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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL WEEKEND



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What's News

World-Wide

Chinese and U.S. negotiators are mapping out talks to try to end a trade impasse ahead of planned meetings between Trump and Xi in November. A1

◆ **Hostile forces** in the Middle East are targeting American military pilots with laser pointers at a growing rate, imperiling aircrews. A1

◆ **China has expanded** an internment program that first targeted Uighur extremists but is now confining vast numbers of the minority group. A7

◆ **Syria's last opposition** stronghold is bracing for a regime offensive. The U.N. has warned of a possible humanitarian disaster. A8

◆ **The U.S. imposed** sanctions on two Myanmar military units and others, citing violence committed against Rohingya Muslims. A9

◆ **Mueller recommended** that ex-Trump campaign adviser Papadopoulos face at least a month in prison. A3

◆ **The jury in Manafort's** fraud trial deliberated for a second day Friday but didn't reach a verdict. A3

◆ **Trump said** he decided to cancel plans for a military parade in Washington, D.C., blaming local officials. A4

Business & Finance

◆ **Trump asked** securities regulators to review a decades-old requirement that public companies release earnings quarterly. A1

◆ **Purdue Pharma** has hired restructuring lawyers as it faces mounting litigation over its alleged role in fueling the opioid epidemic. B1

◆ **An unprecedented run** of orders for big rigs has pushed the backlog at truck factories to nine months, the largest since early 2006. B1

◆ **Deere said** farmers are continuing to buy equipment even as they worry about potential tariffs on their products. B3

◆ **Foxconn is making** a new push into semiconductors, teaming with a local government in China to build a chip fabrication plant. B3

◆ **The Dow climbed** 110.59 points to 25669.32, as fears of contagion from Turkey's crisis continued to ebb. B11

◆ **Federal prosecutors** are looking into how PNC purchased tax credits meant to fund housing for low-income people B3

◆ **Maersk said** it would seek a spinoff next year of its offshore drilling unit, which it has been trying to sell. B3

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Civil War or
Second Thoughts?

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U.S. NEWS

THE NUMBERS | By Jo Craven McGinty



You probably know the human body hosts a variety of microbes, but you might be surprised by the volume.

If the collection of bacteria, fungi and other organisms could be shed all at once, it would weigh 2 to 4 pounds and fill one or two quarts.

En masse, scientists call it the microbiome and have come to believe it is as important to good health as a sound brain, heart, kidneys, liver and lungs.

It helps digest our food, regulate our immune system and feed the cells that line the gut. But if its mix of microbes gets out of whack, the same organisms that ensure our health can make us sick.

"Not only irritable bowel syndrome and inflammatory bowel disease, but cardiovascular disease, even Parkinson's, autism and multiple sclerosis," said Rob Knight, director of the Center for

Microbiome Innovation at the University of California in San Diego.

Remarkably, those illnesses—as well as obesity—have been transferred to mice by implanting the rodents with samples of the microbiomes of humans who suffer from the disorders.

"You can take a condition that affects the nervous system or brain and transmit it across species with the microbiome," Dr. Knight said. "It's pretty amazing."

Although there is still much to learn, there is hope that in the future researchers will be able to use the microbiome to treat diseases.

In one small study, for example, fecal transplants introduced to rebalance the microbes of the gut improved symptoms of autism. And in controlled studies, researchers can distinguish healthy individuals from those who are sick by examining their microbiomes.

"If you have certain microbes, we don't know if you are more likely to get a disease or, if when you get a

disease, it changes your microbes," Dr. Knight said. "What you want to know is can your microbiome predict interventions that will work."

The first step in understanding the microbiome is to document the assembly of microbes, and each person's appears to be unique.

The American Gut Project has collected more than 15,000 microbiome samples, and none are identical. That

Bacteria, fungi and other organisms in the body could fill up to 2 quarts.

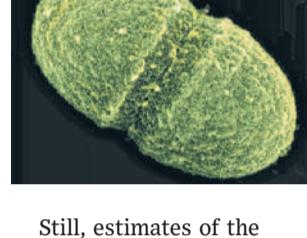
doesn't rule out the possibility of doppelgängers among the 7.6 billion people who inhabit the Earth, but it's possible that, in addition to medical therapies, the microbiome could be useful as trace evidence in criminal investigations, just like fingerprints or DNA.

Still, estimates of the weight and volume of the microbiome are based on what researchers are able to extract from the gut.

"It's like taking a biopsy," Dr. Knight said. "You suck out the gut content, get rid of the water and with the mass you have left, you figure

The microbiome occupies the skin and the body's various orifices, but it is primarily composed of bacteria that reside in the gut, a constantly changing environment.

"The gut contents are thick except when you empty your bowels," said Maria Gloria Dominguez-Bello, a professor of microbiome and health at Rutgers. "Then, suddenly, it's reduced."



ure out the number of human and other cells."

After discerning the proportion of bacteria in the sample, researchers capture the total volume of the gut content by CT or MRI and extrapolate the full size of the microbiome.

A nother way of thinking of its size is as a ratio to the number of human cells in the body. An often repeated but disputed number suggests there are 10 microbes for every human cell.

Researchers at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel recently revised the ratio to one-to-one but even that estimate is debatable because of choices about which human cells to count (are nonnucleated red blood cells in or out?) as well as individual microbial differences.

Not all of the organisms in the human microbiome have been identified, but one of the better known is *E. coli*, a sometimes deadly bacteria that provided early

evidence that microbes could be beneficial in treating human disease.

In World War I, a special kind of *E. coli* was found in a German soldier who, unlike his comrades, didn't develop infectious diarrhea while stationed in an area of Europe where the disease was endemic.

E. coli Nissle, named for the professor who isolated the strain in 1917, became the active ingredient in a drug used to treat diarrhea, ulcerative colitis and other gastrointestinal disorders.

While there is no doubt that reducing pathogens has improved public health, scientists now suspect that in our zeal to avoid infection, we may have separated ourselves from some benefits of bacteria.

"There is increasing evidence that exposure to healthy microbes in the earth, dust, air and water and on pets may be good for us," Dr. Knight said.

It's a whole new way of thinking about germs. But, please, do wash your hands.

Balloon Festival Gears Up to Take Flight in Maine



FULL OF HOT AIR: Balloons were inflated Friday morning in Lewiston, Maine, on the first day of the Great Falls Balloon Festival.

Trump Asks SEC to Ease Reporting

Continued from Page One
tion of stock-exchange practices that preceded the agency's creation in 1934.

SEC Chairman Jay Clayton, a Trump appointee, said the agency is studying "the frequency of reporting."

The regulator plans to issue a document next week that seeks input on how to promote a long-term focus among public companies and investors, according to a person with knowledge of the SEC's plans.

Business groups such as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce think scaling back the frequency of reports is a good idea. "We would welcome an overhaul of a 1930s-era disclosure system that is not user-friendly and no longer meets the needs of a 21st century economy," said Tom Quaadman, executive vice president of the Chamber's Center for Capital Markets Competitiveness.

Harvey Pitt, an SEC chairman during the early 2000s under President George W. Bush, said the regulator could pare back quarterly reports if it required that investors, in exchange, get information more quickly about new trends that have emerged or old ones that have changed. He said the aim of reducing reporting costs is "something that investors should want as well."

One of Wall Street's most notable activist investors said he supports the proposal to move to six-month reporting requirements.

"A company's management team will be able to use the additional time that would otherwise be spent on preparing quarterly earnings releases, holding investor conference calls and making SEC filings, on running the business," said Nelson Peltz, chief executive officer of Trian Fund Management LP. "If I was only making my deci-

Money Managers Give Mixed Reviews

Some of the country's biggest money managers said they agree with President's Trump call to ease a requirement for companies to provide quarterly earnings reports but they worry how it would work.

Nearly all investors The Wall Street Journal spoke with said there are times when the market is simply too focused on the short term. However, fixing that issue by decreasing transparency didn't appeal to all of them.

One of the biggest proponents of a long-term approach is

Larry Fink, chief executive of the world's largest asset manager, BlackRock Inc. He declined to comment directly on Mr. Trump's proposal, but said Friday he is "encouraged to hear people from both sides of the aisle talking about the need to promote corporate behavior that's more focused on the long term, though the precise policies for getting there need to be thoughtfully examined and debated."

J. Daniel Plants, a former investment banker and founder of the activist fund Voce Capital Management LLC, said he can't understand how giving investors less information would be good. He also doesn't think it would

save companies that much time or money.

"What I see from the inside is that the quarterly earnings cycle is that there's actually a lot of discipline in it," said Mr. Plants. He added, "That process of having to prepare it, release it, explain it and answer questions has real value."

Paul Singer, founder of \$35 billion hedge fund Elliott Management Corp., also doesn't support reducing quarterly financial reporting requirements, a spokesman said Friday, though he agrees with those who have called for reducing quarterly guidance.

—Rachael Levy and Cara Lombardo

sions on the last quarter's numbers, I would be out of business," Mr. Peltz added.

Others were less approving of the idea, such as Leon Cooperman, a well-known stock picker who recently announced the closure of his hedge fund Omega Advisors.

Mr. Cooperman described the proposed change as "superfluous," saying "I don't think it's going to change how companies are managed."

Some investors worry a move to six-month earnings reports will reduce transparency.

In an email, Mr. Cooperman said, "Corporate executives talk about the long term but they are all over the money managers that manage their pension assets looking at monthly and quarterly performance. Hypocritical!"

Mr. Trump, in remarks to reporters later Friday, said he was referring to PepsiCo Inc. CEO Indra Nooyi in his tweet. She raised the issue at a recent dinner he held with 13 corporate executives at Mr. Trump's golf course in Bedminster, N.J.

in the context of improving growth, people familiar with the matter said.

"I asked, 'What can we do to make it even better?'" Mr. Trump said on Friday of the exchange with Ms. Nooyi. "And she said, 'Two-time-a-year reporting, not quarterly.' I thought of it. It made sense. We are not thinking far enough out."

Ms. Nooyi, who is a member of the Business Roundtable, discussed a June release by the group that advocated companies move away from issuing quarterly earnings guidance, people familiar with the matter said.

She also broached the idea of making the U.S. reporting system more like Europe's, in which companies report profit or loss twice a year, and in the other quarters report only revenue, Ms. Nooyi said in a statement.

Mr. Trump returned to Washington to find his economic team had already been studying the issue, a White House official said. The president discussed the potential change this week with those aides, the official said. A White House spokeswoman said it "is part of the administration's ongoing regulatory reform efforts."

Shortly after Mr. Trump took office, his administration set in motion a broad agenda to re-

write the rulebook for companies, and several regulatory agencies, including the SEC, are in the process of overhauling rules for a variety of industries.

Mr. Trump's request could reignite a long-running debate over whether there is too much emphasis on quarterly results at the expense of long-term investment and growth. It also is likely to pressure the SEC to accelerate its work on cutting red tape that affects capital-raising.

As far back as 1923, many companies issued quarterly reports, and 60% of companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange did so even before the SEC was created, according to academic data cited in a 2016 SEC release on whether to modify disclosure rules.

In the wake of the global financial crisis, the European Union scrapped rules requiring quarterly earnings reports. The move was aimed in part at lessening the burden of preparing detailed financial statements so frequently.

Still, practices vary in Europe. Germany's Deutsche Börse AG requires them for its biggest companies. In other places, big companies voluntarily report quarterly.

