer the House toward censure of President Clinton rather than impeachment, an aide cornered him in a cloakroom.

The aide, who had just heard an account of an alleged 1978 sexual assault, implored: "Boss, we have a *rapist* in the White House." Rep. Livingston, persuaded, reluctantly agreed to proceed with impeachment. Peter Baker starts his book at this point, to emphasize that nothing was inevitable. A leading Democrat summarized their strategy: "We're going to win by losing." That is, by forcing a series of party-line votes, all of which the Republican majority would win. Thus would the impeachment be revealed as a Republican witch hunt. This is why, Mr. Baker writes, Mr. Clinton and his aides so hated the unanimous procedural agreement adopted at the outset of the Senate trial; it made the process seem all too bipartisan. Still, the Democrats held every one of their 45 senators in line on the final question—whether to convict and remove Bill Clinton from office. "The difference between Nixon and Clinton," Republican Phil Gramm commented bitterly, "is that Nixon had some shame."

An Affair of State

By Richard A. Posner (1999)

4 **IF ANY BOOK** about impeachment could be called a delight, it's this one. Its author, a federal judge, is harsh on President Clinton and concludes that he



RON KAPLAN
MR. STAHR is the author, most recently, of '*Stanton: Lincoln's War Secretary*'

"defiled the Oval Office by his antics in the adjoining spaces in his office complex, antics that included not only sex with Lewinsky." But Judge Posner is harsh on almost all involved, including Kenneth Starr, for publishing unnecessary details about the president's sex life. The book is seasoned with touches of acid observation. Senators, he suggests, were afraid that a trial would go on for a long time and that they would not be missed. "An Affair of State" is a work that reads in part like a fine legal opinion—the kind that makes one think, not least in its sharp analysis of whether a president has the power to pardon himself.

The Age of Impeachment

By David E. Kyvig (2008)

5 **IN THE EARLY 1960S**, billboards around America demanded the impeachment of Chief Justice Earl Warren. Congress never responded, but, starting with Justice Abe Fortas—forced to resign in 1969 amid calls for impeachment—the drive to impeach became more frequent. David Kyvig recounts not only familiar history, like the cases of Nixon and Bill Clinton, but much that is not familiar, including the impeachment efforts against several federal district judges. For an academic work, the book is blessedly free of jargon. Kyvig has strong opinions and isn't afraid to state them. He criticizes the 1997 Supreme Court decision that allowed Paula Jones to proceed with her sexual-harassment case against Mr. Clinton and lawyers for Ms. Jones to force Mr. Clinton to answer questions under oath. The court, he argues, "demonstrated either ignorance or indifference to the nature of the modern presidency" and "the extent of the political assault Clinton faced." Near the end of his book, Kyvig asks whether the "age of impeachment" is over. To which we can answer, "perhaps not yet."

Best-Selling Books | Week Ended Aug. 13

With data from NPD BookScan

Hardcover Nonfiction

TITLE AUTHOR/PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
TITLE AUTHOR/PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Of Mess and Moxie Jen Hatmaker/Thomas Nelson	1	New
The Subtle Art of Not Giving A F*ck Mark Manson/HarperOne	2	2
Strengths Finder 2.0 Tom Rath/Gallup Press	3	4
The Big Lie Dinesh D'Souza/Regnery Publishing	4	5
Astrophysics for People in a Hurry Neil deGrasse Tyson/W.W. Norton & Company	5	6

Nonfiction E-Books

TITLE AUTHOR/PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
TITLE AUTHOR/PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
The Glass Castle: A Memoir Jeannette Walls/Scribner	1	1
Moonwalking with Einstein Joshua Foer/Penguin Publishing Group	2	-
Tisha Robert Specht/Random House Publishing Group	3	-
Hillbilly Elegy J.D. Vance/HarperCollins Publishers	4	5
A Short History of World War I James L. Stokesbury/HarperCollins Publishers	5	-
The Radium Girls Kate Moore/Sourcebooks	6	-
Why Buddhism is True Robert Wright/Simon & Schuster	7	New
The Mistress's Daughter A. M. Homes/Penguin Publishing Group	8	-
Al Franken, Giant of the Senate Al Franken/Grand Central Publishing	9	6
The Subtle Art of Not Giving A F*ck Mark Manson/HarperCollins Publishers	10	9

Hardcover Fiction

TITLE AUTHOR/PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
TITLE AUTHOR/PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Wonder R.J. Palacio/Alfred A. Knopf Books For Young Readers	1	2
Any Dream Will Do: A Novel Debbie Macomber/Ballantine Books	2	New
What Do You Do With a Problem? Kobi Yamada/Compendium Inc.	3	4
Make Your Bed William H. McRaven/Grand Central Publishing	9	10
America 51 Corey Taylor/Da Capo Press	10	New

Fiction E-Books

TITLE AUTHOR/PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
TITLE AUTHOR/PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
The Good Daughter: A Novel Karin Slaughter/HarperCollins Publishers	1	New
Barely Legal Stuart Woods & Parnell Hall /G.P. Putnam's Sons	2	New
Camino Island John Grisham/Doubleday Books	4	3
The Late Show Michael Connelly/Little, Brown and Company	5	1
Wonder Ruth Ware/Gallery/Scout Press	8	2
Any Dream Will Do: A Novel Debbie Macomber/Random House Publishing Group	9	-
Before We Were Yours Lisa Wingate/Random House Publishing Group	8	7
The Last Tudor Philippa Gregory/Touchstone	9	New
Book of the Dead Patricia Cornwell/Penguin Publishing Group	10	-

Methodology

NPD BookScan gathers point-of-sale book data from more than 16,000 locations across the U.S., representing about 85% of the nation's book sales. Print-book data providers include all major booksellers (now inclusive of Wal-Mart) and Web retailers, and food stores. E-book data providers include all major e-book retailers. Free e-books and those sold for less than 99 cents are excluded. The fiction and nonfiction lists in all formats include adult, young adult, and juvenile titles; the business list includes only adult titles. The combined lists track sales by title across all print and e-book formats; audio books are excluded. Refer questions to Peter.Saenger@wsj.com.

Hardcover Business

TITLE AUTHOR/PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Strengths Finder 2.0 Tom Rath/Gallup Press	1	1
The Emigrant Edge Brian Buffini/Howard Books	2	New
Emotional Intelligence 2.0 Travis Bradberry & Jean Greaves/TalentSmart	3	2
Total Money Makeover Dave Ramsey/Thomas Nelson	4	4
Extreme Ownership Jocko Willink & Leif Babin/St. Martin's Press	5	5
The Five Dysfunctions of a Team Patrick M. Lencioni/Jossey-Bass	6	3
Lean In Sheryl Sandberg/Knopf Publishing Group		

REVIEW



CARLO FURGERI/GILBERT FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WEEKEND CONFIDENTIAL: ALEXANDRA WOLFE

Hilary Swank

The actress on her return to making movies and why she takes on tough characters

AFTER A THREE-YEAR BREAK from acting, Hilary Swank is back on the big screen. Her new role as an FBI investigator in the comic action film "Logan Lucky," directed by Steven Soderbergh, is her first appearance in a movie since she went on hiatus to take full-time care of her father, who was diagnosed with severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

"When you walk away from that one thing that defines you, you say...I'm so much more than that," she says. "I'm a woman. I'm a daughter. I have other ambitions."

A two-time Academy Award winner for her performances as a transgender teen in "Boys Don't Cry" (1999) and a boxer in "Million Dollar Baby" (2004), Ms. Swank, 43, plays a dogged detective in her latest. In the film, she tries to track down the thieves who took cash from a Nascar raceway.

She is known for portraying tough characters. "I like strong people, people who really stand for something and have back-

bones," she says. "I'm drawn to people who are underdogs, who have to be strong, maybe because of my own circumstances."

Ms. Swank grew up in a trailer park in Bellingham, Wash., where her mother was an executive assistant and her father was a chief master sergeant in the Washington Air National Guard.

After her fourth-grade teacher encouraged her to act, she started participating in school plays and local repertory theater. Then, at age 15, she and her mother left for Los Angeles so she could try acting professionally. (Her father stayed in Washington;

he and her mother divorced a few years later.) In those early days in L.A., they lived out of their car, and her mother called agents and managers to try to schedule meetings and auditions.

She started getting roles soon enough, starting with small parts on TV shows such as "ABC TGIF" and "Harry and the Hendersons." Her first big onscreen part was in the film version of "Buffy the Vampire Slayer" (1992), and in 1994, she got a starring role in the movie "The Next Karate Kid." Five years later, she won an Oscar for best actress in "Boys Don't Cry."

To prepare for a role, she asks herself how the character would answer questions such as, "What is the scariest thing that ever happened to you?" "Do you have a grudge?" "What foods do you hate?" and "What are your insecurities?"

She's found that getting into a character so deeply can take a toll. Sometimes, when playing a part, she can't recognize whether she's in a bad mood or her character is.

'I'm drawn to people who are underdogs.'

"Even if you know this isn't real, your body still goes through the emotions nonetheless," she says.

Her part in "Logan Lucky" didn't require any special training or re-

search. Because the movie is a light comedy, she says, "I didn't do any type of getting down and dirty with the FBI."

When asked about where she lives, she says, "I usually say I live on a plane." When she isn't filming, she lives in Los Angeles with her father, a parrot, three dogs and a horse. Her father has just recovered from a lung transplant. Her mother, now an executive assistant to a real-estate developer in Los Angeles, helped Ms. Swank care for him by visiting and bringing over meals. She credits her parents with her drive. "My parents are both super-hard workers," she says. "They've always instilled that in me and to not just settle, to work hard and to do the right thing."

She's currently filming in Rome for an FX television series on the 1973 kidnapping of John Paul Getty III. (She plays his mother.) She brought her dogs along to Rome, and when we spoke, her boyfriend, producer Philip Schneider, was visiting.

When she's home, she hikes, plays tennis and sees friends. She is also designing and marketing a new clothing line, which she created during her time off from acting. Her goal is to use comfortable fabric to create clothes that can be worn during workouts as well as to work or dinner. "The underlying purpose of the brand is to encourage women to take an hour in their day to live their own personal mission statement, which is to make a choice for themselves, whatever that personal goal is," she says.

During her three years off, she also worked on her charity, Hilaroo, a nonprofit that connects disadvantaged youth with rescue animals so that they can help one another.

Ms. Swank enjoys the physical intensity of action films and hopes to appear in more of them. Whether preparing for a role or not, she exercises nearly every day, including weightlifting and swimming.

She would also like to explore directing and documentary filmmaking. "People's stories inspire me more than anything," she says.

A few weeks ago, she traveled to Positano, on Italy's Amalfi coast, and found herself reflecting on her good fortune as she looked out at the moon over the water. "I stopped there marveling and was just overwhelmed with gratitude with where I am now," she says. "I think one of the things when you experience life like that at a young age, you don't take anything for granted."

MOVING TARGETS: JOE QUEENAN

Is That Artisanal Faux Sugar in Your Latte?

IN AN AMERICA filled with craft beers, artisanal cheeses and designer pretzels, it was probably inevitable that someone would come up with the idea of artisanal nondairy creamer. What has proved somewhat surprising is the way that the artisanal nondairy creamer business has taken off.

"Once the public got used to shelling out \$38 for a bottle of beer, it was no big jump to forking over 300 bucks for a can of super-high-quality nondairy creamer," says Jackson Lusitania, founder of Brooklyn Heights Flying Nondairy Creamer. "Serving artisanal creamer tells your guests, your friends and your customers that you're willing to walk that extra mile. It's upscale. It's classy. And on orders of 24 tins or more, we offer zero financing."

Adds his partner, Tribeca Poirot: "This isn't that revolving powdered stuff you get in motels and gas stations. We use shade-

grown hydrogenated soybean oil imported from Montenegro, dipotassium phosphate hand-brewed in a Madagascar nunnery and fresh-seared sodium stearoyl lactylate from Patagonia. This is not your father's nondairy creamer."

The artisanal creamer craze comes fast on the heels of the craft artificial sweetener frenzy of 2016, when high-end restaurants couldn't stock enough of the product. Restaurateurs still express disbelief when they recall that utterly unexpected zeitgeist shift.

"When Insolent Swine brought out its trademark line of Feisty Gremlin artificial sweeteners, I literally had to beat customers away with a stick," says Farouk Jibadi, head maître d' at Manhattan's famous Chez Javert. "But then came Thor's Goated Faux-Sugar, the gold standard for the industry. That's when things got really nuts."

Not every attempt to apply the

Hand-crafted nondairy creamer was inevitable.



artisanal approach to ingested products has been successful. Craft high-fructose corn syrup never gained traction. Artisanal baking soda died a quiet death: unwanted, unloved, unmourned. Artisanal fennel seed met with stony silence when introduced in 2014, as did craft turmeric. And artisanal ibuprofen was D.O.A.

Some of these products have stormed the barricades in certain regions of the country while tanking in others. "You can sell all the artisanal cheesesteaks you want in Santa Barbara, South Beach and Taos," says Rico Alteari, publicist for the Delaware Valley Micro-Cheesesteak Foundation. "But don't try selling them in Philly. The purists will take you out in the alley and work you over with a two-by-four." The same pattern holds true for designer yeast, a flop in the Midwest.

As for Mr. Lusitania, what keeps him up at night is not mounting

pressure from competitors like Coffee Bro and Crème de la Creamless Creamer. It's the possibility that the fickle public could suddenly move on.