—Michael C. Bender, Nina Trentmann and Rachael Levy contributed to this article.

five people dead and six wounded, a federal judge ordered Friday.

U.S. District Judge Beth Bloom accepted a plea deal in which Esteban Santiago, 28 years old, agreed to admit to the shooting if prosecutors wouldn't seek the death penalty. Mr. Santiago pleaded guilty in May to 11 charges of causing death and violence at an international airport.

An Iraq war veteran, Mr. Santiago was diagnosed after the shooting as schizophrenic but was found competent to understand legal proceedings. The victims' family members supported the decision not to seek the death penalty, a prosecutor said.

—Associated Press

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It's a whole new way of thinking about germs. But, please, do wash your hands.

U.S. WATCH

NEW YORK

Shkreli Cohort Is Sentenced to Prison

Evan Greebel, a former corporate lawyer found guilty last year for helping "Pharma Bro" Martin Shkreli defraud a publicly traded pharmaceutical company, was sentenced Friday by a federal judge in Brooklyn to 18 months in prison.

Prosecutors from the Brooklyn U.S. Attorney's office had sought no less than five years for Mr. Greebel, describing him as a "corrupt lawyer" who, as outside counsel to Retropin Inc., abused his position as a lawyer to help Mr. Shkreli steal millions of dollars' worth of cash and shares from the company to pay investors in Mr. Shkreli's failed hedge funds.

Lawyers for Mr. Greebel, 45 years old, had asked for no prison time, citing a lifetime of good deeds, his family and the near certainty that he would never again work as a lawyer.

U.S. District Judge Kiyo A. Matsumoto said she believed Mr. Greebel was "personally generous and kind," but said that he "abused his position of trust" and played an active role in the schemes.

He also will have to pay nearly \$10.5 million in restitution to Retropin, Judge Matsumoto ruled.

Mr. Greebel plans to appeal the verdict and sentence.

—Rebecca Davis O'Brien

FLORIDA

Alaska Man Gets Life in Airport Shooting

An Alaska man will spend the rest of his life in prison for the January 2017 shooting at Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport in Florida that left

Concerns about rising prices soured consumers' views about the economy in early August, suggesting inflation is grabbing shoppers' attention after years of weak price pressures.

The University of Michigan said Friday its preliminary index of consumer sentiment was 95.3 early this month, down from July's final reading of 97.9 and the lowest level since September.

"What consumers are saying is prices used to be attractive and now they're not attractive," said Richard Curtin, the survey's chief economist.

While consumer sentiment remains high by historical comparison, households turned more pessimistic about pricing for property, vehicles and other long-lasting goods. Survey respondents judged that the conditions for buying a home were less favorable in early August than any time during the past decade.

—Harriet Torry

CORRECTIONS & AMPLIFICATIONS

Think Mutual Bank is based in Rochester, Minn. A table of selected rates for new car loans in Friday's Markets Digest incorrectly said the bank is in Rochester, N.Y.

During the day, algae that produce the red-tide toxins stay near the surface to har-

ness energy from sunlight. A U.S. News graphic Thursday explaining Florida's red tide incorrectly said it obtained nutrients from the sun.

A Streetwise column on June 15 about technology's market dominance incorrectly referred to the 2001 recession as occurring in 2000.

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

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REPRINTS &amp

U.S. NEWS

Mueller: Former Trump Aide Hurt Probe

By ARUNA VISWANATHA

Former Trump campaign adviser George Papadopoulos wasn't helpful to the special counsel's investigation, hurt investigators' efforts to detain a Russian intermediary and should face at least one month in prison, special counsel Robert Mueller said in a filing late Friday.

Mr. Papadopoulos's meetings with a Russian conduit, a professor in London who told him about Russian "dirt" on Hillary Clinton, led to the launch of the U.S. counterintelligence investigation into Russian interference in the 2016 election.

Mr. Papadopoulos pleaded guilty in October 2017 to lying to the Federal Bureau of Investigation about his contacts with the professor, who had close ties to the Kremlin and claimed that Russian officials could provide the Trump campaign with "thousands of emails" harmful to Mrs. Clinton, the Democratic presidential nominee.

Mr. Papadopoulos couldn't immediately be reached for comment. His wife has made media appearances in recent months asking President Trump to pardon him.

His lawyer couldn't immediately be reached for comment.

In the Friday filing, Mr. Mueller's prosecutors said Mr. Papadopoulos's lies hurt investigators' ability to "effectively question" the professor, Joseph Mifsud, who has been previously described as an honorary director of the London Academy of Diplomacy.

Mr. Papadopoulos admitted he lied about the timing of his meeting with Mr. Mifsud and played down his own assessment of Mr. Mifsud's connections to high-ranking Russian officials, according to documents filed in connection with Mr. Papadopoulos's plea agreement.

Mr. Papadopoulos pleaded guilty in October 2017 to lying to the FBI.

Mr. Mifsud, who told a British newspaper last year that he "had a clear conscience" and denied wrongdoing, couldn't immediately be reached for comment.

The filing said the FBI located the professor in Washington soon after Mr. Papadopoulos's January 2017 interview with the agency, but was unable to detain or challenge the professor before he left the country on February 11, 2017, because Mr. Papadopoulos had lied to the FBI about him.

An FBI agent told him at the voluntary interview: "The only thing, we don't want dis-information" because that would "make...our job a lot harder," Mr. Mueller's office said.

"The defendant acknowledged the agents' admonitions. He thereafter deliberately and repeatedly lied," prosecutors said.

Mr. Papadopoulos pleaded guilty to lying to investigators, a crime that usually results in a sentence of between zero and six months. He is scheduled to be sentenced on Sept. 7. The special counsel's office said it wouldn't ask for a specific sentence but said some incarceration was warranted and referenced a similar case in which the defendant was imprisoned for one month.

Jury Will Resume Work Monday

A second day passes with no decision in trial of Manafort; Trump calls it 'sad day'

By ARUNA VISWANATHA

The jury in the fraud trial of former Trump campaign chairman Paul Manafort deliberated for a second day Friday but didn't reach a verdict, pushing the discussions into next week.

U.S. District Judge T.S. Ellis said he wouldn't make juror names public, as several media organizations requested, citing safety concerns. He said he has received personal threats but didn't elaborate. As a federal judge, he has protection available from U.S. Marshals, which he is using.

It isn't uncommon for federal judges to receive threats in high-profile cases, nor is it unusual for judges to keep the names of jurors private in cases with a lot of public attention.

In court Friday, the judge also addressed a motion from media organizations that asked him to unseal transcripts of private discussions between the judge and lawyers. Judge Ellis previously had said he would make most of those transcripts public after the case was finished. On Friday, he repeated that promise.

"A thirsty press is essential to a free country," he said.

The jury of six men and six women left for the day at 5 p.m., and will continue their



Kevin Downing, second from left, the lead attorney for Paul Manafort, arrived Friday at court.

deliberations on Monday.

Earlier in the day, President Trump expressed support for Mr. Manafort. Speaking on the South Lawn of the White House, Mr. Trump said of the trial: "I think it's a sad day for our country."

Of Mr. Manafort, he said: "He happens to be a very good person. I think it's very sad what they have done to Paul Manafort."

The president declined to comment on whether he would pardon Mr. Manafort, who is charged with 18 criminal counts alleging tax fraud, bank fraud, and failing to disclose foreign bank accounts.

Reacting to Mr. Trump's comments, Manafort attorney Kevin Downing told reporters Friday: "We were very happy to hear from the president,

and that he is supporting Mr. Manafort."

A day earlier, the jurors posed several questions to Judge Ellis, asking him to clarify the definition of "reasonable doubt" and seeking guidance on when a person is required to report on foreign bank accounts.

Reacting to Mr. Trump's comments, Manafort attorney Kevin Downing told reporters Friday: "We were very happy to hear from the president,

and that he is supporting Mr. Manafort."

Mr. Trump's comments Friday mark the latest time he

has waded into a criminal case. Last year, he called for death penalty against Sayfullo Saipov, charged in a truck attack in New York City that killed eight people. Some legal experts said Mr. Trump's Nov. 2 tweet tainted the federal government's process for determining whether to seek the death penalty. The Justice Department hasn't disclosed its plans.

Steven Lubet, a legal ethics professor at Northwestern University, said Mr. Trump's comments Friday defied "a long and valuable tradition of political leaders refraining from comments about trials," with few exceptions.

In 1970, President Richard Nixon declared Charles Manson guilty during his murder trial, prompting his lawyers to seek a mistrial. A judge denied the motion, and Mr. Manson was convicted and spent the rest of his life in prison.

Prosecutors allege Mr. Manafort earned millions from political-consulting work in Ukraine in the early 2010s, but didn't pay taxes on at least \$16 million. They also accused him of submitting misleading loan applications to obtain millions of dollars in mortgages in 2016 after that income dried up.

His attorneys argued the government had failed to present enough evidence to prove the charges beyond a reasonable doubt. Mr. Manafort declined to testify, and his legal team rested without calling its own witnesses.

—Joe Palazzolo contributed to this article.

Long Road From Missing, to Legally Dead

By SARA RANDAZZO

FLORENCE, Ariz.—Rosaura Alicia Yu sat in court here, wanting her husband to be alive but needing a judge to declare him legally dead.

Her husband, Dennis Yu, went missing in 2012, and since then her bus-driver salary sometimes doesn't cover the water bill, she told the court. Other days the refrigerator is empty at the home she shares with four of their six children, and they don't have air conditioning in the sweltering Arizona heat.

"I'm struggling," Ms. Yu said tearfully from the witness stand at the July hearing, adding that she doesn't think her husband left his family voluntarily.

The judge agreed, declaring Mr. Yu dead as of the date of his disappearance and clearing Ms. Yu to access his life-insurance policy and sell a home they own in California. But until he is physically found alive or dead, he will remain missing in the eyes of those searching for him.

Hundreds of thousands of people are reported missing each year. Many are quickly found, but some 88,000 active cases are listed in a nonpublic national law-enforcement database of the missing, a number that has remained stubbornly persistent for years. They range from those lost during accidents or caught up in suspicious activity to truly mysterious disappearances.

"There's no group of people immune to it," said Todd Matthews, director of case management and communications at the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System, known as NamUs.

NamUs lists 14,671 open missing person cases and says it has aided in the resolution of more than 2,000.

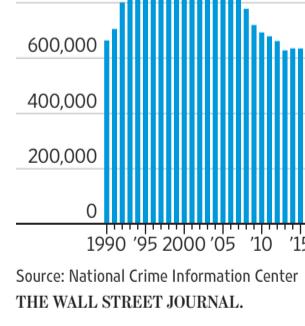
The publicly accessible, online database doesn't delete names of people who have been legally declared dead, Mr. Matthews said. Keeping them listed



Attorney Thomas Asimou, left, helped his client, the wife of missing person Dennis Yu, right, declare her husband legally dead. Without a legal death declaration, spouses can't collect social security for minors, benefit from retirement plans or unlock other assets.

Disappeared

Number of people entered into law-enforcement missing persons database



Source: National Crime Information Center

CATTIN O'HARA FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

out a legal death declaration, spouses also can't collect social security for minors, benefit from retirement plans or unlock other assets.

Some resist going to court out of hope the missing person will return, while others use it to help reach emotional closure.

"It's bittersweet," Thomas Asimou, Ms. Yu's attorney, said to her in Spanish after the July hearing.

The laws vary by state, but most presume a missing person is dead after either five or seven years. Even after that waiting period, a declaration of death isn't automatic and requires presenting evidence in court. Those looking to accelerate the process have to meet a higher legal threshold.

The legal process takes on a new urgency following mass disasters. After the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, the New York surrogate court and then-Gov. George Pataki changed the usual protocols to make it eas-

ier and faster for victims' families to obtain death certificates.

Lawyers who seek legal declarations of death in missing-person cases say the job involves playing part detective, part therapist.

"It's the most emotional thing I have ever done as a lawyer," said Beth Chapman, an attorney in Juneau, Alaska, who has handled two presumption-of-death trials involving people who went missing during outdoor activities.

In some cases, Mr. Asimou has to effectively reopen the investigations. He and volunteers searched the Arizona desert to look for clues in the case of Sam Grider, an Army veteran and sheriff's posse member who went missing while on a backcountry drive home in 2014. The lawyer hired private investigators and scoured cell-phone records. The court declared Mr. Grider dead earlier this year.

For his clients, Mr. Asimou

said, "there's an emotional catharsis that comes from it."

The Yu family case started Thanksgiving weekend in 2012 when Mr. Yu and his wife had a minor argument but nothing that would prompt him to permanently walk away, Ms. Yu said in court.

The next morning, her husband—then a 59-year-old manager at a Panda Express restaurant—was gone, but his car, wallet, glasses, passport and blood thinners were at home. He never owned a cellphone, and no electronic or physical trace of him was ever found again.

For Ms. Yu, her husband's legal death means she can collect what Mr. Asimou estimates at more than half a million dollars from his estate.

Speaking after the court hearing, she said the money won't change everything, but it will help. "I'm empty," she said. "I lost my husband. I don't know what happened."

—Alicia A. Caldwell contributed to this article.

◆ ISIS chief appeared troubled at secret summit..... A8

Iraqi Refugee Is Accused of Being a Former ISIS Fighter

By ZUSHA ELINSON

A suspected Islamic State fighter who was granted refugee status in the U.S. is facing extradition to Iraq for murder.

Omar Ameen, who was arrested in Sacramento, Calif., on Wednesday, fought with Islamic State and al Qaeda in Iraq and killed an Iraqi police officer in 2014 in the town of Rawah, federal prosecutors alleged in court documents.

Mr. Ameen, 45 years old, allegedly lied about his background to gain entry to the

U.S. as a refugee, claiming that he was in danger because his family helped the American military. A lawyer representing Mr. Ameen didn't respond to requests for comment.

The case highlights President Trump's contention that terrorists have tried to take advantage of lax vetting of the refugee system to come to the U.S. Advocates for refugees counter that the process is lengthy and invasive with no guarantee of resettlement here.

In one of the few similar examples, two Iraqi men in

2011 who were admitted to the U.S. as refugees were arrested and later sentenced to prison for plotting to aid attacks on U.S. troops in Iraq.

Mr. Ameen was a member of al Qaeda in Iraq since 2004 and later joined Islamic State, also known as ISIS, according to the court documents. His personal vehicle in 2005 was a Kia Sportage with a cutout roof, and a machine gun mounted on the rear. It was decorated with an al Qaeda in Iraq flag, prosecutors allege. Three witnesses told the Fed-

eral Bureau of Investigation that Mr. Ameen planted improvised explosive devices on different occasions.

On June 22, 2014, the day after Rawah fell to Islamic State, Mr. Ameen and others drove to the house of a police officer and opened fire on his home, according to prosecutors. Mr. Ameen allegedly shot the man as he lay on the ground.

Mr. Ameen allegedly concealed his membership to the terrorist groups when he applied to become a refugee in

2012. He said his father had been killed for cooperating with the U.S. military when in fact his father had died of natural causes, court documents state.

His application was ap-

proved on June 5, 2014, by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

Mr. Ameen, who was in Turkey seeking refugee status, didn't come directly to the U.S. at the time. Instead, he returned to Iraq, where he murdered the police officer, prosecutors allege.

Representatives for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services referred comments to the Justice Department, which referred to the Department of Homeland Security. Tyler Houlton, a spokesman for DHS, said: "Tighter screening and tougher vetting in the refugee program have already started to make Americans safer at home."

—Alicia A. Caldwell contributed to this article.

U.S. NEWS

Parade Stirs Blame on Cost

Trump swipes at D.C. over canceled event while the mayor cites expense 'realities'

By NANCY A. YOUSSEF

WASHINGTON—President Trump said he decided to cancel plans for a military parade in November in Washington, D.C., blaming local officials on Friday for an event that privately had little enthusiasm within the military.

The city's mayor, in response, cited part of the event's price tag.

A day earlier, the Pentagon and White House said they wouldn't hold a parade this year, as the latest estimates put its costs at more than \$90 million and the administration and military officials struggled to agree on what it should look like.

The target date for the event had been Nov. 10, but Defense Department and White House officials "have now agreed to explore opportunities in 2019," Pentagon spokesman Army Col. Rob Manning said in a statement Thursday night. Col. Manning didn't say why the parade had been delayed.

On Twitter Friday morning, Mr. Trump said local officials "wanted a number so ridiculously high that I cancelled it." He added: "Maybe we will do something next year in D.C. when the cost comes WAY DOWN."

The president said he would instead travel to Paris



President Trump was the guest of honor at the Bastille Day military parade in Paris last year.

on Nov. 11, the centennial anniversary of the end of World War I, to attend a parade there.

Washington Mayor Muriel Bowser wrote on Twitter in response to Mr. Trump's tweet, "Yup, I'm Muriel Bowser, mayor of Washington DC, the local politician who finally got thru to the reality star in the White House with the realities (\$21.6M) of parades/events/demonstrations in Trump America (sad.)"

Earlier this week, the District of Columbia compiled initial estimates of the cost to the city for a parade. The \$21.6 million figure included

the cost of D.C. police support, traffic control and providing services for those attending. It is unclear whether the federal government planned to reimburse the city.

The U.S. military doesn't usually hold parades until the conclusion of wars, and there were concerns about holding a celebratory event even as U.S. troops are deployed in Iraq, Afghanistan and Syria.

Meanwhile, some lawmakers of both parties criticized the plan as too costly.

The total tab of \$92 million was to stretch across several government agencies, with the Pentagon's portion as high as

\$50 million, a U.S. defense official said Thursday. That was to cover equipment, troops, flyovers and support staff, the official said.

In addition to skepticism from the Pentagon and the D.C. government, some veterans groups said the planned event could seem like a victory parade while the wars are still going on.

"We believe these funds would be better spent taking care of our veterans, our military and their families," said American Legion spokesman Joe Plenzler.

—Ben Kesling contributed to this article.

Sale Talks Started On New York Tower

By ESTHER FUNG

Chinese conglomerate **HNA Group** Co. is talking with a potential buyer for its Manhattan building near Trump Tower, which the company was ordered by the U.S. government to sell.

New York-based developer B&L Management Co. is offering to acquire the tower for \$452 million, according to a person familiar with the matter. If HNA accepts that offer, it would result in a slight loss for the Chinese conglomerate.

In 2016, before Donald Trump's election as president, HNA bought a 90% stake in the 21-story building in a deal that valued the property at \$463 million.

The two sides haven't signed a contract, and the talks could fall apart, according to the person familiar with the matter.

An HNA spokesman declined to comment. B&L didn't

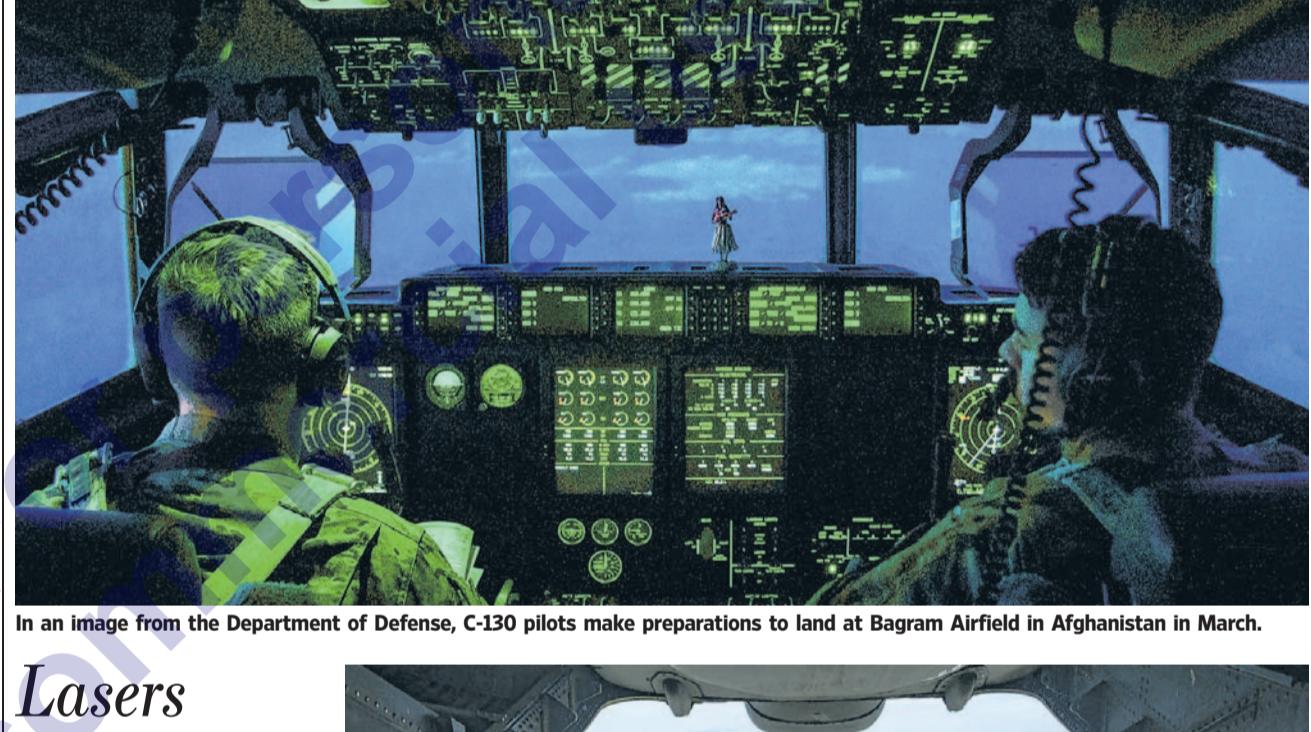
respond to requests for comment. The sale discussions previously were reported by Bloomberg.

The Committee on Foreign Investment in the U.S., which reviews whether foreign investments in the U.S. raise national security risks, informed HNA Group a couple of months ago it had to sell its holdings in the building, The Wall Street Journal has reported.

The committee didn't explain to HNA why it had to sell the property.

The building, at 850 Third Ave., is a few blocks away from Trump Tower and houses a police precinct that has the responsibility for protecting the Fifth Avenue building.

Chinese investors, including HNA, which have bought trophy assets in the U.S., are now selling their holdings in part due to a Chinese government crackdown on some overseas investments, including real estate.



In an image from the Department of Defense, C-130 pilots make preparations to land at Bagram Airfield in Afghanistan in March.

Lasers Bedevil Pilots

Continued from Page One
dents took place in the East China Sea, where U.S. pilots were hit by laser beams that may have come from Chinese personnel or from fishermen operating in the area, according to U.S. military officials. China has denied involvement in the incidents.