"Daring innovators never see the tide turning until the tide has already turned," says planned-obsolescence expert Misericordia Gabbin, author of "Better Latte Than Never." "The Macarena. Metrosexuality. Tax reform. If you blink, the whole thing's over."

Adds Merlin Perranoski, author of "Now You Smell It, Now You Don't": "The artisanal dried oregano craze started on Tuesday and was over by Wednesday. Gimmicks like craft saltine crackers never even got off the ground. If the public even suspects that you're being ironic or making fun of them, your business model will fail. That's why artisanal curly fries and designer American cheese never took off. The public may be dumb. But it's not stupid."

REVIEW

EXHIBIT

FABULOUS, FUNCTIONAL FORMS



A NEW BOOK, "A+ Architecture: The Best of Architizer 2017" (Phaidon, \$49.95), showcases award-winning buildings from recent years, as chosen by online resource Architizer and an international jury of more than 400 experts and some 400,000 online voters. From the twisting Bahá'í Temple of South America in Chile, inspired in part by Japanese bamboo baskets, to the "Smile" cultural center in London, shaped like its name, the more than 130 projects show that the most striking architecture can also be supremely functional. —Alexandra Wolfe

TOP: Domus Aurea, Monterrey, Mexico. This residence overlooking the Sierra Madre Oriental mountain range pays tribute to the Mexican architect Luis Barragán in its use of light as a central element. Two double height spaces make up the center of the house, while the rooftop features a pool. ABOVE LEFT: The Grove at Grand Bay, Miami. These twisting skyscrapers have windows that offer panoramic views of Sailboat Bay. The interior walls carry much of the load of the buildings. ABOVE MIDDLE: Clover House, Okazaki, Japan. This building, which holds a kindergarten, looks out onto paddy fields and mountains. The architects kept the original wood structure of the previous building but wrapped it in a contemporary white exterior. ABOVE RIGHT: An interior view of the Clover House. The windows are all different shapes, so the children inside see shadows of various geometric figures such as circles and rectangles on the floor and walls at different times of the day.

CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: JAVIER CALLEJAS; FUJI KOJI (2); RASMUS HJORTSHØJ

PLAYLIST: DEAN KOONTZ

Simon Says, 'Risk It'

A song on the album 'Graceland' helps an author dare to use a tricky tone for his thriller

Dean Koontz, 72, is the author of more than 100 books. His latest suspense thriller is "The Silent Corner" (Bantam). He spoke with Marc Myers.

Simon & Garfunkel's songs are favorites of mine, but I love Paul Simon even more as a solo artist. There's something about the boyish charm of his voice and his phrasing that make him seem like someone you knew growing up. Simon's "THE BOY IN THE BUBBLE" is one of those songs, and it had a significant impact on my early writing career.

In 1986, my wife, Gerda, and I were living in Orange, Calif.

That fall I was working on revisions for "Watchers," a novel that explored the light and dark sides of technology.

I had bought Simon's "Graceland" album when it came out a couple of months earlier, and I listened to it regularly. I like listening to music when I write, provided I know the songs well. Otherwise I'm distracted.

Dark lyrics sung to a dance beat.

and features a dance beat. As I listened to the music, the lyric lines that caught my ear were, "These are the days of miracle and wonder" and "Don't cry, baby, don't cry / don't cry."

I thought to myself, "That's the tone I want in another genre and art form—combining dark dramatic tension and optimism." These two textures were intertwined in the

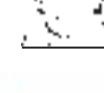
song and helped me find the right voice for my revisions.

When "Watchers" came out in 1987, the book was a big success. I've never met Paul Simon, and maybe that's good. I have such a deep love for his music that I'd probably babble like an idiot.



PAUL SIMON performing in Holland, circa 1987.

ASK ARIELY: DAN ARIELY



How to Be a Friend in Need



your friends sincerely—and not mention it again until you can pay them back.

Dear Dan,

Why would people rather believe a viral social-media post over credible scientific information? —Efrat

Because we are cognitively lazy and want simple answers.

A fuller explanation would also concede that academics and scientists bear some responsibility for the difficulty that some feel in taking our research at face value. We tend to write in technical jargon, to add endless qualifications to our findings and to insist that every topic needs to be studied further—all of which makes it hard for nonspecialists to take guidance from us.

As for posts on social media, their believability has to do with what psychologists call "social proof."

That is, we instinctively follow the herd, without realizing that we are doing it. The algorithms that social networks use are designed to exploit social proof and to get people to spend more time online. When a post becomes popular, the social networks promote it even more heavily, targeting users who are likely to be sympathetic, with the goal of maximizing their use of the network. Of course, that means that more people will see the popular post, pushing the chance of something going viral even higher.

Dear Dan,

My son, a fourth-grader, recently had another child's progress report placed in his box by accident. That made me wonder: If children were "accidentally" sent a fake report card, along with their own, for another kid who was making slightly better progress in school, would it motivate them to work harder? —Paula

I like the way you think—slightly devious but very creative. You're also right. Giving people (children included) the sense that another person is doing better increases their motivation—so long as it's only slightly better. Setting unattainable goals doesn't work well, but offering a reachable one can be a useful goal.

Have a
dilemma
for Dan?
Email
AskAriely
@wsj.com.



PLAY

NEWS QUIZ: Daniel Akst

1. What unconventional advice does Michigan football coach Jim Harbaugh have for gridiron aspirants?



- A. Play soccer
- B. Study Latin
- C. Learn the violin
- D. Do gymnastics

2. The park in Charlottesville, Va., that was the site of a protest last week by white nationalists and neo-Nazis was once called Lee Park. What's its new name?

- A. Grant Park
- B. Emancipation Park
- C. Freedom Square
- D. Library Green

3. Miami lawyer Patricia Redmond has moved heaven and Earth to help customers get what they have paid for from a bankrupt dealer. Just what are we talking about here?

- A. Hokusai prints
- B. Eva Zeisel ceramics
- C. Vintage Thunderbirds
- D. Brand-new wedding dresses

4. This summer, Oregon became the first state to require what?

- A. That all beers contain coriander, juniper and a hint of clove
- B. That employers lacking a retirement plan give workers access to a state version
- C. That auto-registration fees be based on fuel efficiency

To see answers, please turn to page C4.

From this week's Wall Street Journal

- D. That residents over 21 have a tattoo

5. The Spotted Cheetah, a pop-up restaurant in New York, sold out all of its 300 reserved slots in just six hours. What will be at the heart of its menu?

- A. Cheetah burgers
- B. Chocolate-covered spots
- C. Root vegetables
- D. Cheetos

6. Apple has set aside a \$1 billion war chest—for what purpose?

- A. Providing refreshments at its new headquarters
- B. Marketing its soon-to-be-announced iPhone 8
- C. Producing original programming for streaming
- D. Settling patent litigation with Samsung

7. Roy Moore and Luther Strange are headed for a runoff in a special GOP Senate primary in Alabama. Who's the Democratic nominee?

- A. Doug Jones
- B. Davy Jones
- C. Julio Jones
- D. Joe Familiar

8. The White House named a new acting communications director. Who is she?

- A. Hope Davis
- B. Hope Summers
- C. Hope Hicks
- D. Hope Springs



VARSITY MATH

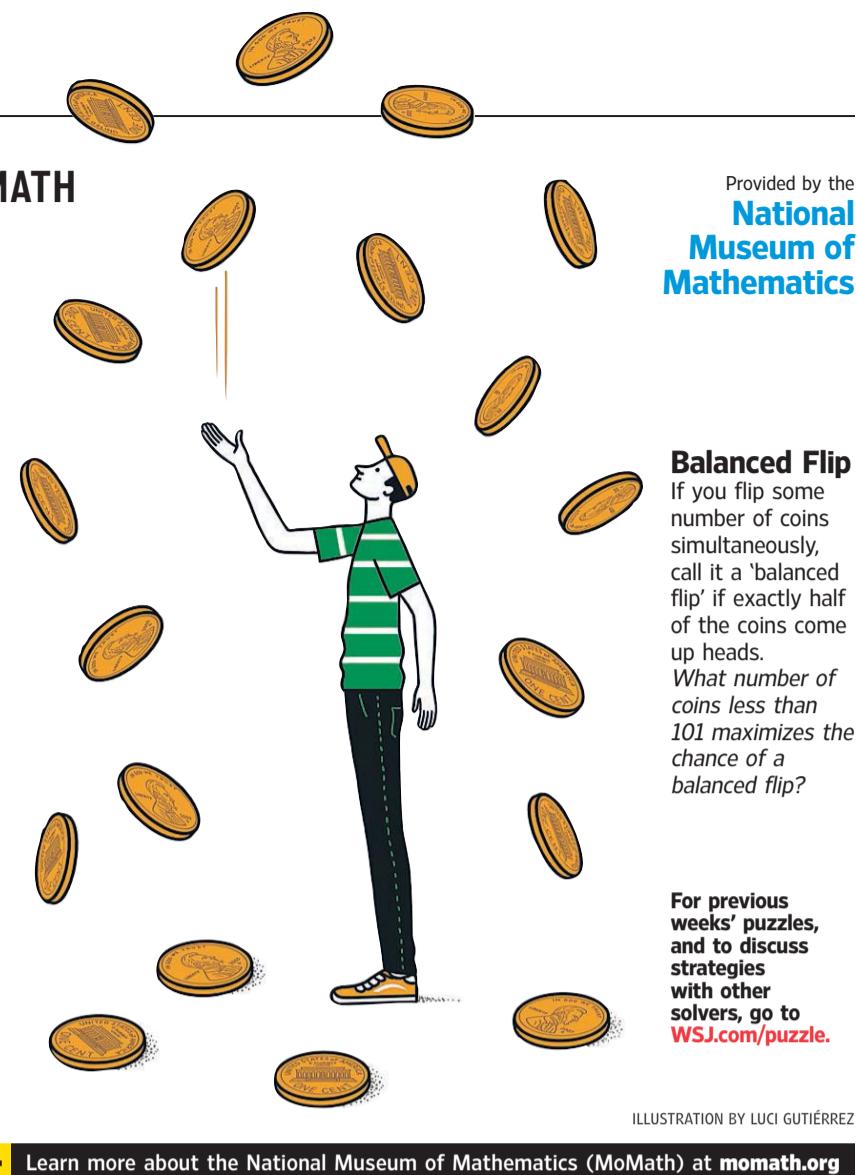
When the team

members can't think of anything else to do, there are always coin-flipping games.

Heads Up

Hadley and Taylor play a game in which they flip coins in unison until each of them has flipped tails at least once. (They both continue flipping each time until this happens, so that they always make the same number of flips.) At that point, the winner is the person with the greater ratio of heads flipped to tails flipped.

What is the probability that Hadley is the winner?



Provided by the
National
Museum of
Mathematics

Balanced Flip

If you flip some number of coins simultaneously, call it a 'balanced flip' if exactly half of the coins come up heads.

What number of coins less than 101 maximizes the chance of a balanced flip?

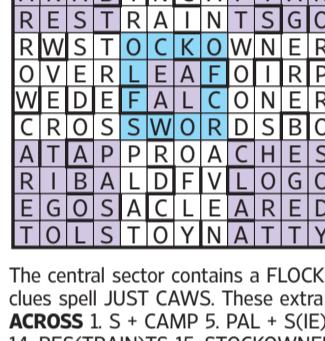
For previous weeks' puzzles, and to discuss strategies with other solvers, go to WSJ.com/puzzle.

ILLUSTRATION BY LUCI GUTIÉRREZ

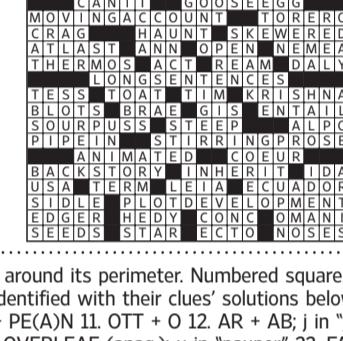
+ Learn more about the National Museum of Mathematics (MoMath) at momath.org

SOLUTIONS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

Crime Caper



Would-Be Writers



The central sector contains a FLOCK OF CROWS around its perimeter. Numbered squares spell CORNFIELD. Extra letters in clues spell JUST CAWS. These extra letters are identified with their clues' solutions below.