Those incidents accounted for comparatively fewer attacks than in the Middle East. The number of incidents may be related to the frequency of U.S. military aircraft operations, officials said. Flight operations against Islamic State in Iraq and Syria and against the Taliban in Afghanistan have grown more intense in recent years.

Hostile forces typically point small, hand-held lasers at pilots in flight, especially during landings when they are most visible from the ground, in an attempt to distract them, officials said. Such lasing could result in an accident, though officials said there haven't been any mishaps as a result of lasing. It is unknown how coordinated or organized the attacks are; officials declined to discuss specific details about the perpetrators.

The attacks against military crews have resulted in minor injuries, including short-term vision impairment and headaches, military officials said. Officials said they weren't aware of any permanent injuries resulting from the attacks, most of which occurred near major population centers or military air bases in Iraq, Syria and Afghanistan.

"Lasing attacks are dangerous



Air Force F-22s operate in Syria. Most laser attacks on U.S. pilots in 2018 were in the Middle East.

ous and have the potential to confuse, temporarily interfere with the vision of our aircrew, or to permanently damage the eyesight of our service members," said Capt. Bill Urban, a U.S. Central Command spokesman, in an email. Central Command is responsible for U.S. military operations in the Middle East.

In many cases, American aircrews take off and land in places that aren't accessible to enemy forces, but lasers are a relatively cheap and available weapon to harass aircrews from afar, even thousands of feet away, officials said.

"It is exceedingly difficult to pinpoint the origin of a short laser engagement, so we can't definitively source most laser attacks," Capt. Urban said. "We assess that many likely come from insurgents and terrorist organizations like [Islamic State], al Qaeda and others."

Lasing attacks have long been a nuisance for commercial pilots. The Federal Aviation Administration reports thousands of incidents each

Indian Hospital Funding at Risk

By DAN FROSCH

An intoxicated 12-year-old girl tried to strangle herself with a call-light cord and shoe laces after being left alone last month at a hospital on the Rosebud Sioux reservation. A mentally disturbed 35-year-old man died of cardiac arrest the next day at the same hospital after being restrained by medical staff, who didn't follow proper procedures.

These incidents, cited in a federal report released Friday, were among the reasons that regulators are threatening to withdraw critical funding from the South Dakota facility, operated by the U.S. Indian Health Service.

The proposed sanctions are the latest blow for the beleaguered agency, which has faced criticism from regulators, members of Congress and tribal leaders over the poor performance of its network of hospitals and clinics, particularly those in a swath of the rural Midwest.

The Wall Street Journal reported last year that conditions at several IHS hospitals, including Rosebud, had worsened, leading to unnecessary patient deaths and repeated federal sanctions.

IHS, which serves about 2.2 million Native Americans, has until Aug. 30 to fix the latest deficiencies at the Rosebud hospital or it will be barred from billing Medicare.

In a statement, the agency

said it has made "measurable improvements" and presented a plan to regulators to remedy the problems.

The report said medical staff in both cases it cited failed to follow proper procedures. The 12-year-old girl, who had been asking to see her dead father and was despondent, was left alone for 20 minutes in a closed room before nurses found her with the shoe string and cord around her neck, "with her head through the side rails and legs thrown over the other side rails," regulators said.

Medical staff failed to follow proper restraint and emergency procedures when dealing with the mentally disturbed man, regulators said.

One nurse interviewed by regulators said medical staff members never properly alerted other staff that they needed assistance when the man was in distress "because on Saturday not a lot of people are around, who could come and help."

IHS said it doesn't comment on specific cases due to medical privacy laws.

Last year, inspectors cited ongoing failures at the Rosebud hospital for at least the third time in a row. And in 2015 and 2016, the agency closed Rosebud's emergency room for seven months amid the continued problems, citing staffing changes and limited resources.



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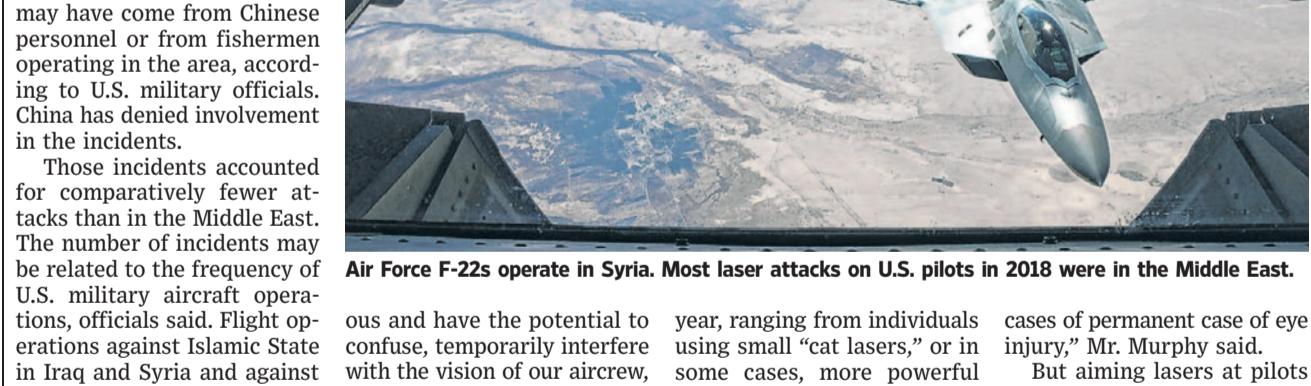
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Lasing attacks have long been a nuisance for commercial pilots. The Federal Aviation Administration reports thousands of incidents each

year, ranging from individuals using small "cat lasers," or in some cases, more powerful "military grade" lasers.

The FAA reported more than 2,800 lasing incidents in the first six months of 2018, about on par with the more than 2,700 reported incidents between January and June 2017. Since 2004, at least 55,000 lasing incidents have

cases of permanent eye injury," Mr. Murphy said.

But aiming lasers at pilots raises a number of concerns, including "flash blindness," which can be produced by a small, hand-held laser as far away as a mile, Mr. Murphy said. Lasers can also cause pilots to experience vision-blocking glare up to 5 miles away, he said. The bigger worry is about distraction, targeting an aircrew as it attempts to land a plane.

"Cat lasers," marketed primarily for digital presentations and playing with pets, can be used as a visual distraction up to 2 miles away. Larger hand-held lasers, known as "class four" devices, are more powerful and can cause eye damage or even skin burns if used at very close range.

Mr. Murphy said one of the main things pilots can do is get educated about attacks by lasers, including using them inside flight simulators. Pilots can use laser glare-protection glasses that can diminish the lasers as a distraction.

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U.S. NEWS



Sen. Jon Tester (D., Mont.) called on the Department of Veterans Affairs to 'overhaul the way it manages' its caregiver program.

VA Program Under Scrutiny

By BEN KESLING
AND HEIDI VOGT

WASHINGTON—A multimillion-dollar Department of Veterans Affairs initiative to help people who care for disabled veterans suffers from poor support for veterans, delays in funding for caregivers, and other problems, according to the department's internal watchdog.

The VA's family caregiver program was established in 2012 to provide financial assistance and emotional support to family members and others who care for severely disabled veterans. These caregivers, veterans groups say, have long gone largely unrecognized and uncompensated.

A report by the VA Inspector General's office said that, even as the budget has increased, the program has been unable to handle the crush of requests to join the program, according to investigators who looked at statistics spanning January to September of last year.

Under department rules, applications to the program were supposed to be processed in 45 days, but most vets waited at least three months, according to the report. Some 14% waited six months or more.

Veterans can be discharged from the program as their health improves, but the VA is supposed to closely follow up with those vets and their caregivers. Inspectors say the VA didn't consistently monitor or document 50% of veterans discharged from the program.

Many of these issues stemmed from an extensive workload and inadequate staffing, inspectors said.

"The VA must immediately take steps to adequately staff and overhaul the way it manages the Caregiver Support Program," said Sen. Jon Tester of Montana, the top-ranking Democrat on the Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs.

Veterans and families who depend on the program have long complained of unpredictable management.

Holly Ferrell, of Franklin, Va., takes care of her husband, a veteran who suffers from severe anxiety and a shoulder injury that limits his mobility. She said her husband's case was alternately approved and rejected for the program by multiple caseworkers between 2013 and 2018. The official letter dropping him from the program came with no explanation.

The multimillion-dollar initiative helps people who care for disabled veterans.

"Our letter, it simply says: 'Veteran does not qualify for the caregiver program.' One line, that's all it is," Ms. Ferrell said. After many appeals, she was able to get him reinstated.

Advocacy groups say they have scores of similar reports of veterans being cut from the

program without explanation, or with conflicting reasons.

The VA didn't respond to a request for comment.

In a written response included in the Inspector General's report, Carolyn Clancy, the top VA medical official at the time, wrote that she agreed with the findings and that "activities are underway to develop improved efficiencies and standardization in the areas of monitoring and oversight."

The caregiver program was established under the Obama administration to help veterans injured in the wars following the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks. In 2012, the program's first fully established year, it had a budget of around \$110 million. This year, it is slated to spend \$840 million.

The report comes as the VA prepares to open the program to older veterans, a provision approved when President Trump signed new legislation, called the Mission Act, a major congressional initiative on veterans' care.

Judge Dismisses Qatar's Lobbyist From Broidy Suit

By JULIE BYKOWICZ

A federal judge dismissed a lobbyist for Qatar from a hacking lawsuit brought by Republican donor Elliott Broidy, citing jurisdiction issues, days after dismissing the Persian Gulf country from the same suit.

Mr. Broidy, who has business interests in the United Arab Emirates, has accused Nick Muzin of participating in an alleged Qatari conspiracy to steal and distribute his private emails to embarrass him, and by extension, the U.A.E. The messages detailed Mr. Broidy's contacts with the Trump administration and the U.A.E., Qatar's Persian Gulf rival.

Judge John F. Walter of the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California on Friday dismissed Mr. Muzin and his Washington lobbying firm, Stonington Strategies, from the suit, after concluding that the court didn't have jurisdiction over the defendants.

Because of that, the judge said he didn't need to rule on the merits of the case. The judge said the plaintiffs "fail to allege any facts to support" allegations that Mr. Muzin and his firm helped organize and disseminate the stolen emails and "funnel funds to others involved in the attack."

Mr. Muzin said in a statement that he was "grateful to be dismissed from this case" and called it "a just and conclusive result." He and Qatari representatives have denied involvement in the hack.

"This ruling by the court in California was not a ruling on the merits or likelihood of success in the case," Mr. Broidy's attorney, Lee Wolosky, said in a statement. "It related only to which court is

the appropriate one to address the serious claims against Mr. Muzin and Stonington. We will pursue those claims aggressively on the East Coast."

Last week, the judge dismissed Qatar from the case, citing the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976.

Qatar and the U.A.E., where Mr. Broidy had a \$200 million defense consulting contract, have been locked in a dispute that led the U.A.E., Saudi Arabia and other countries to institute a financial and diplomatic blockade of Qatar in June 2017.

Reporters at news outlets including The Wall Street Journal began receiving documents purported to be Mr. Broidy's emails earlier this year. Mr. Broidy filed his lawsuit March 26 and expanded it in May to include the Qatari emir's brother and a Qatari diplomat who has been an official with the country's sovereign-investment fund.

More recently, he filed a separate suit in federal district court in New York, alleging a former United Nations official was in on the hacking plot.

Among the Broidy emails were details about his work and proposed work with foreign entities. He was in talks to earn tens of millions of dollars if the U.S. Justice Department dropped its investigation into a multibillion-dollar graft scandal involving a Malaysian state investment fund, according to some of the emails.

After President Trump's inauguration last year, the Republican National Committee appointed him one of its top fundraisers. He left that post after the Journal revealed he had agreed to pay \$1.6 million to a former Playboy model with whom he had had an affair.



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WORLD NEWS

China Detains Uighurs on a Vast Scale

Camps swell in Xinjiang as Beijing widens its dragnet; 'obey the party's words'

China has sharply expanded an internment program that initially targeted ethnic Uighur extremists but is now confining vast numbers of the largely Muslim minority group, including the secular, old and infirm, in camps across the country's northwest.

By Eva Dou in Beijing, Jeremy Page in Almaty, Kazakhstan, and Josh Chin in Turpan, China

Up to one million people, or about 7% of the Muslim population in China's Xinjiang region, have now been incarcerated in an expanding network of "political re-education" camps, according to U.S. officials and United Nations experts.

As the camps have swelled in size, some Uighurs living outside China say that relatives—mainly, but not all, older people—have died in detention or shortly after their release.

Satellite images reviewed by The Wall Street Journal and a specialist in photo analysis show that camps have been growing. Construction work has been carried out on some within the past two weeks, including at one near the city of Kashgar that has doubled in size since Journal reporters visited in November.

The full extent of the internment program was long obscured because many Uighurs feared speaking out. Now more are recounting experiences, including six former inmates interviewed by the Journal who described how they or other detainees had been bound to chairs and deprived of adequate food.

"They would also tell us about religion, saying there is no such thing as religion, why do you believe in religion, there is no God," said Ablikim, a 22-year-old Uighur former inmate who asked to be identified only by his first name.

The Journal also spoke to three dozen relatives of detainees, five of whom reported that family members had died in camps or soon after their release. Many said they had struggled to determine where their relatives were being held and the state of their health.

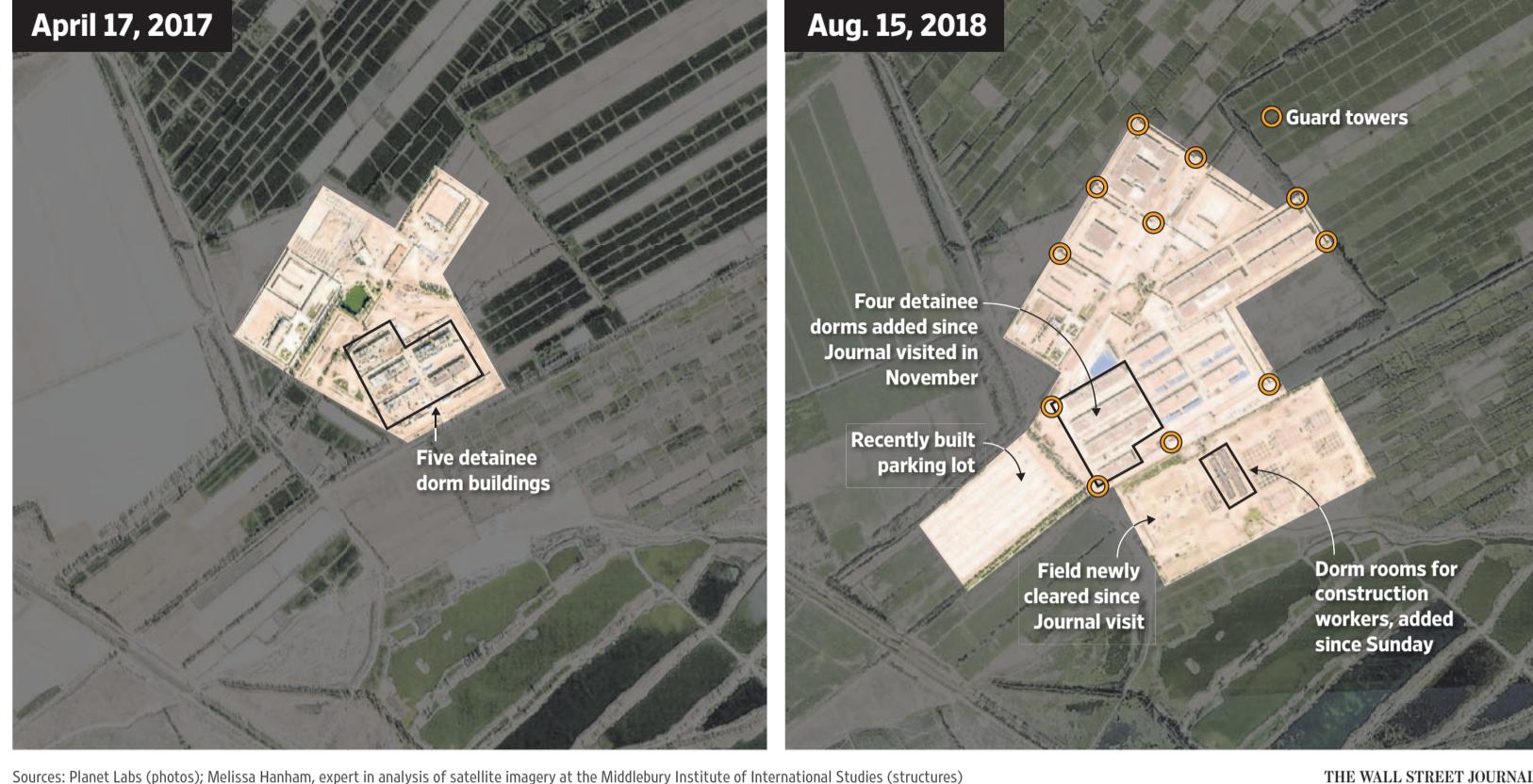
A senior Chinese official,

The program's scope was long obscured because many feared speaking out.

Hu Lianhe of the United Front Work Department, publicly acknowledged the existence of the camps for the first time this week but said they were "vocational training centers."

Responding to questions from a U.N. panel, Mr. Hu said there is no "arbitrary detention" in Xinjiang and denied one million people were being held. He didn't say how many people were in the centers.

China has struggled for decades to curb separatist sentiment among its Turkic-speaking Uighurs, who briefly achieved statehood twice, in the 1930s and 1940s. Some of Xinjiang's 11 million Uighurs still seek an independent homeland they call East Tur-



Sources: Planet Labs (photos); Melissa Hanham, expert in analysis of satellite imagery at the Middlebury Institute of International Studies (structures)

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Satellite images show the rapid expansion of a re-education camp in Shule county, near Kashgar, China, from April 17, 2017, to Aug. 15, 2018.



Kestan in the oil-rich region.

Beijing blames Uighur separatists for dozens of attacks on government targets, and says they have links to jihadist groups. Some recent attacks have borne jihadist hallmarks and counterterrorism experts say dozens of Uighurs have joined Islamic State in Syria and Iraq.

Even so, many experts on the region and Uighur activists say unrest there is driven more by China's heavy-handed policing, strict limits on religious activity, and preferential policies for non-Uighur minorities in the region.

China stepped up many of those restrictions in the past two years, banning men from growing beards and women from wearing veils, and introducing what many experts regard as the world's most extensive electronic surveillance program.

The widening scope of the internment program suggests Beijing is now seeking to erase a sense of Islamic identity among Uighurs, and other Muslim ethnic groups, in its biggest program of mass extrajudicial detentions since the 1950s, researchers say.

"Re-education is the next level," said Adrian Zenz, a researcher at the European School of Culture & Theology in Germany. Harsh policing

was costly and created tension, he said, "so the long-term solution is to actually change people."

At one internment camp in the oasis city of Turpan, the site of an ancient Silk Road settlement, a sign on one of the main buildings read in red Chinese characters: "Sense the party's thought, obey the party's words, follow the party's lead." Guards shouted at an approaching Journal reporter to leave the area.

The center, surrounded by 15-foot-high walls topped with razor wire and punctuated with guard towers, has expanded since June last year with new buildings added as recently as this month, according to satellite images from U.S.-based Planet Labs Inc.

Ablikim, who is from Turpan, said he was studying international relations in Kazakhstan when Turpan police telephoned him in February and warned him his family would face trouble if he didn't return to Xinjiang.

Upon arrival, police took him to a complex on Turpan's outskirts with barbed wire and armed guards.

Ablikim said he was questioned there for days, spending up to nine hours at a time bound to a chair by his ankles and hands, which were hand-



Finnish citizen Murat Harri Uyghur, 33, said his mother Tiemuer Guihuahan, 57, a former civil servant and journalist, was taken into detention last year. Overseas relatives of Adalet Teyip, 63, at left, were told in June that she had died during police questioning in the city of Turpan. Her daughter-in-law said Ms. Teyip was taken to a 're-education' center a year ago.

FROM LEFT: ADALET REHIM; MURAT HARRI UYGHU

cuffed behind his back. Interrogators wanted to know whether he was involved with religious groups abroad. He said he wasn't.

He was eventually permitted to join other inmates. The prisoners were awakened at 5 a.m. each day and after a 45-minute run, shouting "The Communist Party is good!" were fed thin soup and steamed bread, he said.

Next came political classes, which included reading Communist Party documents, watching videos about President Xi Jinping and singing patriotic songs such as "Without the Communist Party, there wouldn't be a new China!" for up to four hours daily.

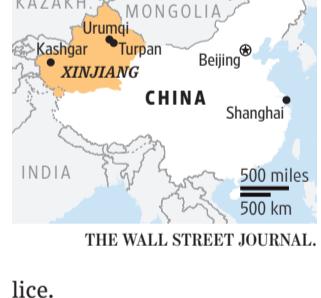
He and other former inmates interviewed by the Journal said they were instructed that they shouldn't pray, keep a copy of the Quran or fast during Ramadan. Some said they were forced to eat pork, which Islam forbids.

"They said we should give thanks not to Allah, but to Xi Jinping," said one Uighur former inmate, who declined to be identified.

Last month, the U.S. State Department issued its most critical statement yet on Xinjiang, expressing concern over detention of "hundreds of thousands, and possibly millions" of Uighurs and other Muslims. It also said there had

been reports of deaths in the camps.

China's foreign ministry said in a faxed statement that "all ethnic groups are living in harmony" in Xinjiang. "It is useless to create rumors and smears," it said. China's public security ministry didn't respond to requests for comment, nor did Xinjiang's regional government or po-



THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

lice.

Murat Harri Uyghur, a doctor in Finland, said he learned last year from his father that his 57-year-old mother, from Turpan, had been taken to a "school" to learn "patriotic things."

In January, his father, a diabetic retired government translator, was also taken to a camp.

He described his parents as secular Muslims who weren't involved in political activity; his father occasionally drank alcohol and his mother didn't wear a head scarf.

He said he hasn't heard

from either since they were confined and has been unable to determine their exact whereabouts, although friends in Turpan told him there were three camps around the city. Turpan's city government and police didn't respond to requests for comment.

Earlier this month, he learned his aunt in Turpan had tried in vain to discover which camp his father was in.

"It's like a black hole. People go in, but they don't come out," Mr. Uyghur said of the camps. "I'm afraid of the worst now."

Mr. Zenz, the researcher in Germany, said local authorities in parts of Xinjiang have been setting up "transformation through education" centers to tackle extremism since around 2014.

He said Xinjiang's regional government appeared to have formally endorsed the region-wide program around April 2017, when it published "regulations on de-extremification."