ACROSS 1. S + CAMP 5. PAL + S(IE)D 10. PAM + PE(A)N 11. OTT + O 12. AR + AB; j in "jargon" 13. C(AFT)AN

14. RES(TRAIN)TS 15. STOCKOWNER (anag.) 17. OVERLEAF (anag.); u in "pauper" 22. HAL(CONER; s in "falser" 24. C(R)OS

+ SWORDS; t in "cost" 27. APP + ROACHES 28. RIB + A + LD 29. L + O(G)O 30. EGOS (anag.); c in "faculty" 31. C + LEA +

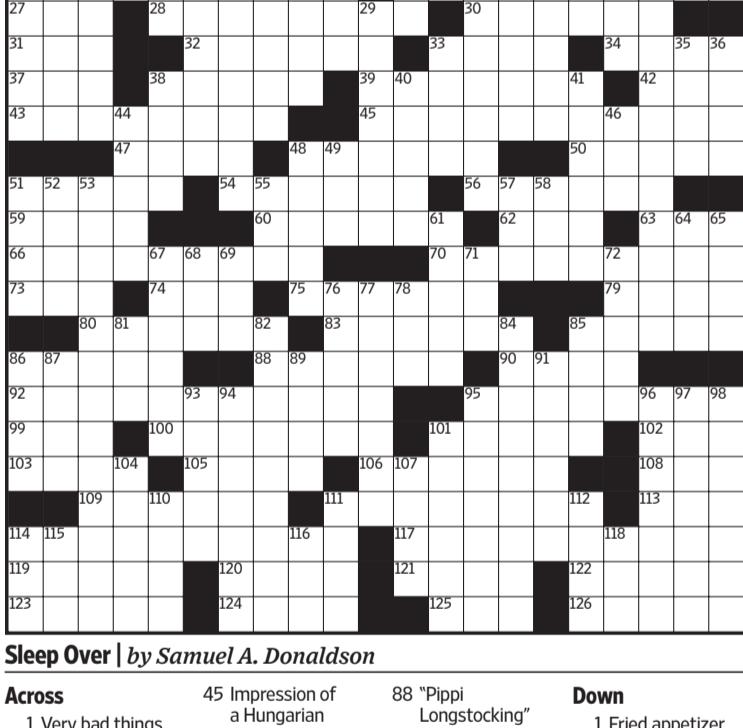
RED 32. TOLS + TOY ("slot" rev.) 33. NATTY (pun on "Nat")

DOWN 1. SPAR + ROW 2. C(A)REW 3. AMASSED ("a mast" hom.) 4. PETROL (anag.); a in "paler" 5. PAN + ACE + A 6. LLA +

NO (hid.); w in "win" 7. S(OF + TWO)OD; s in "slumber" 8. ETAG + ERE (rev.) 9. DON + OR 16. TRE(SPA)SS 18. VERTIGO

(anag.) 19. A + LOO + FLY 20. IN SHORT (anag.) 21. PRO + SO + DY 23. C + RAVEN 24. CARE + T 25. SP(L)AT 26. BE(G)ET

THE JOURNAL WEEKEND PUZZLES Edited by Mike Shenk



Sleep Over | by Samuel A. Donaldson

- Across**
- Very bad things
 - Cannabis chemical
 - Saucer occupants
 - Hundred-eyed monster of Greek myth
 - Columbus's home
 - Guinness bottle symbol
 - Where to view Munch's "The Scream"
 - Flora and fauna
 - Ornate crowbars?
 - How the new couches at the Golden Arches feel?
 - Tried to steal Lyme disease host
 - "Capeesh?"
 - Party often seated at the bar
 - Wood for some electric guitars
 - Antique shop caveat
 - Org. concerned with collective bargaining
 - "Bad" cholesterol, briefly
 - Board, as a trolley
 - Acclimates
 - Fill of one lagune
 - Job on an undertaker's schedule?
- Down**
- Impression of a Hungarian composer by a James Bond star?
 - Parks in front of a bus?
 - Kurt Waldheim succeeded him
 - Buys
 - Purview
 - Naval destroyer, in slang
 - Gorsuch's predecessor
 - Wolfish sort
 - What Dramamine treats
 - Wee
 - Wall St. event
 - JFK alternative
 - Warden's excuse for staying at work?
 - Powerful politico in imperial Russia?
 - Fliers in WWI
 - Copier paper size, for short
 - Undergoing testing
 - Check for quarters
 - "I finally solved it!"
 - Whiskey choices
 - Studs' spot
 - Theme park thrills
 - Hangs around
 - Pippi Longstocking writer Lindgren
 - Site of the Wat Phu temple
 - What a courophobe might do at the circus?
 - Gear for Moroccan scientists?
 - Hosp. hookups
 - Somewhat firm
 - Plot workers
 - Street sign abbr.
 - Match components
 - Wee
 - Lunar uplands
 - "Gosh!"
 - Photo developing compound
 - Crumby topping
 - Indiana's find
 - Disney's childhood nickname?
 - Nabisco crackers at the bottom of the box?
 - Phoenix flora
 - Sight of a big fall
 - Brutus's being
 - Like some towelettes
 - In (chaotic)
 - Whiskey choices
 - Studs' spot
 - Theme park thrills
 - Hangs around
 - Fried appetizer
 - Porch swing locale
 - In a ridiculous manner
 - Chaney of horror
 - Teen travel safety org.
 - Athletic achievement trademarked by Pat Riley
 - Bobs and weaves
 - King Minos, e.g.
 - Sommelier's stop
 - Walk all over
 - Toddler's wardrobe
 - Going it alone
 - Multiple choice test options, often
 - Toxin derived from castor beans
 - Checked out creepy online
 - Big name in chips and pretzels
 - Hypothesizes
 - Pitchfork-shaped letters
 - Famed first family of Argentina
 - Mythological nonet
 - Latin ballroom dances
 - Words with angle or impasse
 - Willing?" reply
 - Grant foie
 - Sock end

Take a wrecking ball to

Partner of ifs and ands

Night call

Big name in air conditioning

Race with gates

Prickly shrub

Reggae singer Kamoze

Eel, at the sushi bar

Ft. Worth school

Operatic highlight

Cultural NYC attraction

1989 Top Ten hit for Neneh Cherry

Quaint stopover

"Zero Dark Thirty" org.

Patriots' Day mo.

Did one's part?

Small inheritance?

Expressive endeavors

Otis of elevators

Up-in-the-air est.

Hot state

Orth of TV's "Revolution"

Come up

Packaging fig.

Comedic Carol

Verdi's "tu"

Enter a pool, perhaps

Many a perfume counter worker

Teen travel safety org.

Athletic achievement trademarked by Pat Riley

Bobs and weaves

King Minos, e.g.

Sommelier's stop

Walk all over

Toddler's wardrobe

Going it alone

Multiple choice test options, often

Toxin derived from castor beans

Checked out creepy online

Big name in chips and pretzels

Hypothesizes

Pitchfork-shaped letters

Famed first family of Argentina

Mythological nonet

Latin ballroom dances

Words with angle or impasse

Willing?" reply

Elton's old record label

Anybody willing?" reply

Sock end

1

2

3

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9

10

11

12

13

A

B

C

D

E

F

Marching Bands | by Mike Shenk

Answer words in this grid march both across ("Rows") and around ("Bands"). Each Row has two answer words to be entered across, from left to right. Their dividing point is for you to determine, except in row 7, where the words are separated by a black square.

Each Band has answer words to be entered clockwise, in a continuous string around the shaded or unshaded band, starting at a lettered square (A-F) and ending in the space below that square. The dividing points in each Band's string of words are also for you to determine. All clues are in order.

When you are done, each square will have been used twice, once in a Row word and once in a Band word.

Rows

1 ► Prepare for a title match

► Becoming popular (2 wds.)

2 ► Look down on

► Like some treacherous roads (2 wds.)

3 ► Unusually delicate

► Fastest of a historic sailing trio

4 ► They think they have the answers (Hyph.)

► Song of praise or triumph

5 ► Absolute ruler

REVIEW



ICONS

London's Giant Block Party of Design

At a September festival, a big 'stress ball,' odd chandeliers and Frankenstein furniture

BY J.S. MARCUS

STRESSED-OUT OFFICE WORKERS will relax in a giant vinyl-covered pavilion, a high-ceilinged room in a London monument will glitter with bracelet-like chandeliers and a workshop will give would-be designers a crash course in color. The London Design Festival, as in previous years, will be a kind of extended block party, mixing trade-fair events with installation-style extravaganzas across the city.

Marking its 15th year, the festival runs from Sept. 16 to 24. While some 400,000 people are expected to attend scheduled programs, ranging from formal medal presentations to talks on design knockoffs, many others will take in pop-up design-related events in nine London neighborhoods.

The festival takes a middle road in the design-world sweepstakes. At each spring's Milan Furniture Fair, which is more purely commercial, producers reveal a range of new products, while December's more artistic-minded Design Miami gives pride of place to high-ticket, limited-edition pieces.

For the London festival's signature event, which for years has been something like a temporary work of public art, the French-born, London-based textile designer Camille Walala will put up a very large, inflatable, candy-colored vinyl-coated structure in Broadgate, a London office-retail complex. Ms. Walala—who lives in Hackney, a hipster redoubt in the city's East End—thinks of her "Villa Walala," a round-edged pavilion that will rise 18 feet high, as "a big stress ball." Inside, stress-reducers will include leisure-ready deck chairs. After the festival, Ms. Walala will have to figure out what to do with her villa. It will "belong to me at the end," says the 42-year-old, although she hopes the villa may find use one day for children.

Across town, the London-based Dutch designer Tord Boontje will play with 20-foot ceilings in a palatial room of Somerset House, the massive 18th-century building on the Strand that was once home to, among other things, the British Admiralty. In collaboration with Swarovski, the Austrian crystal maker, Mr. Boontje will present a new collection of chandeliers and lighting components. Closer to giant pieces of jewelry than typical light fixtures, the chandeliers will fea-

ture crystals whose rounded, unfaceted surfaces and LED light sources "create soft light," says the designer, rather than the "sparkly" effect of standard-issue, geometry-bound chandeliers.

Mr. Boontje, 48, says that the objects are now in the "finished prototype" stage—completed but not quite ready to be sold in stores. The London festival is just right for this phase of the design process, he says, adding that Milan's fair "is the place to show when you're completely ready." London, by contrast, "is a better platform to present a new idea or a big innovation."

At London's Victoria and Albert Museum, the design festival's main hub, Welsh-born, London-based designer Ross Lovegrove will use the museum's galleries

of old tapestries as a backdrop for his new folded-textile sculpture, called "Transmission." It's made of Alcantara, a synthetic material that pops up in everything from handbag linings to racing-car seat covers.

"Transmission" is not just for viewing, stresses the 59-year-old. He hopes that V&A visitors "will touch my art work as they look at the original tapestries" and have an emotional response that he describes as "com-

pressing time."

The newest generation of designers also gets some air play. In Mayfair, a famously posh neighborhood participating for the first time as one of the festival's official design districts, the Carpenters Workshop Gallery will host a roundup of recent design-school graduates. It's curated by Lidewij Edelkoort, the former head of Holland's Design Academy Eindhoven, which has produced many of Europe's most talented designers of the last two generations.

The show will feature 15 designers from six of the Continent's best-known design schools, including Eindhoven's Kostas Lambridis, who will present his "Elemental Cabinet," an 11-foot-tall assemblage of materials and home-made objects that vaguely resembles a Frankenstein's monster of furniture parts. Inspired by a famous outsize 18th-century furniture piece called the "Badminton Cabinet," Mr. Lambridis's work is also functional, with a dozen or so spaces to put things.

The 29-year-old Athens native thinks of his cabinet "as a personal library of materials and techniques." He is considering his own design studio but says, "I don't know what my next step is" beyond the festival itself. Mr. Lambridis adds, "I am looking for adventure."

CAMILLE WALALA

MASTERPIECE: PIETER DE HOOCH'S 'A MOTHER DELOUSING HER CHILD'S HAIR' OR 'A MOTHER'S DUTY' ('MOEDERZORG,' C. 1658-60)

TRANSCENDENCE IN ORDINARY DOMESTIC LIFE

BY WILLARD SPIEGELMAN

TASTES CHANGE, but we often think that some artists, and especially some masterpieces, defy time. Not true. Vermeer, now on everyone's list of immortals, was unheralded until the 19th century. Pieter de Hooch (1629-1684), his contemporary and fellow Dutchman, had to wait even longer for recognition. His first solo exhibition came in 1998 at Hartford's Wadsworth Atheneum.

When I visited the Rijksmuseum this spring, Vermeer's "Milkmaid" was on loan to the Louvre. Four of De Hooch's paintings hung beside three of Vermeer's in the Gallery of Honor.

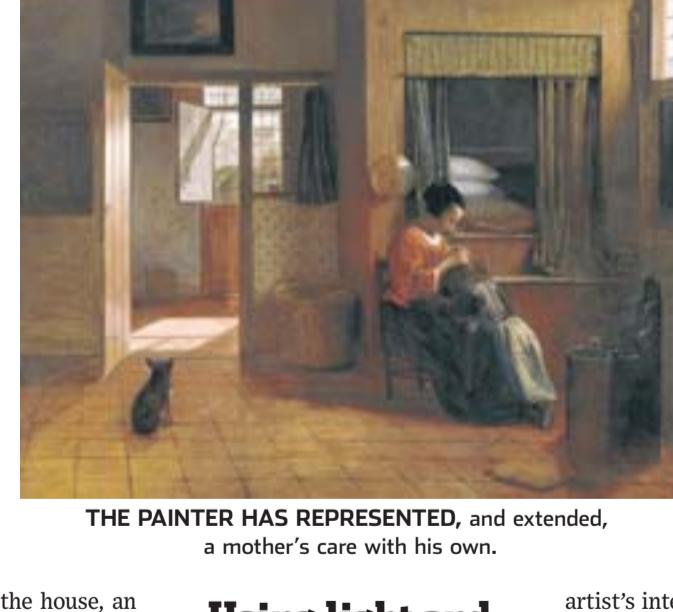
About De Hooch we know little. Born in Rotterdam to a bricklayer and a midwife, he trained (perhaps) in Haarlem, and moved to Delft in 1652, where Vermeer also lived. It's unclear if they had dealings. In 1661 De Hooch went to Amsterdam. He died impoverished, in a madhouse.

The most glorious of his paintings on display at the Rijksmuseum has the unprepossessing title "A Mother Delousing Her Child's Hair," or "A Mother's Duty" ("Moederzorg," c. 1658-60). It is a masterpiece by any reckoning.