Mr. Zenz estimates there are now up to 1,300 camps, and has found government procurement and construction bids for 78, ranging from prison-style facilities to smaller schools with extra security where visitors can only talk to students via videoconferencing.

The most common reasons for detention include traveling abroad, contacting or visiting relatives outside China, and having WhatsApp on their phones, according to former inmates and detainees' relatives.

Adalet Rehim, 34, a Uighur in Canada, said she was told in June that her 63-year-old mother-in-law, Adalet Teyip, had died during police questioning three months earlier in Turpan.

Ms. Teyip was in good health before she was taken with her husband to a re-education center a year ago, she said.

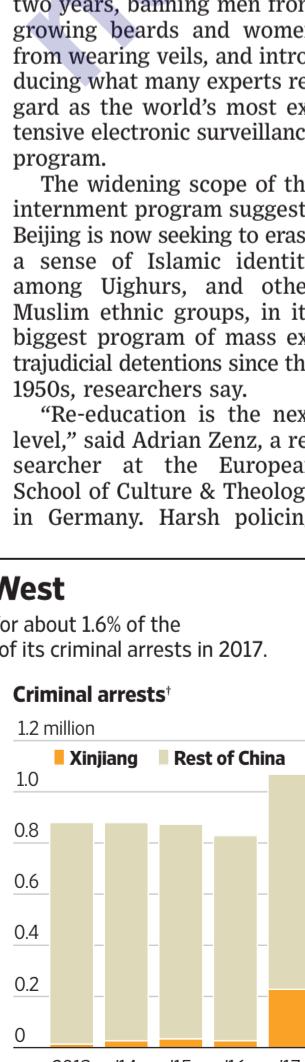
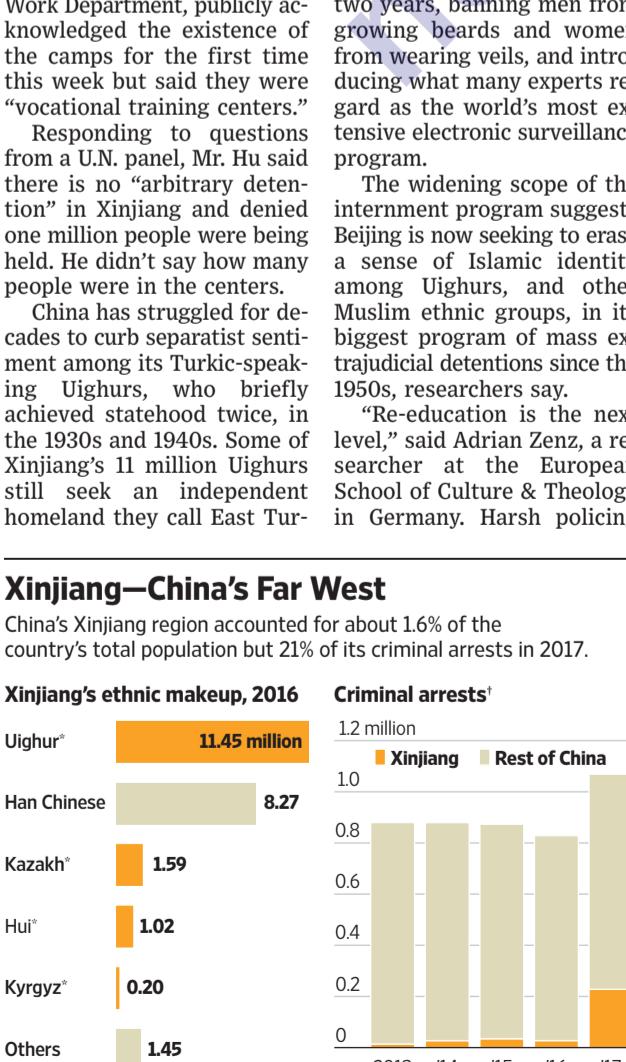
"We only know she passed away and they didn't show her body, even didn't return back her body," said Ms. Rehim. Her father-in-law is still in a camp, she said.

—Crystal Tai and Paolo Bossoni in Hong Kong contributed to this article.

Xinjiang—China's Far West

China's Xinjiang region accounted for about 1.6% of the country's total population but 21% of its criminal arrests in 2017.

Xinjiang's ethnic makeup, 2016



Police patrolling in a night food market near the Id Kah Mosque in Kashgar, Xinjiang, in 2017.

JOHANNES EISELE/AFP/GTET IMAGES

WORLD NEWS

Syria Rebel Redoubt Awaits Attack

U.N. warns of possible humanitarian disaster in northwestern province of Idlib

BY RAJA ABDULRAHIM

BEIRUT—Syria's last opposition stronghold is bracing for a regime military offensive, after airstrikes and shelling killed dozens there in recent days and the United Nations warned of a possible humanitarian disaster.

Syrian regime airstrikes and artillery attacks have pounded parts of the northwestern province of Idlib and surrounding areas in the past week, killing and injuring scores of civilians, according to rebels there and the White Helmets, a volunteer rescue organization. Shelling continued Friday on at least one town in Idlib province, according to activists.

The regime also dropped leaflets in the area urging surrender. "Until when will you and your families live in fear and anxiety? How long will your children remain without hope or future?" one of the leaflets read, according to the independent Syrian Observatory for Human Rights.

Such strikes and leaflets have usually preceded more brutal offensives by forces loyal to President Bashar al-Assad as they have methodically recaptured one opposition area after another in the past two years. Most of the rebels and civilians who fled the Russia- and Iran-backed regime assaults elsewhere in the country were displaced to Idlib and neighboring provinces.

"We're in a state of readiness and we expect the regime to try and advance," said Capt.

Abdulsalam Abdulrazaq, a rebel commander and officer who defected from the Syrian military. He added that rebel factions had reinforced their defenses and are preparing to fight.

At least hundreds of civilians, many of them already displaced once or more, have fled in recent days toward the Syrian border with Turkey or into northern Aleppo province, an area controlled by Turkish-backed rebels and protected by a de facto no-fly zone.

The Syrian regime has long vowed to retake every inch of the country, which it reiterated again this week, as Mr. Assad tightens his grip on the entire country after emerging victorious in the more than seven-year conflict. In recent months, it has retaken the Damascus suburb of Eastern Ghouta and the southern provinces and is now turning its attention to the north—where the battle is complicated by the interests of several foreign powers.

The northwest is under a trilateral cease-fire deal brokered last year between Turkey, Russia and Iran. But that hasn't prevented the regime and Russia from launching assaults on other areas ostensibly protected by that same agreement, including Eastern Ghouta.

The U.N., which has called Idlib the biggest refugee camp on earth, said this week that a military operation there would endanger more than three million civilians living in the densely populated area—about half of whom have been displaced by violence from elsewhere in the country. Many live in ramshackle tent camps that provide no protection from bombs and rockets.

"The war cannot be allowed



Rebel fighters taking positions Friday in Idlib, where the regime has carried out strikes in the past week.

to go to Idlib...it is the place where people fled," Jan Egeland, head of the U.N. task force for humanitarian aid to Syria, said last week. "So this area is screaming for diplomatic solutions...knowing that there wouldn't be another Idlib to be evacuated to."

Turkey and Russia's foreign ministers met this week in part to discuss the situation in Syria and what precautions could be taken in Idlib, but it wasn't clear whether any agreement on Idlib was reached.

Bombarding all of Idlib because there are some terrorist groups there is tantamount to a "massacre," Turkish Foreign

Minister Mevlut Cavusoglu said at a news conference, according to Turkish state media. He was referring to armed groups affiliated or formerly affiliated with al Qaeda that have been designated as terror groups.

Turkey has erected 12 observation posts along the frontlines with regime forces, as part of the cease-fire agreement. While the monitoring posts haven't prevented ongoing regime airstrikes, it would make a ground advance far trickier.

Residents believed the Turkish presence would guarantee their protection from a regime assault backed by Rus-

sia. People began opening more restaurants and businesses, filling the markets and keeping the lights on at night, one resident said.

But Ahlam Suood, a mother in Maraat Numan, one of the largest cities in Idlib province, said that when attacks began anew late last week the safety they had felt was quickly erased.

"There was mass fear again," she said. "People turning lights off, those who were sitting out on their balconies ran inside and closed windows. It was a frightening situation."

—Nazih Osseiran in Rome contributed to this article.

U.S. Ends Its Funding For Syrian Stabilization

BY COURTNEY MCBRIDE

WASHINGTON—The State Department terminated its \$230 million commitment to stabilization efforts in Syria, saying Friday it will instead rely on contributions from Saudi Arabia and other allies.

The department said it has secured approximately \$300 million in contributions and pledges from allies since April. Consequently, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo has authorized the department to "redirect" the U.S. funding, following a monthlong review of the spending plans. The funds will be reallocated "to support other key foreign policy priorities," the State Department said.

The Wall Street Journal reported in March that President Trump had frozen the funds to enable the U.S. to exit Syria, and leave the remaining work to other countries. Humanitarian assistance to the Syrian people isn't affected by the decision.

Saudi Arabia pledged \$100 million to stabilization efforts on Thursday, drawing praise from the State Department.

Stabilization efforts are intended to focus on removing thousands of explosive mines and restoring essential services—not reconstruction of destroyed cities and towns.

State Department officials in a briefing call with reporters emphasized the administration's continued commitment to the stabilization of Syria, saying the U.S. will maintain a leadership role despite the withdrawal of funding.

ISIS Chief Was Troubled at Secret Summit

Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi appeared gaunt, angry, recalls Iraqi prisoner who attended meeting

BY ISABEL COLES AND ALI NABHAN

BAGHDAD—The meeting with the world's most wanted man took place at a secret location in the barren hinterland of eastern Syria, at the heart of Islamic State's shrinking realm.

The gaunt, ailing figure who entered the long hall with bricked-up windows in May 2017 was a shadow of the man hailed as a modern-day caliph by his thousands of followers as they waged war in Iraq and Syria, fracturing those two nations and drawing the U.S. and its allies into protracted Middle East conflicts.

Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, the then 45-year-old leader of Islamic State, raised a hand and greeted his confidants. Among them was an Iraqi named Ismail al-Eithawi.

Mr. Eithawi's account of the meeting, described in an interview with The Wall Street Journal, offers a rare glimpse into Mr. Baghdadi's inner circle and the tensions within it as their caliphate crumbled. While his account from Iraqi custody couldn't be independently verified, a senior Iraqi security official said it corresponded with information from other sources.

The clandestine conclave took place as the group had already lost most of its territory and the battle for Mosul was nearing its climax.

Mr. Baghdadi sat at the far end of the room conversing in hushed tones, Mr. Eithawi said, with two members of the group's Delegated Committee, a kind of cabinet within the organization. Mr. Eithawi said he understood the group's leader was being briefed on the latest military developments when suddenly Mr. Baghdadi's voice rose. "He shouted at them and accused them of being incompetent," Mr. Eithawi said. "He was overcome with anger." The two men were removed from the committee after the meeting.

Mr. Eithawi, who was there to discuss a draft of Islamic State's school curriculum, said he was struck by the Islamic State leader's deteriorated health. "He was extremely thin and his beard was whiter," he said.

Only top members of the brutal extremist group had

been invited to the secret gathering. It took the dozen men two days of car travel to reach the meeting place in the desert outside the Syrian town of Mayadin.

Within months, Mr. Eithawi would be captured in a joint operation by Iraqi, U.S. and Turkish intelligence—one of the most senior Islamic State members to be caught alive.