Its theme was popular during the golden age of Dutch painting. After the Thirty Years' War (1618-48), the Dutch were probably eager for reminders of ordinary domestic life, even pestiferous ones, and for images of quiet and tenderness. Dirck Hals

and Gerard ter Borch also rendered this mother-and-child subject. (You can see Ter Borch's at the Mauritshuis in the Hague.) De Hooch's 20.7-by-24-inch work surpasses the others. It is a genre piece, a work picture, an interior picture, and even—without stretching credibility—a northern, secular version of a traditional Madonna and Child.

It divides in two. The right side focuses on two human figures and a recessed, elevated bedchamber. The left shows us more of the house, an entry room and a garden. Entrances and passages, doors, windows and curtains define the interior spaces; they also structure the painting along vertical and horizontal planes. Light pours in from the back and from an overhead window on the right side; sun and shadow bestow richness of texture and depth of feeling. The picture glows with the sun-infused warmth of terra-cotta tiles, brown woodwork and the red of the mother's blouse (which complements the blue of her skirt, a color combination again reminiscent of the tradi-



ON LOAN FROM THE CITY OF AMSTERDAM (A. VAN DER HOOP BEQUEST)

THE PAINTER HAS REPRESENTED, and extended, a mother's care with his own.

Using light and shadow to frame humanity.

tional garb of the Virgin Mary). Everything bespeaks cozy, tasteful cleanliness.

The painter's eye for realism encouraged him to add a sword (the sole masculine detail) that hangs from the ceiling beside the latticed window, and a gleaming brass bed warmer to

the left of the interior bedchamber; two wicker hampers and one vial of liquid; three framed pictures that have darkened with time or were deliberately obscure to begin with; a small dog that increases domestic charm; and a potty chair (*kakstoel*), a reminder of the stereotypical Dutch obsession with sanitation and dirt.

We do not find in De Hooch what we most prize in Vermeer: a mysterious sense of human inwardness, an artist's interest in the psychological depth of his characters, either alone or in small groups. The mother's face is unremarkable, the daughter's invisible. But, like Vermeer, De Hooch makes us attend to light and shadow. He tests the way we perceive space. At first glance, the painting appears an easy study in rectilinearity: Its vertical and horizontal lines seem to reproduce straightforward planes. We might even think ahead to Mondrian and his contemporaries of "De Stijl" in the early 20th century, who often reduced everything to right angles. But

the De Hooch is not quite so clean. The viewer is not really looking straight on. The picture's right side is slightly angled, not squared within the frame. The doorway on the left also leans askew. As if acknowledging human imperfection, De Hooch tilts things.

Most important are two diagonal vectors. At the rear, sunlight, almost a character itself, shines down upon the pantry floor from right to left. On the other side, a clear line braces the human figures, from the mother's head to her hands, then to her daughter's head, and down along the girl's back to her foot. Human beings are the picture's nominal subject, but not its only focus. They are parts of a larger whole. The mother performs painstaking work. We cannot see her daughter's face. The girl has buried herself in her mother's lap, kneeling as if in prayer, submission, or even quiet, resigned gratitude for the attention bestowed upon her.

"A Mother's Duty" is more than a typical Dutch genre picture. Cleanliness, it seems to say, is next to godliness. Or, a mother's duty is the way to happiness, even transcendence. Or, home is where charity begins. What it shows, without saying anything, is how a painter has represented, and extended, a mother's care with his own.

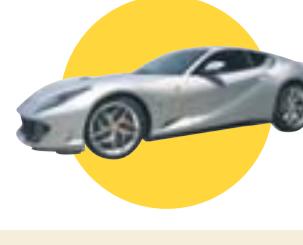
Mr. Spiegelman's most recent book is "Senior Moments: Looking Back, Looking Ahead" (Farrar Straus Giroux).

Alternatives to
Champagne
that aren't
shame-inducing

D6



OFF DUTY



This car's secret?
The biggest
engine in
Ferrari's history
D8

EATING | DRINKING | STYLE | FASHION | DESIGN | DECORATING | ADVENTURE | TRAVEL | GEAR | GADGETS

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Saturday/Sunday, August 19 - 20, 2017 | **D1**

Hideaway We Go

As Americans tire of the forced togetherness of open-plan homes, they're sneaking off to renovated attics or basements—chic takes on the 1960s rec room—to save their sanity



REC ROOM REIMAGINED

In a Fair Haven, N.J., attic playroom, designer Kati Curtis steered clear of primary colors: 'Too stimulating and expected,' she said of them, opting for jewel tones instead.

BY ELIZABETH ANNE HARTMAN

IN THE 1960S and '70s, long before helicoptering emerged as a parenting style, adults had far less interest in looming over their children, frequently urging them to go play outside or downstairs. The netherworld to which these parents pointed was usually a recreation room or finished basement, clad insipidly in wood-veneer paneling and linoleum. Furnishings typically included a saggy sofa, a scratched ping-pong table and a built-in bar never used for mixing drinks; instead, the kids commandeered it as a make-believe store or

a stage for puppet shows. Not even Dad's novelty naked-lady martini stirrers lured him down once the children moved in. And the closest Mom got was to stand at the top of stairs and yell, "Supper's ready! Wash your hands!"

Perhaps these ratty rec rooms weren't worthy of House Beautiful, but the stints of physical distance they offered parents and offspring arguably benefited both in ways today's airy cathedral-ceiling'd great rooms can't.

These days, people are taking another look at developing basements or attics as getaway bonus spaces to ensure family peace. As the idea of the open-plan home—the combination kitchen, living and dining room that's long dominated

residential layouts—has aged, it's revealed its flaws. When parents are relentlessly texting children all day and then corralling the whole family into a single living space all night, there's no escaping each other, and nerves can fray. Aesthetic frustrations foment, too. "People no longer want the 60-inch flat-screen TV as the focal point of their open-floor-plan homes," New York designer Tina Ramchandani said. Designer Phillip Thomas, a fellow New Yorker, noted, "While [the open plan] was successful in allowing multiple generations to congregate, it also led to consolidated visual chaos."

Today's recreation rooms differ from the
Please turn to page D2

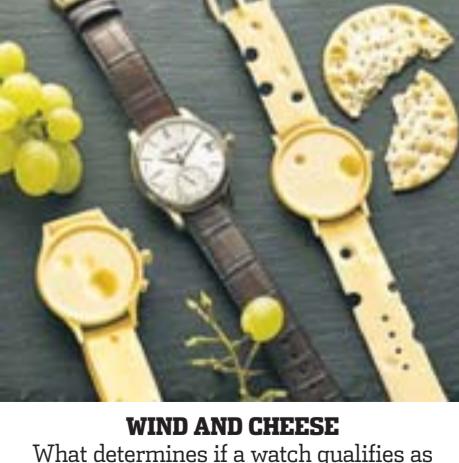
[INSIDE]

BLUE CRUSH
A love letter to
that wardrobe
all-star: the
blue shirt
D4



PICNIC OF THE BUNCH
Tips on al fresco eating from the hungry
mind behind Patagonia Provisions **D7**

GOING DUTCH
When in Amsterdam, get venturesome
with these easy day trips **D3**



WIND AND CHEESE
What determines if a watch qualifies as
Swiss-made? A pungent primer **D5**

DESIGN & DECORATING

THE GREAT-ROOM ESCAPE



Continued from page D1

slapped-together retreats of the past, said designer Jessie Carrier of New York's Carrier and Company. The decorating of the spaces is much more considered. "Keeping them closer in style and quality to the [home's] overall décor makes the house feel bigger," he said.

Even the language of rec rooms has changed. Designers and real-estate agents speak of "lower levels" and "bonus spaces," code for using every nook and cranny when square footage is precious.

In a home in Boerum Hill, Brooklyn, for example (above, right), New York interior designers Fearins | Welch and CWB Architects maintained the brownstone's character in a basement hangout room for teenage boys. They minimally decorated around existing bones, even showcasing the arch of a defunct fireplace. The original brick and wood ceilings were painted white: "Cheap and cheerful, but effective and impactful," said CWB principal Brendan Coburn. Instead of spooky cellar steps, open stairs with walnut treads and black powder-coated balusters lead down to a brown, black and white room. It's urbane but kept dog- and dirt-friendly with nylon Flor carpet tiles in Mod Cow, an IKEA sofa and ample pillows.

San Francisco's Nicole Hollis similarly kept a game room in sync with the rest of a Tiburon, Calif., house she designed. A simple palette of white, gray, blue and brown holds a pool table as well as the family's series of Robert Rauschenberg prints.

The oppressive community of the open plan has fueled the backlash, as has constant connectedness. Jen Altman, a child family psychologist of 17 years, sees the pendulum beginning to swing away from helicopter parenting. These days, she hears parents howl versions of "I just need 10 minutes to myself."

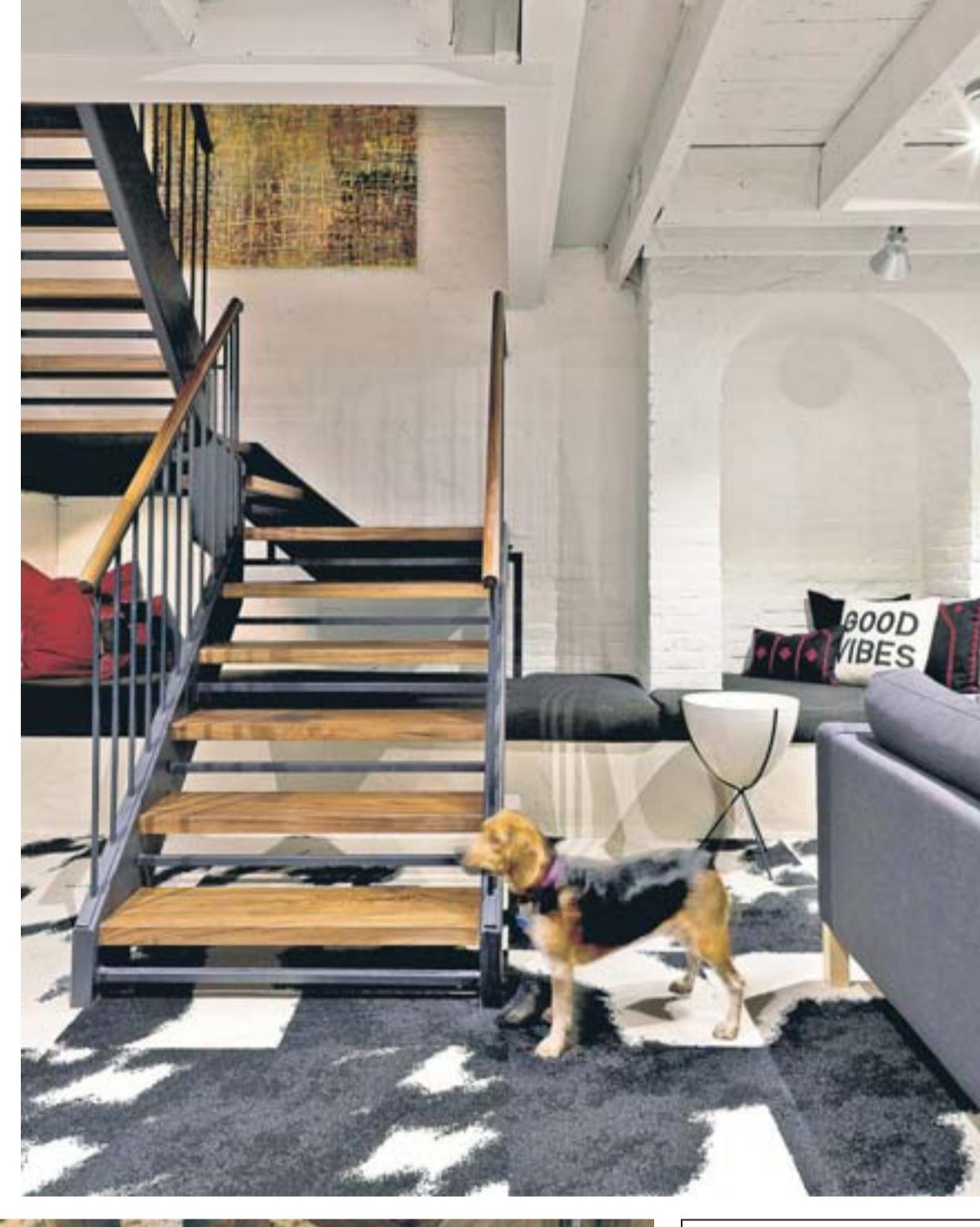
"I've always thought that alone-ness and separation are as vital to development as attachment and connection," said Dr. Altman, who practices in Ho-Ho-Kus, N.J. Of course, just how big a wall or how much separation depends on the age of the children. Only a fool would leave an oral-staging 2-year-old alone in a room with luscious little Legos.

While judging a recent Royal Institute of British Architects contest, London architect Mary Duggan used the term "broken plan" to describe spaces in which designers use elements such as open-shelf storage or three-quarter-height walls to section off areas in a larger space, a compromise for the family that wants to be together but not excessively so. Mr. Carrier said he added barn doors to modify an open-plan area so that on one side adults could entertain while on the other children could watch TV and play music or videogames. Ms. Ramchandani has used pocket doors, pivoting glass and even curtains to designate space for personal activities.

Sometimes, only a separate space will do. One Manhattan couple found a modified craftsman-style home in Fair Haven, N.J., that

A LITTLE PRIVACY, PLEASE

Above: A Tribeca, N.Y., bonus room by Ghislaine Viñas and architect Steven Kratchman is sleek but built for fun. Right: Designers Fearins|Welch and CWB Architects carried the character of a Brooklyn brownstone below ground. Below: In a ranch in Red Lodge, Mont., reclaimed white-oak beams lend loftiness to an above-the-garage space by Boscman's Miller-Roodell Architects and Chancey Interior Design, based in Tampa, Fla.



included unused space over the garage. Warmed by the thought of not constantly tripping over their 2- and 4-year-old children's toys, they asked New York interior designer Kati Curtis to develop it as a bonus room (shown on page D1). The family and Ms. Curtis steered clear of playroom clichés, however. She has a "pet peeve about using primary colors in kids' spaces," she said, finding them "too stimulating and expected."

The open plan's relentless connectedness has fueled the backlash, as has constant digital

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As playful as the room is, sleekness bridges its style with the rest of the home's. "For a very clean architectural effect, we used simple white custom built-ins throughout the apartment so each room flows into the other effortlessly." Splashes of turquoise, fresh but not juvenile, save the room from sterility.

Hard-wearing staples of traditional recreation rooms get an elevating treatment in these new iterations. Linoleum remains as indestructible, inexpensive and eminently cleanable as it was 50 years ago, but in a basement tricked out for grandchildren in a Bellport, N.Y., home, Mr. Thomas avoided predictable checkerboard or striped patterns and created a cascade of colors. Instead of the '70s-era sofa with shot springs? White faux fur bean bags from Pottery Barn Teen.

Parents who surrender the main living area to the children can split off into their man caves or the more novel "lady's dens" to decompress. Over the past five years, Los Angeles-based Natasha Bara-

daran has designed a number of woman-only spaces, including one for herself. It all began, she explained, when she was designing her family's house. "Everyone had an opinion," she said, "and I decided that as someone who is very busy with life, I needed a sanctuary for myself surrounded by the things and colors that I love." These included a neon sign that says, "do what you love" and an abundance of the color coral (a shade her husband won't envy).

Los Angeles designer Karen Vidal's intentions were pure when she converted her family's detached garage, the Southern California equivalent of a cellar, into a family cabana and playroom for the kids. But over time, it has become what her family lovingly calls "the mom cave."

"It's hard to get away from the open plan because of the way we live," she said. "It's the space where everyone congregates—meals are prepared, kids do their homework." But she found herself seeking respite in the detached room—"sort of an at-home getaway," she said. Though bright bands of colored paint ring the walls, "the space never reads 'playroom,'" she said, thanks to a floor of black rocks and shells, and a muted Oriental rug. After Ms. Vidal moved in her beloved midcentury Heywood Wakefield vanity, her design books and mementos made the space hers.

"It's a bit of separation from being on top of one another," she said of the room. "It helps me focus."

Bonus-Space Savers

Six expert decorating tips to help you make the most of your domestic sanctuary

LIGHT UP

New York lighting-design expert Nathan Orsman cautioned that no one wants to enter an auxiliary space that's drab or dim. If ceilings are low, be especially mindful and use indirect bounced light, said Ray Chung, design director at the Johnson Studio at Cooper Carry in New York. "Typical downlights mounted in the ceiling can look harsh," he added. "And forget about using the tube fluorescent lamps that were everywhere in the 1970s."

EMBRACE THE DUSK

If a room has immutably poor light, some designers, such as Dallas's Michelle Nussbaumer suggest you "make it dark and moody." New York designer Jean Liu created a bunk- and playroom with walls covered in black-painted shiplap (horizontal board often used for constructing sheds and barns), which actually made the space appear larger. "The end result was a meaningful and cozy space for kids and adults alike," she said.

DON'T DUMP

Think about these spaces as part of the holistic vision of the home, said New York designer Stephanie Goto. Don't use leftover furnishings or materials.

BE MEASURED

Light fixtures, rugs and furniture can take up more space than you anticipate, said Carolyn Rebuffel Flannery of Workroom C, an Emeryville, Calif., design firm. She suggests laying out the furniture and rug plan using newspaper and delineating wall layouts with painter's tape.

MAKE LEMONADE

Don't be discouraged by odd spaces. Bobbi Jo Engelby, a Charleston, S.C., designer, recommended making use of the low slanted ceilings prevalent in attics, for example, by incorporating storage and built-in seating.

FINISH STRONG

"It's the updated finishes that make bonus rooms modern," said Denver designer Andrea Schumacher. Wood adds warmth; leather cleans up easily. Metallics are excellent in a basement or limited-light environment because they bounce light around the space.

ADVENTURE & TRAVEL

DAY TRIPPER

In Amsterdam? Scram

Visitors to the Dutch capital tend to park themselves there and not budge. But in a country this compact—with trams, trains and ferries at the ready—it's a breeze to venture farther afield. Here, three quick getaways



ROYAL DETOUR
Muiderslot castle in the town of Muiden, a 45-minute ferry ride from Amsterdam's suburbs.



HERMAN VAN HEUSDEN FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL; ILLUSTRATIONS BY LAUREN NASEFF

Muiden

A small seaside town just far enough from Amsterdam that its historic attractions aren't mobbed with tourists
A 45-minute ferry ride from the Amsterdam suburbs



Docked on Pampus Island.

Best for Families with young children, military buffs, Dungeons & Dragons fanatics
What it has that Amsterdam doesn't An actual castle; seaside cafes where you can munch on cheese pastries beside a 1917 German antiaircraft gun.

Claim to fame Muiderslot, arguably the most beautifully restored castle in the Netherlands, with a history grown-ups can appreciate while their children get to dress up in costumes, gawk at live owls and run around pretending they're defending the place from dragons. Built in the 14th century by a Bavarian duke, Muiderslot later became the home of playwright P.C. Hooft (aka "the Dutch Shakespeare"), who gave the building some wonderful humanist touches: His egalitarian motto, "The Same To All," is engraved over a fireplace in the guest bedroom, while in the "Knight's Hall," painted tiles on the baseboard depict chubby

little people playing games in the nude. Kids like crawling around on their knees to giggle at these, but they'll be more interested in ascending the castle tower, where they'll find a pile of medieval outfits they're free to put on. muiderslot.nl

But don't miss Pampus, a man-made island fortress erected in the middle of the

IJmeer Sea. It was one of a ring of forts designed to defend Amsterdam in the 19th century. Now partially restored, it's a cool combination of wartime museum and ever-so-slightly-creepy labyrinth; in the infirmary, where vintage canvas stretchers rest grimly against the salt-encrusted concrete walls, witness sparrows whirl-

ing around and screeching like bats. pampus.nl

Snack break Back on the mainland, just outside Muiderslot's gates, is P&E Stricker bakery, known for turning out dozens of different breads, and distinguished apple pies made from fruit grown on a nearby farm. Buy a few treats and wander the surrounding neighborhood, an almost obscenely cute harbor town of cottage-like row houses lining narrow streets. facebook.com/bakkerijstricker

Getting there Take the tram from Amsterdam Centraal to the suburb of IJburg (20 minutes). Or rent a bike for the day and pedal there in just over half an hour. From IJburg, a ferry that will drop you at Pampus or Muiderslot leaves once a morning—a round-trip ticket plus entrance fee to either is about \$23, or \$17 for children. www.amsterdamtouristferry.com

kenstein. Tours run a few weekends a month, more frequently in the summer. vredespaleis.nl. Vermeer's masterwork, "The Girl With A Pearl Earring," is found at the recently renovated Mauritshuis museum. There too hangs Rembrandt's last, brutally honest self-portrait (1669), and Carel Fabritius's diminutive "The Goldfinch" (1654). Be prepared to jockey for a glimpse of the latter—it's drawn big crowds since inspiring Donna Tartt's best seller of the same name. mauritshuis.nl

But don't miss The 1930s-era

Gemeentemuseum is a prime example of art deco design by "the father of modern Dutch architecture," H.P. Berlage. It also houses the world's largest collection of works by pioneering modernist painter Piet Mondrian, all 300 or so of which are currently on display (through Sept. 24th) for the first time. gemeentemuseum.nl

Lunch break Lemongrass, overlooking a marina, is known for

its wine list and house-smoked salmon. DrLelykade24.com, lemon-grass.nl

Getting there Regular trains

from Amsterdam Centraal deliver you to The Hague in about an hour, for around \$14. You'll roll past a circa-1743 windmill near Leiden—the town where the Pilgrims briefly settled before heading off to the New World.



CHAPTER AND VERSE Waanders In de Broeren



Zwolle

A medieval trading city with a modernist streak
90 minutes by train from Amsterdam Centraal

Best for Competitive foodies, bookworms and candy connoisseurs

What it has that Amsterdam doesn't A quiet city center. Walk a few tree-lined blocks from the train station, cross over the star-shaped moat that rings the city's Old Town, and you end up in a compact maze of medieval cobblestone streets. Much of

Zwolle's charm lies in the way its New-World attractions are incorporated into Old-World buildings, e.g. Blue Sakura, a sushi joint now occupying a circa-1309 monastery.

Claim to fame De Librije, one of only two 3-Michelin-star

restaurants in the Netherlands. Chef Johnnie Boer serves elaborate dishes, presenting many in outrageous manners. A typical meal might begin with a passion fruit appetizer served on a latex glove filled with ice or, stranger yet, a ruby-red sphere composed of tomato and cardamom perched on a chunky ceramic ring, which the server slips onto your finger. For the next course, you might be asked to place your palm



SHOW OF HANDS A passion fruit appetizer at De Librije.

GIRL CRUSH
Vermeer's 'Girl with a Pearl Earring.'



The Hague

A government town, set on the North Sea, with a compelling art collection
An hour by train from Amsterdam Centraal

Best for Legal eagles, peacemakers, art hounds

What it has that Amsterdam doesn't Major political clout.

While Amsterdam is officially the Netherlands' capital, the Dutch Parliament and Supreme Court are based in The Hague, as well as international embassies and international courts.

Claim to fame The Peace Palace, a gilded neo-renaissance marvel that houses the U.N.'s International Court of Justice and the Permanent Court of Arbitration, where countries go to hash out conflicts. A monument to nonviolence, the Palace is full of items donated by nations as gestures of peace, from a 3.3-ton

jasper-and-bronze Russian vase (a gift from Czar Nicholas II) to an Argentine statue of Christ made of melted-down cannons.

Trivia alert Many parts of the Peace Palace's interior were designed by Dutchman Herman Rosse, who went on to become the Oscar-winning production designer of films like 1931's *Fran-*

STYLE & FASHION

LOVE STORY

Blue Notes

One writer outlines her unlikely passion for that mundane (but endlessly combinable) piece: the classic blue shirt

BY MEENAL MISTRY

FASHION EDITORS like to play a game. It's a twist on the old desert island trope. Instead of which albums or books you'd pack for several solitary, sandy decades, you choose which label you'd wear for the rest of your life, budgets be damned. I've always found the game difficult to play. Could I in theory shackle myself to the exquisite but extreme femininity of Valentino or the brainy and powerful but occasionally obtuse look of Céline? It's hard to commit. Curiously, though, there is a single garment I know I could hypothetically restrict myself to for years: the blue button-up shirt.

Now I'm not talking about the twisted and tweaked shirting that's trending at labels like Monse, Tome and Balenciaga. My ideal shirt wouldn't trigger a street-style-photographer frenzy. It's discreet, nearly invisible, almost anti-fashion. But neither do I mean the sort of fitted, corporate-bland shirt that Pam Beesly might have worn to answer phones in "The Office." What I love resembles a classic men's shirt as closely as possible, its color a light solid blue—ranging between pale sky and rich cornflower—though a fine blue-and-white banker stripe does the job just as well. The color matters. Pale blue might seem as basic as white, but it offers much more depth. And it looks good. "The color is flattering to all skin colors," said Somsack Sikkoumuong, chief designer officer of J. Crew, whose Everyday Cotton Shirt in French blue has sold well since being introduced in 2003. "It makes you look more tan."

My ideal shirt wouldn't trigger a street-style-photographer frenzy. It's discreet, almost anti-fashion.

The best blue shirts for women telegraph the sense that you just hurriedly, casually plucked your husband/boyfriend/brother's shirt out of his closet—and are somehow cool enough to look utterly fantastic. (Think Lauren Hutton or Charlotte Rampling.) And this piece can make you look fantastic and subtly sexy. Leave two buttons undone and roll the sleeves to your elbows and you simultaneously expose your décolleté as well as slim forearms and wrists. Meanwhile the just-voluminous-enough body can disguise any manner of sins, if need be.

I'm not alone in my reverence. The blue shirt is a fashionable woman's staple. "Believe it or not, I feel sexier in a blue shirt and Levi's than when I'm wearing the most fabulous dress I own," said Laurie Trott, the fashion director of Gwyneth Paltrow's lifestyle website Goop. "But it's also so tailored and so polished, it's my idea of power dressing." Ms. Trott's go-tos include a Thom Browne for Brooks Brothers number she bought eight years ago as well as an overdyed oxford by shirt specialist Alex Mill that's currently available on Goop's e-commerce site. "And obviously the dream is to have a roster of custom-made shirts from Charvet," added Ms. Trott, referring to the venerable nearly 180-



From top:
Ottoman Shirt,
\$345,
helmutlang.com;
Oxford Shirt,
\$650,
ralphlauren.com;
Everyday Shirt,
\$70, jcrew.com.



year-old Parisian shirtmaker.

Charvet isn't the only route to a perfect shirt, but it does help to have a designer who knows what he or she is doing. An actual man's shirt tends to swamp a woman. The shoulders are inevitably too broad, the sleeve too wide.