"Without a doubt, he was a big catch for the entire coalition and our efforts to destroy ISIS," said coalition spokesman Col. Sean Ryan, referring to Islamic State.

From Iraqi custody, Mr. Eithawi offered the most detailed account of Mr. Baghdadi since the Islamic State leader took to the pulpit of a mosque in Mosul in the summer of 2014. There, in his only known public appearance, he urged Muslims all over the world to come to the U.K.-sized area Islamic State had seized in Iraq and Syria, where it applied its uncompromising interpretation of Islam as law.

Four years on, the group has lost nearly all of that territory and many of its leading members are dead, including three of those who attended the meeting. Mr. Baghdadi, however, remains at large.

Mr. Eithawi's description of the meeting 15 months ago suggests that as the forces arrayed against Islamic State gained ground, differences between pragmatists and purists within the leadership sharpened.

The leader's anger expressed after the military briefing didn't subside for the rest of the three-hour meeting, according to Mr. Eithawi. When the discussion turned to the curriculum taught in Islamic State's schools, Mr. Eithawi's proposal was deemed "too academic" and rejected.

He said attention then shifted to another question: Should Islamic State members be permitted to evacuate their families from the group's last redoubt? Some including Mr. Eithawi were in favor to avoid unnecessary loss of life. Others disagreed and the debate became heated. "I smell treason," Mr. Eithawi recalled one opponent saying ominously.

Mr. Baghdadi seemed to waver, he said, but ultimately ruled there would be no escape from the caliphate.

That issue has since become increasingly divisive as Islamic State's enemies have closed in, fueling clashes among militants themselves, according to Sad-



Ruins of the Al-Nuri Mosque in July 2017 in the Old City of Mosul, where Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi gave his first sermon as leader of Islamic State. Mr. Baghdadi, below right, preaching in Mosul, in a still from a video released in 2014. Below left, Iraqi prisoner Ismail al-Eithawi, whose description of a meeting 15 months ago suggests differences between pragmatists and purists within the ISIS leadership had sharpened.



dam al-Jamal, a prominent Syrian member captured this year in western Iraq. He said in a separate interview that after the battle for Mosul, foreign militants effectively went on strike after seeing many Iraqi fighters smuggle their families out of the city.

That wasn't an option for foreign militants, who unlike locals couldn't camouflage themselves or their families among fleeing civilians. They had little choice but to see the battle through to the end and face nearly certain capture or death.

A senior Iraqi security official said the information obtained from Mr. Eithawi, includ-

ing details of the meeting with Mr. Baghdadi, had helped identify other targets and shed new light on the group's behavior, thinking and morale.

Mr. Eithawi, who has a doctorate in Islamic jurisprudence, says he taught Arabic language at an Islamic State institute in Raqa, Syria, alongside one of the group's most influential ideologues, Bahraini preacher Turki Binali, who also attended the meeting and was killed in a coalition airstrike days later. Other militants present were from Egypt, Gulf countries,

North Africa, Jordan, Syria and Iraq, Mr. Eithawi said.

When the meeting was over, Mr. Baghdadi left first. When Mr. Eithawi sought to leave, Islamic State security agents detained him, questioning his loyalty because of his position on fighters' families. After his release several weeks later, Mr. Eithawi made his way to Turkey with his wife and daughter, hoping, he says, to leave Islamic State and the caliphate behind. After crossing the border, however, he was arrested and eventually extradited to Iraq.

WORLD NEWS

Sanctions Hit Myanmar Military

Washington targets units and individuals amid allegations of human-rights abuses

By SAMUEL RUBENFELD

The U.S. imposed sanctions on two Myanmar military units and four border guard and police commanders amid a global outcry from human-rights groups about abuses and mass killings of religious minority groups, including Rohingya Muslims, by the country's government.

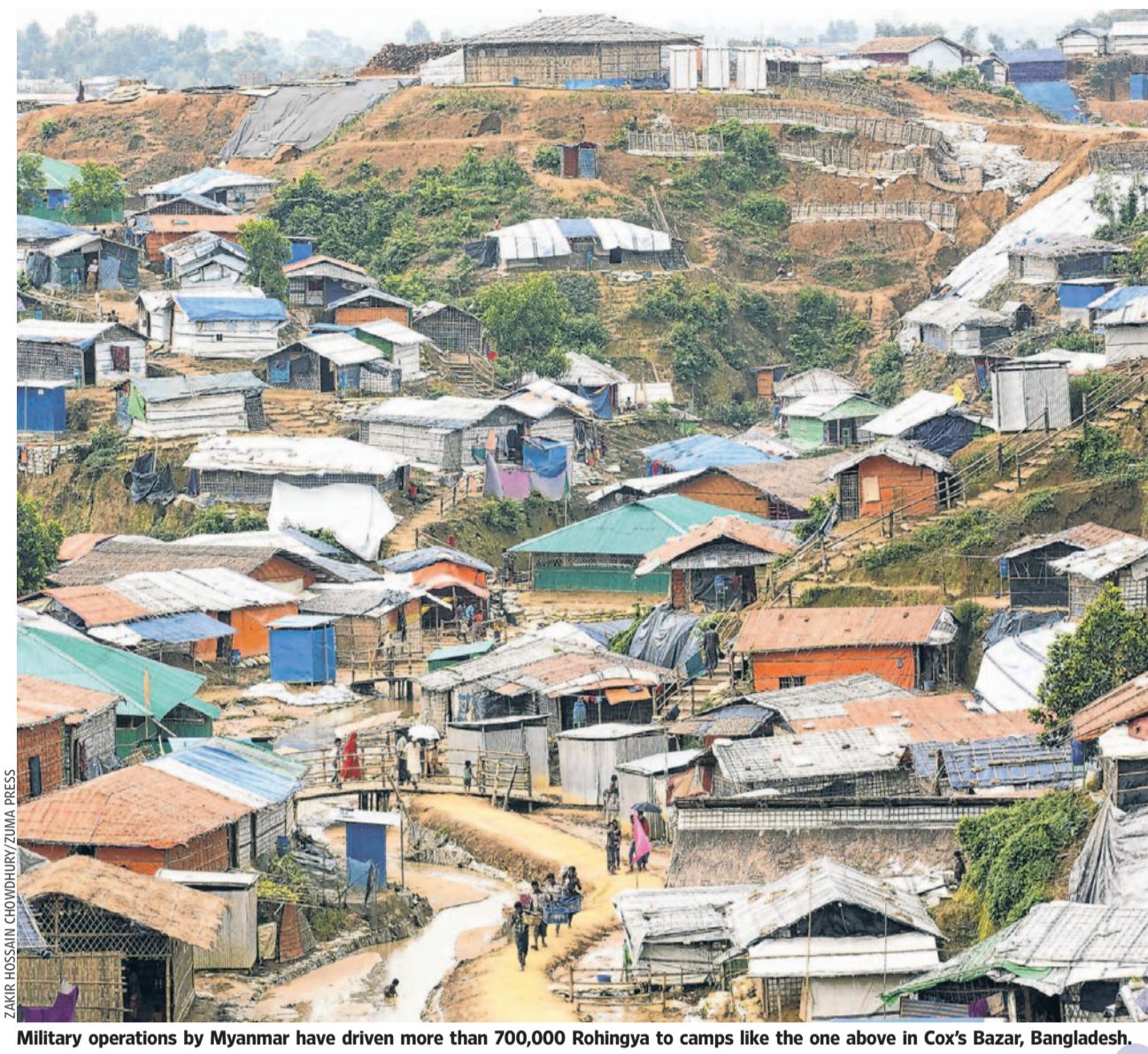
Myanmar's military has committed widespread, systematic and brutal acts of violence against Rohingya villagers, the U.S. Treasury Department said Friday, echoing comments from the State Department in November that the situation involving the villagers constitutes ethnic cleansing. The military has also used similar tactics against a number of other ethnic and religious minority groups, such as the Kachin or Shan, the Treasury alleged.

"The U.S. government is committed to ensuring that Burmese military units and leaders reckon with and put a stop to these brutal acts," said Sigal Mandelker, undersecretary of Treasury for terrorism and financial intelligence.

The Treasury imposed the sanctions using the Global Magnitsky Act, which allows the U.S. to target human-rights abusers across the globe and freeze their assets.

Human-rights groups have called for sanctions and other accountability measures against the Myanmar government. The sanctions announced Friday are welcome, overdue and "not enough," said Richard Weir, the Myanmar researcher at Human Rights Watch.

Military operations by Myanmar have driven more than 700,000 Rohingya, a mostly Muslim minority group, into neighboring Bangladesh, where they are



Military operations by Myanmar have driven more than 700,000 Rohingya to camps like the one above in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh.

jammed in refugee camps.

Displaced Rohingya can return, the Myanmar government said amid international pressure, but it imposes hurdles on who is allowed back, saying it needs to keep out terrorists.

There are roughly 600,000 Rohingya still in Myanmar, according to the United Nations, and their situation is precarious. The Wall Street Journal reported this month. Nearly a dozen Rohingya residents still in Myanmar told the Journal that they lacked access to sufficient food, were stripped of

land and belongings, and faced severe restrictions to movement.

Myanmar's government blames Rohingya terrorists for the conflict. The country's embassy in Washington was closed Friday afternoon and officials there couldn't be reached.

There is a global outcry for action, said Erin Murphy, founder and principal of Inle Advisory Group, a Myanmar-centric consulting firm. The Global Magnitsky Act, which was also used in December to target Maj. Gen. Maung Maung

Soe for overseeing military operations in Myanmar's Rakhine State, is a useful method for imposing the sanctions, she said.

"This is one way to do it without creating a whole new Burma sanctions program," she said, using the country's alternate name.

The U.S. decision to impose sanctions on individual units and commanders should serve as a warning to the security forces that they must immediately cease the behavior, the Treasury said.

One of the units targeted by

the Treasury, the 33rd Light Infantry Division, killed 350 people in the village of Chut Pyin in Rakhine State, about a quarter of the village's Rohingya population, in a single day in August 2017, the Journal reported in May.

Because of Myanmar's isolation, the individual commanders and units targeted Friday might not have much exposure to the international financial system, limiting the effect of the sanctions.

But "naming someone specifically may have some impact," Ms. Murphy said.

WORLD WATCH

IMMIGRATION

Germany, Greece Agree to Return Deal

Berlin and Athens reached an agreement that would allow Germany to turn back undocumented migrants at its border and return them to Greece if they already have applied for asylum there.

The deal is part of German Chancellor Angela Merkel's bid to preserve the unity of her troubled coalition government. The government nearly collapsed in July in a dispute about whether immigrants who enter Germany, but have no right to seek asylum there under European Union law, should be refused entry.

EU law states that refugees should apply for asylum in the first EU country they reach, but Germany typically has allowed newcomers with open applications elsewhere to reside in the country as it examines their claim. Very few ever leave Germany, even if they fail to get asylum there.

—Nektaria Stamouli and Bojan Pancevski

MEXICO

Voters to Decide Fate Of Airport Project

Mexican President-elect Andrés Manuel López Obrador said he would let voters decide whether to continue building Mexico City's new airport, throwing into doubt the future of the country's biggest public-works project and billions in investment and debt.

The new airport, designed in part by British architect Norman Foster, is about one-third complete, and an estimated \$5.2 billion already has been spent on the largest infrastructure project of the administration of current President Enrique Peña Nieto.