"The arm is everything," said designer Nikki Kule, whose New York label Kule specializes in T-shirts and shirts. "My shirts have a slim cut through the sleeve." The shoulders are also narrow. And you'll never find darts in Kule button-ups. "Oh god, I even hate the word," she said.

With her fabrics, however, Ms. Kule hews to tradition, using shirting from an Italian mill that supplies men's brands. Her shirt style fittingly named "the Hutton" comes in a sky-blue-and-white stripe.

One pardoned violator of the no-dart rule is J. Crew's Everyday shirt, which has two



CHIC IN CHECK
A blue shirt nicely subdues a high-fashion, pleated skirt.
Shirt, \$229, frame-store.com;
Skirt, \$1,145, proenza-schouler.com;
Sandals, \$398, stuartweitzman.com.

barely noticeable "shaping seams" at the bust. "We didn't put any in the back," said Mr. Sikkoumuong. "The two at the bust just give a little bit of curve." To be honest, I didn't even realize they were there. But the darts and slightly slimmer body make it ideal to tuck into dressed-up skirts—one of the ways I like to sport the blue button-up. The humble shirt tempers any attempt at glamour. It helps me say: Sure, I'm trying, but not that hard.

French fashion editor Carine Roitfeld exemplifies the blue-shirt-democratizes-chic-skirt strategy. The vixen Ms. Roitfeld tends to favor high-fashion pencils, though, while I tend to go for flaring pleated skirts. "When you put [the blue shirt] with a statement piece like that, it's feminine but it's also powerful," said Shayla Guy, senior design director of Equipment. The French label launched a cotton shirting collection in 2014 dedicated to

translating men's shirts for women, and they're now a staple in its line (and my wardrobe). It's more voluminous than the J. Crew and made for a classically boyish look, messily half-tucked into straight-leg jeans and worn with flat or low-heel sandals.

One of my few frustrations about blue shirts is that when you find one you like, there's no guarantee you'll find it again. When my beloved Steven Alan reverse-seam shirt finally began to shred from so many washings, I searched in vain for another. Its collar had the unique ability to always look exactly half-popped, seemingly unintentionally. I contacted Mr. Alan to both flatter him and lightly complain. He confirmed that it hadn't been available for at least two years. "We've had that call before," he said. "But don't worry, we're bringing that one back." I suppose I can be patient. After all, I have a lifetime of shirts ahead of me.

SEE YOU IN SEPTEMBER, SUMMER

Not quite ready to relinquish the lazy, hazy days? These pieces carry a hint of August's languor into the fall but aren't so sun-drenched that they don't compute past Labor Day



SUNNY T-SHIRTS

A free-spirited graphic T-shirt can take you into autumn, if you opt for a sophisticated, arty optic, like these from Monogram, a Los Angeles-based brand designed by Jeff Halmos and Lisa Mayock. The duo, known for their '70s-style typefaces, colors and cuts, were "thinking year-round T-shirt weather," said Ms. Mayock. She wears tees in a more formal way—with a suit, not a bikini—an easy idea to pull off, swimmingly, in the fall. T-shirts, \$65, monogramstudio.com



ROUND SUNGLASSES

Twiggy adopted circular summery shades. So did John Lennon and Jackie Kennedy Onassis. The look can be daunting to wear anytime, since it declares "fashion" louder than, say, Wayfarers. That said, these muted, sophisticated versions speak a little softer and feel sufficiently seasonless in the fall. From top: Dolce & Gabbana Sunglasses, \$370, sunglasshut.com; Dakota Sunglasses, \$299, lowercasenyc.com; Nomi Sunglasses, \$180, raen.com



A SINGULAR SWIMSUIT

Maillots are often the chicest and most seasonless of bathing suits, and this one-strap version by Miné Mediterranean argues the point elegantly. New York-based sisters Sibel and Selina Patiño, who recalled childhood summers on Turkey's Turquoise Coast while creating their resortwear, focus on flattering cuts and fabrics that "feel like a second skin," said Sibel. In black, this suit works, no matter the month. Swimsuit, \$320, minemediterranean.com —Rebecca Malinsky

STYLE & FASHION

WATCHMAN HOROLOGICAL EXPERT MICHAEL CLERIZO ANSWERS YOUR TIMELY QUESTIONS



How Much of a Swiss-Made Watch Is Swiss?

Q I've heard that only 60% of a watch needs to be made in Switzerland to be labeled "Swiss-Made." Am I getting bamboozled?

A No, you are not being bamboozled, hoodwinked or conned. But you have raised one of the thorniest questions in the watch world, one of which anyone buying a timepiece should be aware: When is a watch entitled to bear the reassuring, status-sealing words "Swiss Made"?

The answer lies in a Swiss law called the "Swiss Made Ordinance"—commonly known as the "60% Rule"—that's been in force since January of this year. People often erroneously assume the rule dictates that 60% of the parts of a watch must be made in Switzerland to earn the timepiece a "Swiss Made" label. The rule is, however, more subtle, stringent and comprehensive than that.

The law is precise: A watch can only be represented as Swiss if "its technical development has taken place in Switzerland"—including research and development, construction and prototyping—and "the watch's movement is Swiss."

A Swiss mechanical movement is one whose technical development, assembly and inspection have all been undertaken by the manufacturer in Switzerland. Furthermore, at least 50% of the movement's constituent parts must be of Swiss manufacture.

As for the "60%" part of the "60% Rule"? The final condition is that at least 60% of the manufacturing costs—for both the move-

Alligators don't frequent the Alps, so the Swiss import alligator straps.

ment and the overall watch itself—must be incurred in Switzerland, as a result of paying for Swiss labor, for Swiss materials and so on.

For the Swiss, this is a financially sensitive issue. What's most at stake is the perception of quality. A 2016 study conducted by the Institute of Marketing at the University of St. Gallen interviewed 7,900 people from 15 countries about their perception of quality products from different countries. It found that consumers (especially those in China, Brazil, India and Russia) are prepared to pay up to 100% more for a Swiss luxury watch (versus one from a non-Swiss brand).

Will the "60% Rule" erode this perception—or does it affect the performance of the Swiss watch on your wrist? Not at all. The Swiss are not trying to fool you; in the face of increasing competition, they are taking measures to preserve their watch industry, hanging on to the prestige accorded "Swiss" watches but acknowledging certain realities. The Swiss, for instance, cannot produce some watches without importing a variety of materi-



THE HOLE PICTURE H. Moser & Cie Watch, \$60,000, Cellini Fine Jewelry, 212-888-0505

als. The country lacks gold mines, so it imports gold. Ditto: raw steel. And alligators don't slither their way through the Alps, so the Swiss import alligator straps.

Some brands are unhappy with the rule, feeling it calls into question the legitimacy of a Swiss-made watch. H. Moser & Cie—in a rare instance of watch-industry satire—created a 100% Swiss watch with a real Swiss-cheese case and a Swiss cowhide strap (it sold for about \$130,000 at Christie's in May). The brand proclaims its (non-cheese-adjacent) watches are 95% Swiss.

Many Swiss luxury-watch brands boast vertically integrated manufac-

turing operations, which means a high percentage of manufacturing is done in-house, far exceeding the law's requirements. You can ask about percentages at a brand's retail shops, if you're curious.

Wondering why exactly the rule was deemed necessary, I contacted Jean-Daniel Pasche, president of the Federation of the Swiss Watch Industry, a trade organization. In an email he wrote: "The rate of 60% is the result of a compromise among the industry...adopted by the Swiss government. It was not possible to fix a higher rate as this would have been considered as a protectionist measure in contradiction with WTO

[World Trade Organization] rules and free trade agreements. On one side, the rate of 60% ensures a clear majority of Swiss value within a Swiss-made watch. On the other side, this rate grants a certain flexibility for the brands in the sourcing of components."

The Swiss know that a healthy industry depends on competing in every price segment. The 60% Rule means inexpensive watches produced in Switzerland may still carry the "Swiss Made" label. Also, the law ensures that the well-paying jobs for highly skilled watchmakers stay there. We're hoping that goes for the cheese gurus too.

PHOTO ILLUSTRATION BY JOSHUA SCOTT FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL (BACKGROUND, WATCH AND JOHN KUCZALA (CHEESE); ILLUSTRATION BY MICHAEL SLOAN)

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EATING & DRINKING

ON WINE LETTIE TEAGUE



The Best French Bubbles Beyond Champagne

MY FIRST FRENCH sparkling wine wasn't Champagne but a low-budget Loire Valley bubbly. The Gratien & Meyer Brut Crémant de Loire fit my budget and palate way back when. It was bright, clean and fruity, and, most important, it was cheap—around \$6 or \$7 a bottle. I bought Gratien & Meyer whenever I wanted something sparkling but gave it up as soon as I could afford to drink Champagne. And although I occasionally purchased cheap sparkling wines from other parts of the world, I never bought Gratien & Meyer again or, for that matter, many other non-Champagne sparklers from France.

There didn't seem to be any point in drinking any other sparkling wine from the same country that could produce something as distinctive and delicious as Champagne. Furthermore, many of the alternate French sparkling wines I found weren't exactly cheap; some were almost as pricey as Champagne. As my like-minded friend Alan once observed, "Why spend \$20 on a sparkling wine from France when you can spend \$10 more and get real Champagne?" But recently, in the interest of fairness and in the hope of finding some overlooked pleasures, I decided to hold a much-belated tasting of French sparkling wines from regions other than Champagne.

The two main categories of non-Champagne French sparkling wine are vin mousseux and Crémant. Vin mousseux is a general term describing any French sparkling wine made outside Champagne; only certain regions, such as Burgundy, the Loire Valley, Jura, Alsace, Savoie and Limoux in the Languedoc, can legally connect Crémant with their names. (Vin mousseux is also produced in those places.) Both vin mousseux and Crémant can be made from grapes other than classic Champagne varieties like Pinot Noir and Chardonnay, and in the case of Crémant in particular, the variety will be native to the region in which the wine is made. For example, in the Loire Valley quite a few Crémants are made from the white grape Chenin Blanc, while in Alsace a Crémant might be made of Pinot Gris.

Crémants carry the words méthode traditionnelle on their front labels to indicate that they're made



ILLUSTRATION BY EDA AKALTUN; F. MARTIN RAMIREZ/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL (BOTTLES)

by the same method as Champagne (secondary fermentation in the bottle and aged for an extended period on the lees, a sediment of residual yeast and other particles later filtered out). This method produces the most complex, long-lived and, many would say, the very best sparkling wines. The word Crémant orig-

My friends were happy to find that the wines they liked best were some of the cheapest—fruity, easy-to-drink sparklers.

inally indicated that the wine was slightly less sparkling than Champagne, but no longer: Three decades ago it became the name given to highest-quality sparkling wine produced outside of Champagne.

A vin mousseux might be made by méthode traditionnelle or méthode Charmat, a process by which the wine is fermented in tanks

rather than bottles. The Charmat method, created by Frenchman Eugène Charmat in the early 20th century, is the same method by which many Proseccos and Cavas are produced, and it's much cheaper and faster than fermenting in a bottle. Wines made by this process tend to be fruitier, less complex and less sparkling than Crémants.

There are also French sparkling wines produced by the méthode ancestrale, better known in this country by the exceedingly cute moniker pét-nat (short for pétillant-naturel). This is a much more rustic production method and sometimes it's even a bit dangerous, since it relies on a spontaneous secondary fermentation in the bottle that produces carbon dioxide as a byproduct (hence the sparkle). Sometimes the pressure inside a less-than-sturdy bottle gets so high that the bottle explodes. I didn't buy any pét-nat for this tasting, not out of fear but because I wrote about them last year.

The 20 sparkling wines I purchased were mostly non-vintage Crémants and vins mousseux that

ranged from \$9 to \$24 a bottle. When I told my friends I was bringing some French sparkling wines to a dinner party, they automatically assumed I was bringing Champagne. I had to point out that the wines were actually produced in Burgundy, the Loire Valley and Alsace. But my friends didn't much seem to care; in fact, they were happy to find the wines they liked best were some of the cheapest, specifically the two \$9 wines, Delacroix Brut Blanc de Blancs (a Chardonnay and Chenin Blanc blend) and Cuvée Laurent Brut Blanc de Blancs (Colombard-Ugni Blanc), from Provence. They were fruity, easy-to-drink sparklers, as was another favorite, the equally fruity and rather soft Bouvet Signature Brut (\$13) from the Loire that was praised as "a good party wine."

I preferred the Crémants, specifically the Jean-Jacques Vincent Crémant de Bourgogne (\$18) and La Grande Côte Crémant de Bourgogne (\$22). The former was a rich and rather lush wine while the latter was more mineral and bright. I also liked the creamy, well-balanced Do-

maine Pierre Richard Harmonie Blanc Brut Crémant du Jura (\$24), a substantial enough wine to serve with food. I liked another Jura sparkling wine, the more mineral, almost Chablis-like wine from Domaine Gérard Villet Vin Mousseux de Qualité (a designation meaning it has been aged longer in bottle than other vins mousseux), made by méthode traditionnelle. I also tasted a few Alsace Crémants but found most a bit too sweet, though I liked the drier Albert Mann Extra Brut Crémant d'Alsace (\$23), bright with pleasant citrus and floral aromas.

The Gratien & Meyer Crémant was one of the last I tasted. In fact, I'd almost abandoned the search for my once-favorite label when I located a wine merchant in midtown Manhattan who stocked not only the brut but the brut rosé, too. In fact, the man who answered the phone told me he also stocked Champagne Alfred Gratien. (Alfred Gratien, one half of Gratien & Meyer house, first made sparkling wine in the Saumur region of the Loire in 1864, before deciding to make wine in Épernay, an important town in the Champagne region, too.)

The price of the wine had doubled over the ensuing decades. Both the Gratien & Meyer Crémant de Loire Brut and the Crémant de Loire Rosé cost \$15. I brought the two wines to my brother-in-law's house. He'd recently moved, and when he saw the wines were French he too assumed I'd brought Champagne. "No, sparkling wine from the Loire," I said, by way of correction. They didn't care, particularly when I told the story of my early attachment (leaving out the price).

The rosé was a bit simple and lackluster, but the brut was crisp and well made. My brother-in-law liked it too. "It's nice," he said. And he was right: It was a very pleasant and drinkable wine. It was reassuring to discover that a favorite from my long-ago past was as good as I remembered it.

As for the other sparkling wines, I now had half a dozen or so I could reliably serve guests at a party, knowing they would be pleasant to drink. And who knows—perhaps they'd even assume that I'd served them Champagne?

► Email Lettie at wine@wsj.com.

OENOFILE // THINK OUTSIDE THE CHAMPAGNE BOTTLE: OTHER WORTHY SPARKLING WINES FROM FRANCE



Gratien & Meyer Crémant de Loire Brut, \$15

This bright, clean and rather fruity sparkling wine from a venerable estate (founded in 1864) in the Saumur region of the Loire Valley is a blend of Chardonnay, Chenin Blanc and a bit of Cabernet Franc.



Bouvet Signature Brut Non Vintage Cuvée, \$13

Produced especially for the American market via méthode traditionnelle, this wine is almost entirely Chenin Blanc with a little Chardonnay blended in. It's straightforward, fruity and easy-drinking. Perfect for a party.



Domaine Gérard Villet Vin Mousseux de Qualité Extra Brut, \$19

This all-Chardonnay wine from the Jura region is a "Crémant in everything but the name," according to retailer Eben Lillie at Chambers Street Wines. A crisp, light, very dry méthode traditionnelle wine.



Jean-Jacques Vincent Brut Crémant de Bourgogne, \$18

The Vincent family is one of the top producers in Pouilly-Fuissé. They source grapes from southern Burgundy for this rich, medium-bodied wine marked by lovely floral aromas.



Domaine de La Grande Côte Crémant de Bourgogne Brut, \$22

If there were such a thing as sparkling Chablis, it would taste like this dry, almost flinty, elegant Crémant produced from limestone soils in a very northern region of Burgundy, not far from Champagne.

SLOW FOOD FAST SATISFYING AND SEASONAL FOOD IN ABOUT 30 MINUTES



The Chef
Tom Hill

His Restaurant
Ducksoup,
in London

What He Is
Known For
Cozy, quietly
impressive dishes
that marry
Mediterranean and
Middle Eastern
flavors with
no superfluous
flourishes



Photo: Bryan Gardner for The Wall Street Journal, Food Styling by Jamie Kimm, Prop Styling by Vanessa Vazquez; Illustration by Michael Hoeveler

Borlotti Beans With Mozzarella and Salsa Verde

WANT TO HAVE a delicious dinner on the table in 15 minutes? Per this week's Slow Food Fast recipe, the final one from Tom Hill of London's Ducksoup, scatter hunks of fresh mozzarella over warm borlotti beans, then dollop on a punchy salsa verde of basil, parsley, capers and anchovies.

This is one of Mr. Hill's favorite entries in "Ducksoup: The Wisdom of Simple Cooking," the cookbook he wrote with the restaurant's co-owner, Clare Lattin. "Picking out recipes was really difficult," he said. "We ended up with ones we return to."

Canned beans work fine here, as do fresh borlotti, of course, which are in season now—simply simmer them a bit longer, until they're fork-tender. But Mr. Hill advises against using dried beans. "They just take ages too long," he said, "and this is meant to be fast."

The milky and earthy flavors of the mozzarella and the beans get just the right jolt from the salsa verde. Add some crusty bread for scooping up luscious mouthfuls and happily dispense with forks. It's that kind of meal. —Kitty Greenwald

TOTAL TIME: 15 minutes SERVES: 4

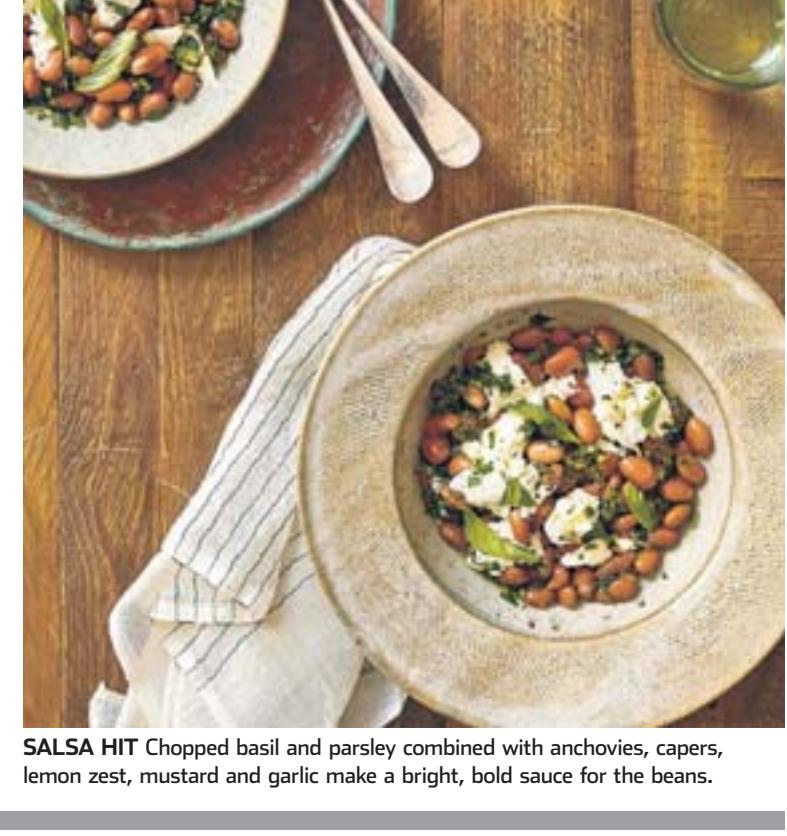
1½ cup basil leaves, finely chopped
1½ cups parsley leaves, finely chopped
2 anchovy fillets, rinsed and finely chopped
Grated zest of 1 lemon
1½ tablespoons capers,

rinsed and finely chopped
1½ teaspoons Dijon mustard
1½ garlic cloves, finely chopped or grated
½ cup olive oil, plus extra
for drizzling

black pepper
1 (9-ounce) can borlotti beans, strained and rinsed
½ cup chicken or vegetable stock
1 large ball mozzarella
Crusty bread, for serving

1. Make salsa verde: Place basil, parsley, anchovies, lemon zest, capers, mustard and garlic in a large bowl. Stir in enough oil (about ¼ cup) to form a paste. Season salsa verde with salt and set aside.
2. Pour beans, 2 tablespoons olive oil and stock into a medium sauté pan over medium heat. Bring to a simmer and stir in half the

salsa verde. Cook until liquid thickens and beans are heated through, about 2 minutes. Season with salt and remove from heat.
3. Ladle beans onto individual plates or a serving platter. Tear mozzarella into large pieces and scatter over beans. Spoon remaining salsa over dish, drizzle on olive oil and season with pepper. Serve with crusty bread.



SALSA HIT Chopped basil and parsley combined with anchovies, capers, lemon zest, mustard and garlic make a bright, bold sauce for the beans.

EATING & DRINKING

SUNDAY LUNCH

Picnic Blanket Statement

When it comes to toting a meal along on a hike, this al-fresco-eating expert has one thing to say: Keep it simple

BY ELIZABETH G. DUNN

PICNICS always sound like a good idea, in theory. But then by the time I've found a decent patch of grass—never as decent as the one envisioned—the deviled eggs have invariably capsized in their Tupperware and I'm left clutching a sweaty bottle of rosé, realizing I forgot the corkscrew.

Picnicking is, however, a cherished Sunday lunch tradition for Birgit Cameron. As senior director of Patagonia Provisions, the food division of outdoor clothing company Patagonia, she's thought a lot about the sort of food that travels well. She's also an avid hiker around northern California's Marin County, where she's lived for 20 years. A busy mother of two, she offers this picnic prescription: "It's got to be easy, otherwise you don't do it."

She suggests sticking to one or two cooked dishes—ideally fare that can be eaten by hand to eliminate the need for dishes and cutlery. Her summer-vegetable frittata (recipe at right) is sturdy enough to cut into squares and transport in cloth napkins. "It's about packing in a way that you're not lugging a lot of containers," Ms. Cameron said. She wraps sandwiches in Bee's Wrap, a reusable beeswax and organic cotton paper that keeps them from falling apart en route. Her daughters often bake scones or cookies.

Supplements might include cans of anchovies or sardines (Ms. Cameron likes the ones from Wild Planet), salami, a hard cheese like Gouda, crusty bread and seasonal fruits, all of which can be eaten with the help of a pocket knife. Naturally, foods Ms. Cameron has developed in the five years since the launch of Patagonia Provisions often feature. The brand's first product, lightly smoked wild pink salmon, is a family favorite.

If fish doesn't seem like an obvious starting point for a line of backpacking foods, that's because the decision wasn't guided by consumer demand. Ms. Cameron had discovered an ancient technique for catching pink



MOBILE MEAL Ms. Cameron (rear, left) hiking in Marin County, Calif., with her daughters, Gracie (rear) and Claire, and her husband, Matt.

salmon with reef nets being used off Washington's Lummi Island, a sustainable way to harvest the fish. She wanted to showcase the technology.

"I think we're at a recalibration moment in terms of how we harvest our food," Ms. Cameron said. "We need to assess the things that make sense for the next 100 years, and make brave decisions about other things that aren't going to let us move forward in a healthy way."

Her commitment to conservation certainly extends to her picnicking approach, which generates minimal waste and keeps the focus squarely on the setting. As a weekend ritual, it gives the family a chance to regroup before starting another week—or another year. Ms. Cameron fondly recalls a trip to Windy Hill Preserve in California's Portola Valley for her mother-in-law's birthday. "Lunch was sort of strewn all over," she said. "But that's life."

PICNIC PRO TIPS // ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT

1. Cutting board.
2. Pocket knife. Ms. Cameron uses an Opinel model.
3. Cloth napkins.
4. Tin cups.
5. Fleece blanket to sit on.



Summer Vegetable and Feta Frittata

TOTAL TIME: 1 hour
SERVES: 4-6

2 tablespoons olive oil
1 small yellow onion, roughly chopped
4 cloves garlic, diced
½ red bell pepper, seeded and roughly chopped
2 medium zucchini, sliced into thick rounds
2 tomatoes, seeded and roughly chopped
Large handful chopped fresh greens such as spinach, chard, arugula or kale
12 eggs
Sea salt and freshly ground black pepper
4 ounces feta, crumbled
½ cup freshly grated Parmesan

1. Preheat oven to 325 degrees. In a large cast-iron or other non-stick, oven-safe pan, heat olive oil over medium heat. Add onion and sauté until translucent, about 5 minutes. Add chopped garlic and cook until fragrant and softened, 1-2 minutes more. Increase heat to medium-high and add peppers, zucchini and tomatoes, and cook until softened and lightly browned, 8-10 minutes. Add fresh greens and cook until wilted, 1-2 minutes. Season with salt and pepper.

2. While vegetables are cooking, whisk eggs in a large bowl. Season with salt and pepper. Carefully pour eggs into hot pan with vegetables and use a rubber spatula to slowly pull egg away from edges, mixing up vegetables and eggs. Once eggs begin to solidify, crumble cheese evenly over top. Transfer to oven and cook until center of frittata is puffed and no longer jiggly, 15-20 minutes.

3. Remove from oven and let cool slightly. Gently loosen with a spatula and slide frittata onto a cutting board. Let sit until cooled and set completely, at least 30 minutes. Wrap in heavy foil or slice into individual portions and wrap in cloth napkins or plastic wrap.

—Adapted from Birgit Cameron



1 cup coconut sugar
¼ cup pecan butter or peanut butter
⅔ cups semisweet chocolate chips
¼ cup chopped pecans (optional)



Whole-Grain Chocolate-Chip Cookies

These cookies are brimming with whole grains and also gluten-free.

TOTAL TIME: 40 minutes
MAKES: 2 dozen cookies

1½ cups buckwheat flour
1 cup oat flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon baking soda
½ teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup softened butter
1 large egg

1. Preheat oven to 350 degrees. In a medium bowl, mix flours, baking powder, baking soda, cinnamon and salt.

2. Use an electric mixer to mix egg, sugar and butter until smooth. Add dry ingredients and pecan butter. Stir in chocolate chips and chopped pecans.

3. Drop rounded tablespoons of dough onto ungreased cookie sheets and bake until edges are golden brown, 12-14 minutes. Remove from oven and transfer to a cooling rack.

—Adapted from Joy Dupuis, Ventura, Calif.

A LITTLE SOMETHING SWEET

CHOCOLATE MILK MAKEOVER

Cool, creamy and mightily minty, this Mexican-style iced chocolate makes a festive and fuss-free summer dessert

WHENEVER I EAT Mexican food, I crave ice cream for dessert. It's cooling after all the fiery spice and also a creamy antidote to the bright acidity associated with this cuisine. But at the tail end of a recent meal at Fonda Frontera in Chicago, I discovered what's become my favorite follow-up to most any sort of late-summer repast.

I actually had no intention of ordering dessert that day, but my 11-year-old son had other ideas. Soon our table was laid with an abundance of sweet, deep-fried churros, some dipped in chocolate, others glazed with pistachio, hazelnut or peanut icing. A drink we'd ordered looked like a simple glass of chocolate milk, but the first sip revealed something more akin to the best York Peppermint Patty or After Eight mint imaginable—the milk cold and creamy, the chocolate subtly spiced with cinnamon, and the mint very, very fresh.

I asked Rick Bayless, the chef-proprietor of Fonda Frontera as well as Xoco, Topolobampo and other Chicago restaurants, how he harnessed that brisk blast of cooling mint. He told me he starts by picking the mint for the

drink in his garden and steeping an unusually generous amount of it in milk heated to a simmer. He allows the herb to infuse the milk for half an hour, removes and discards it, then whisks in freshly ground Mexican chocolate and cinnamon.

Mexican chocolate is slightly granular and typically sold in compressed puck-shaped tablets. (Taza Chocolate makes a particularly good cinnamon-spiced Chocolate Mexicano disc that works well in this recipe, available at tazachocolate.com.) You can also grate three ounces of semi-sweet chocolate and stir in a half teaspoon of powdered cinnamon. A drop or two of almond extract may be added to the milk as well, but I prefer the pure shock of mint and the warmth of the cinnamon without the smoothing influence of almond.

Mr. Bayless calls the frothy concoction Iced Mint Chocolate. He whizzes mint and sugar in a food processor, dampens the rim of a cold glass and dips it into the minty mixture before serving—a festive touch, if you can resist swigging this drink straight from the fridge.

—Aleksandra Crapanzano

PURE COLD Whipped until frothy, this iced mint chocolate is lighter than a shake, bolder than chocolate milk.



Iced Mint Chocolate

ACTIVE TIME: 15 minutes TOTAL TIME: 4 hours (includes chilling) SERVES: 4

1 quart whole milk
1 packed cup plus 2 tablespoons fresh mint leaves

2 tablespoons sugar
1 tablet Mexican chocolate, such as cinnamon-flavor Chocolate Mexicano

1. In a medium saucepan, combine milk and 1 cup mint over medium heat. When milk is steaming hot but just short of boiling, remove from heat. Allow mint to infuse milk for 30 minutes. Remove and discard mint. Bring milk to a simmer. Add chocolate and whisk until chocolate has melted into milk. Transfer hot chocolate to the refrigerator and chill until cold, about 3 hours. Set four empty Collins glasses in the refrigerator to chill.

2. A few minutes before serving, pulse remaining mint and sugar in a small food processor. Wet the rims of the glasses, then dip each rim into mint sugar, as you would salt a glass when making a Margarita.

3. Just before serving, transfer chilled chocolate milk to a blender and blend on high speed until frothy, about 30 seconds. Pour into chilled glasses and serve immediately.

—Adapted from Rick Bayless of Fonda Frontera, Chicago

GEAR & GADGETS

RUMBLE SEAT DAN NEIL



Ferrari 812 Superfast: The Italian Icon Lives On

I'VE DONE IT. I've summited Mount Ferrari. The Ferrari 812 Superfast carries the most powerful series-production V12 engine in the company's 70-year history. And there are good reasons to think it represents the top of the technical mountain.

The first is its extremity: a naturally aspirated 6.5-liter, 60-degree V12 (stroked .2 liter over the Ferrari F12 Tdf) capable of revving like a 1-liter street bike on nitrous, producing a 789 horsepower at a soul-tinging 8,500 rpm—which I could just touch in 2nd gear between mountain switchbacks before having to lift, the engine-overrun spitting and spattering like a quenched sword. Flanking the engine is a pair of equal-length, six-into-one exhaust headers, the primary source of the Ferrari's atavistic man-drumming.

Other bleeding-edge attributes include ultra-high-pressure fuel injectors and a brilliantly clever hydraulic circuit driving variable-geometry inlet tracts. These ministrations are necessary because—per Enzo himself—Ferrari engines must deliver linear power, which is to say, the accelerative force the driver feels, and the sound heard, must be instantly and directly proportional to the pressure on the gas pedal.

Dipping into this power, corner to corner, hairpin to edge, felt like riding the lashing, leaded tip of a centurion's whip. *Ya-pow!*

I rallied the car 400 miles in a day, from Maranello to Abetone ski resort toward Pisa, including a 50-mile stretch of winding, snarling downhill. The big GT—casually capable of face-warping, 1-g cornering and braking—negotiated this route with the subtlety of Godzilla sitting down at a Tokyo restaurant.

The other reason to feel wistful about the 812 Superfast? History.

AERO STAR The profile of the Ferrari 812 Superfast leaves little doubt that the car represents some sort of generative organ.



DAN NEIL/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL (LEFT); FERRARI (BOTTOM)

The first Ferrari road cars, and still the most coveted, were front-V12 berlinaas. They won't be making them like this anymore, not for long. The backlash of Dieselgate in Europe has only hardened regulatory resolve to restrict and eventually eliminate internal-combustion engines of any description, let alone heroically scaled, naturally aspirated V12s that shout at the devil.

I am worried. In case you didn't know, the Ferrari brand is the most powerful commercial mark in the world, according to the Brand Finance 500 list. From its historic home in Maranello (currently bursting at the seams with success), the

company *scuderia* has dominated Formula One racing for decades. The brand's flame-bearers include about a billion fans of the Formula One team, generations of *tifosi*, from dirt-poor farmers in Bolivia to 100-car collectors in Monaco. You can't buy that kind of advertising.

In an era of luxury fetishism, high-end goods must have a story, a narrative, and the tale of Enzo Ferrari rising from army mule Skinner to motor sports immortal is as good as anything Fielding ever wrote. The conceit still holds: Ferrari sells road cars in order to compete in Formula One, for the glory of sport and Italia. The gallantry of that notion is irresistible.

But the Ferrari brand is also fragile, and the company behind it now faces an almost unthinkable transition: from a closely held, tradition-bound powerhouse within Fiat Chrysler Automobiles, to a growth-oriented, publicly traded luxury lifestyle *whatever*.

And thanks to the annual report, the Red Keep is now an open book. Ferrari delivered 8,014 cars in 2016, up 4.6%, with revenue up 8.8% (total 3.1 billion euros). Industry observers used to wonder, "How much does Ferrari spend on research and development? Does it really make more money from sponsorship and merch than from car sales?"

Now we know. R&D consumes 9.5% of net revenues—on the high side of industry average, as you would expect. Sponsorship, commercial and brand income, including Formula One racing, represents 15.7% of net revenues.

But as I trundled back into Maranello, I longed for the old firm's mystique, its well-oiled lies. No one wants to see their mortadella being made. It was more fun to think of

Ferrari gallantly losing money on Formula One racing instead of making it hand-over-fist on licensed sportswear. It was a pleasant fiction to believe that, by virtue of its dignity, damn-the-torpedoes history or status as Italy's de facto F1 team, the newly public Ferrari would leave some brand value un-maximized.

In April, the Ferrari Land attraction opened in Spain, a red cuff link to the Ferrari World amusement complex in Abu Dhabi. So I guess not.

For the past quarter-century, my affection for the brand has been rooted in the company's record of self-imposed exceptionalism, its antibusiness practices. Enzo Ferrari nearly bankrupted the company going racing. He raced anyway. He could have walked away a rich man in 1963 but instead he told Henry Ford II to stuff it. Il Commendatore refused stupid requests from classless, money-fisted clients.

This power felt like riding the lashing, leaded tip of a centurion's whip.

massive diffuser. Hidden at the base of the fastback glass is an integrated spoiler generating meaningful downforce. As for styling, the car's profile leaves little doubt that the Superfast represents some sort of generative organ.

Enzo's successor, Luca di Montezemolo, could have moved manufacturing out of Maranello, but he sacrificed operating margin for provenance, keeping the fruit in sacred soil. He did broaden the portfolio to include a front-turbo V8 convertible and even an AWD 2+2, the FF.

But there were lines Mr. Montezemolo wouldn't cross. He often threatened to leave Formula One; he never did, F1 being existential to the brand. He resisted increasing production, even as demand skyrocketed in America, Asia and the Middle East, arguing that exclusivity and rarity (and residual values, not to be pecuniary) were better served by restraining production.

And, he vowed, Ferrari would never stoop to building a crossover-style vehicle. Ah, well. All is mutability. Ferrari is reportedly preparing a crossover-style vehicle, using the V12-AWD underlay of the GTC4Lusso. I am not shocked. Porsche and Bentley are building crossovers and SUVs, with Aston Martin, Rolls-Royce and Lamborghini soon to follow. I'm just a tiny bit disillusioned.

And yet the 812 Superfast reduced me to a slobbering, drunk-on-power *tifoso*, so it seems the icon is safe for another day.

Why should I care? I will never own a Ferrari or trade a share of stock. But I am invested in the daring notion that, even in business, there are some things more important than money.



FERRARI 812 SUPERFAST

Type Front-mid engine, rear-drive performance luxury coupe

Base price \$335,275

Powertrain Naturally aspirated, direct-injected DOHC, 65-degree V12 with variable valve timing/lift and intake geometry seven-speed dual-clutch rear transaxle with electronically controlled differential and rear-wheel steering; rear-wheel drive

Power/torque 789 hp at 8,500 rpm/529 pound-feet at 7,000 rpm

Length/height/width/wheelbase 179.8/50.2/77.5/107.1 inches

Weight 3,594 pounds (dry)

0-60 mph 2.8 seconds

0-124 mph 7.9 seconds

EPA fuel economy 12/16/13 mpg, city/highway/combined

Cargo capacity 9 cubic feet (est)

9.5% of net revenues—on the high side of industry average, as you would expect. Sponsorship, commercial and brand income, including Formula One racing, represents 15.7% of net revenues.

But as I trundled back into Maranello, I longed for the old firm's mystique, its well-oiled lies. No one wants to see their mortadella being made. It was more fun to think of

In vehicle design, management forbids pylon-mounted wings and spoilers on the mainline road cars, holding that such devices are immature and unaesthetic. This standard obliges the aero team to countless additional man-hours, computational time and cost, searching for other ways to keep these kites on the ground.

The 812 Superfast epitomizes this standard, its face and flanks ventilated in purposeful negative space, its upswept underside ending in a

I can't read anything without glasses, but I haven't been to the eye doctor yet. I should go any year now. But I have these **Foster Grant Readers** that I buy off the shelf at Walgreens or wherever. I should probably go to the doctor soon.

My carry-on bag has least five pairs of headphones, my iPod Classics, my passport, my green card, a Danish credit card, a memory stick for one of my cameras, and mint **Tea Tree Therapy Toothpicks**. I have one in my mouth right now. I drink a lot of tea during the day, so I have a lot of next-level energy.

My tennis game doesn't amount to what it did back in the day, but I have a couple of **Wilson Hyper Pro Staff 6.5** rackets that are probably 10 years old and are on their way to the Smithsonian. Tennis racket-technology changes too fast—if I bought a tennis racket when this interview started it would be outdated by now.

—Edited from an interview by Chris Kornelis



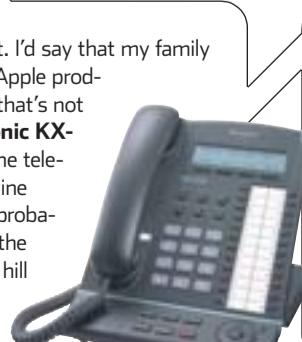
MY TECH ESSENTIALS

LARS ULRICH

Metallica's drummer on the practicality of the iPod Classic and the blistering speed of tennis-racket tech evolution



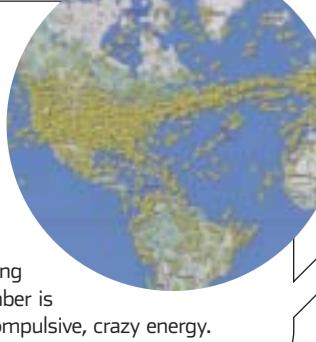
I travel with several iPod Classics. I'm a big believer in both Apple Music and Spotify and use both, but my iPod Classics have my whole music library on them, and 10% of the time I listen to stuff that's not available on the streaming services. I took one out yesterday because my wife and I were listening to some old Budgie songs and she wanted to hear "Crash Course in Brain Surgery," from the album "In for the Kill!" and that was not on Apple Music.



I'm an Apple addict. I'd say that my family owns north of 30 Apple products. One product that's not Apple: the **Panasonic KX-T7633-B**, a landline telephone. I like a landline phone at home. It probably has to do with the fact that I live on a hill and have shitty cell service.



My favorite app is **Flight Radar 24**, which is sort of live air traffic. You can see anywhere in the world how many airplanes are airborne, where they're flying to, where they're from, where they're going, what altitude they're at. I drink tea, get cracked out on caffeine and sit and watch. If you look over central Florida, there's a UA 234 from San Francisco to Orlando and it's got 12 minutes left. It's at 8,800 feet going 331 miles an hour. It's a Boeing 737. The tail number is N12218. It may have something to do with my compulsive, crazy energy.



I don't play games much anymore, cause I read more and more. But occasionally—like once every three months—I pull out this iPad game called **Flight Control**, where you have to land airplanes. I occasionally try to land 50 or more airplanes onto runways around the world.



F. MARTIN RAMIN/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL (GLASSES, TOOTHPICKS); ALAMY (POD); PANASONIC (PHONE)