But Mr. López Obrador has criticized the project, saying it would be cheaper to keep the existing airport, which has hit full capacity, and expand a separate military airport nearby. His aides say that project would cost only \$3.7 billion compared with an estimated \$15.7 billion for the new airport.

—Anthony Harrup and Robbie Whelan

China, U.S. Chart End To Impasse

Continued from Page One

The talks, though, could also get derailed, especially as the U.S. continues to levy tariffs. So far the U.S. has imposed levies on \$34 billion in Chinese goods, with tariffs on an additional \$16 billion in goods scheduled to take effect next week. China has matched those tariffs dollar-for-dollar.

U.S. officials have said America's strong economy is giving Washington leverage in the negotiations.

"I think investors are moving out of China because they don't like the economy, and they're coming to the USA because they like our economy," said Lawrence Kudlow, the White House's top economic official, at a cabinet meeting on Wednesday. "Right now, their economy looks terrible."

But there are differing views on how to respond. The Treasury and Mr. Kudlow's National Economic Council have put together a pared-down list of requests to China that they think could be a basis for a deal. But the U.S. trade representative's office, which is in charge of tariffs, wants to hold off on negotiations, arguing that additional levies would give the U.S. more bargaining power by October, said people briefed on the discussions.

China's Foreign Ministry didn't respond to a request for comment. The U.S. Treasury declined to comment ahead of next week's talks.

So far, Mr. Trump hasn't decided between the two camps and will weigh in when there is a deal on the table, U.S. officials said.

Messrs. Trump and Xi would meet first at the leaders' summit of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, which involves 21 economies, in mid-November, said officials in both nations. That would be followed by a second session at the Group of 20 leaders' summit in Buenos Aires at the end of November.

Negotiators often find that a scheduled meeting between two leaders gives an urgency to ne-

gotiations.

U.S. and Chinese leaders have often met at these summits, but when Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin attended the G-20 meeting of finance chiefs last month, he held no formal meetings with Chinese officials.

Next week, while the negotiators meet, the U.S. trade representative will hold public hearings on the administration's plans for tariffs on an additional \$200 billion in Chinese imports.

Beijing has pledged to respond in kind, and Chinese media are urging the public to prepare for a protracted trade war with the U.S.

"You're beginning to talk about serious economic effects," said Josh Kallmer, senior vice president at the Information Technology Industry Council, a trade association of high-technology companies, which opposes tariffs.

In Beijing, senior Chinese officials in recent days have been meeting with U.S. business executives, trying to get them to lobby the Trump administration against its proposed tariffs. On Friday, Zhang Mao, head of China's antitrust body, met with Craig Allen, president of the U.S.-China Business Council, and some representatives from American companies, according to the antitrust body's website.

Mr. Zhang stressed the need to negotiate, according to the statement, and called for U.S. companies operating in China to "play an active role" in developing the bilateral trade relationship.

In Washington, business groups have been urging the White House to ease their de-

mands of China. During May talks in Beijing, U.S. negotiators handed Chinese counterparts an eight-point list that would require China to cut the trade deficit by \$200 billion, scrap the industrial policies that have helped make China the world's second-largest economy and pledge not to oppose the U.S. at the World Trade Organization on lawsuits against Beijing. China never came close to meeting those demands.

Treasury has worked on a more refined list of demands that hew more closely to what business groups think are possible.

They include reduction of subsidies, elimination of overcapacity in steel, aluminum and other industries, cessation of pressure on U.S. companies to transfer technology, additional purchases of U.S. goods and services and strengthening of the yuan, which has fallen nearly 10% against the dollar since April, making U.S. products more expensive in China and Chinese products cheaper in the U.S.

The U.S. trade representative's office, in particular, argues that Beijing hasn't made any credible efforts to deal with U.S. complaints about intellectual property.

Some Chinese officials believe U.S. Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer has an "old concept" of trade theory and are wary of dealing with him, one Chinese official says.

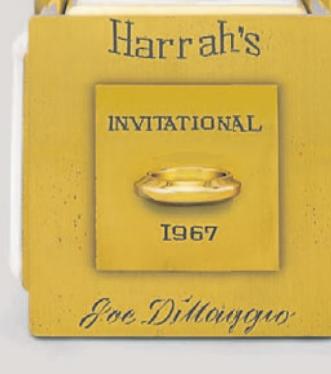
U.S. officials say that Mr. Lighthizer believes pressure on Beijing would force U.S. and other foreign companies to relocate operations outside of China, weakening Beijing's ability to develop new technologies.



Chinese President Xi Jinping has instructed his lieutenants to try to stabilize the bilateral relationship with the U.S.



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OBITUARIES

ANITA MILLER
1926 — 2018

John Cheever's Family Battled Quirky Publisher

BY JAMES R. HAGERTY

So addicted to the printed word was Anita Miller that she read even while brushing her teeth. Her home was stuffed with books, and she could breeze through a 500-page volume in a day. So perhaps it was only natural that Dr. Miller and her husband, Jordan Miller, an entrepreneurial poet, founded a publishing company.

It was a struggle. Their Academy Chicago Publishers, founded in 1975, barely scraped by, with its odd assortment of books including ghost tales, the adventures of a fictional British detective called Sergeant Beef and a Dutch novel that Dr. Miller, who didn't know the language, helped translate with the aid of a Dutch-English dictionary. Their biggest sellers included reprints of classic novels by George Sand, prompting the Millers to remark that their publishing house "was built on Sand."

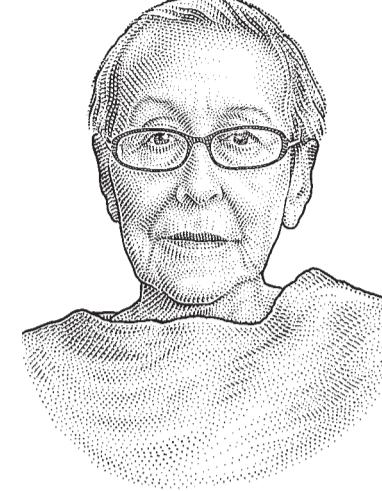
What seemed their biggest shot at financial and literary glory—a plan to publish uncollected stories by John Cheever—fell apart amid litigation with the late author's family.

Although they never had more than about 10 employees, the Millers published more than 500 books, and their imprint lives on as part of the Chicago Review Press. They had few preconceived notions about what was fit to publish, other than that it had to please both of them.

Anita Miller died Aug. 4 at a nursing home in Chicago. She was 91 years old.

One of Academy's early surprise hits was "A Guide to Non-sexist Children's Books," by Judith Adell and Hilary Dole Klein. The book sold 5,000 copies within a few months and made publishing seem easy. When newspapers wrote articles mocking the book, sales increased.

Then came the flops, such as a



collection of photographs of women in New Jersey.

"I just kept thinking as long as I was publishing great works, people would flock to buy them," Dr. Miller told the Chicago Tribune in 1994. "I guess I never have been a very astute businesswoman."

Anita Rochelle Wolfberg was born Aug. 31, 1926, in Chicago, where her father had a check-cashing business. At what is now Roosevelt University, she earned an English literature degree in 1948 and met Mr. Miller, a philosophy major. He established a successful business providing clippings from newspapers. While raising their three sons, she continued her studies and earned master's and doctoral degrees in literature from Northwestern University. She taught literature at Northwestern and the University of Wisconsin-Parkside.

Struggling to find a publisher for Dr. Miller's dissertation on the journalism of the British novelist Arnold Bennett, the Millers decided to form their own publishing firm to produce the book. A New York publisher finally published her book, but they decided to go into the business anyway.

They survived partly by being open to almost anything. "We're not looking for anything specific," Dr. Miller said. "We're looking for something good."

Their choices included "The Complete Transcripts of the Clarence Thomas-Anita Hill Hearings" and "Mr. Raccoon and His Friends," a children's book by Sen. Eugene McCarthy. Given a rough translation of a Dutch historical novel, Hella Haasse's "In a Dark Wood Wandering," Dr. Miller wrestled it into proper English and made it a modest hit for Academy.

A book publicist, Franklin Dennis, in the late 1980s persuaded the Millers to try publishing 67 uncollected Cheever stories. "It looked like it would be an enormous seller," Mr. Miller said, and would have been a "jewel in American literature." They didn't expect the legal opposition mounted by descendants of the author. "I felt like a goldfish in a Baggie facing the judge with all those Rambo East Coast lawyers," Dr. Miller said later. After years of legal wrangling, the Millers published a pared down collection of 13 Cheever stories.

It was a huge letdown, but at least Dr. Miller was able to write a book about it, "Uncollecting Cheever," published by Academy.

She also wrote and published "Tea & Antipathy," a wry memoir about a three-month stay in London during which her Anglophilic was tested by such hardships as soft drinks without ice and windows without bug screens.

Dr. Miller is survived by her husband of 69 years, three sons, four grandchildren and a brother.

She told the Chicago Tribune that publishing became an obsession. "I think it's a disease that afflicts many," she said, "although I can't quite figure out why."

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

WILLIAM GALT
1929 — 2018

Restaurateur in 1970s Promoted Health Foods

William Galt, a restaurateur, noticed a disturbing trend as he neared 40. "Many of my best friends in the food business were dropping dead in their 40s from heart attacks," he told the San Diego Tribune later.

Mr. Galt blamed restaurant food. That theory helped persuade him to found a health-food restaurant chain, Good Earth, in 1975. Offering whole-grain breads, fruit, vegetables and modest portions of lean meat, he aimed to find a middle ground between mainstream restaurants and vegetarian eateries run by hippies. Apple founder Steve Jobs was widely reported to have been an early customer.

After expanding to about 15 lo-

ocations in California and several other states, Mr. Galt sold the business to General Mills Inc. in 1980. General Mills concluded growth prospects were limited and in the mid-1980s converted many of the outlets into Red Lobsters or Olive Gardens. The rest of the business was sold to franchisees. Two Good Earth restaurants remain in the Minneapolis area.

Mr. Galt tried unsuccessfully to launch a fast-food chain featuring healthful choices. He set up centers promoting exercise and dietary regimens. In recent years, he lived in Mexico and helped organic farmers find markets.

He died Aug. 2 in Reno, Nev., of complications from a broken hip. He was 89.

—James R. Hagerty

ROBERT DANZIG
1933 — 2018

Former Foster Child Ran Hearst Newspapers

From the age of two, Robert Danzig was shuttled from one foster home to the next in and around Albany, N.Y. Many of his temporary hosts, he figured, were interested only in the expense money provided to foster parents. One put him to work hauling coal from the cellar. He sent himself valentines so he wouldn't be the only one at school who didn't receive any.

Around age 10, a social worker looked him in the eyes and said, "You are worthwhile." The words were a revelation. "I held onto them like a lifeline," he wrote in a memoir.

Hired as an office clerk by the Albany Times Union newspaper at age 17, he soon proved a star advertising salesman and worked

his way up to publisher by age 37. Eight years later, he was promoted to head the newspaper division at Hearst Corp. in New York, overseeing papers including the San Francisco Examiner. He shaped up some and closed others. In 1989, he stood on a desk at the Los Angeles Herald Examiner to tell staff members the unprofitable daily was closing after 86 years.

Mr. Danzig later became an author of books on leadership and self-confidence and a motivational speaker. Sample insight: "If your mind sees the possibilities, your energy lubricates the pathway."

He died Aug. 8 at a hospice in Sandwich, Mass. He was 85 and had heart and kidney ailments.

—James R. Hagerty

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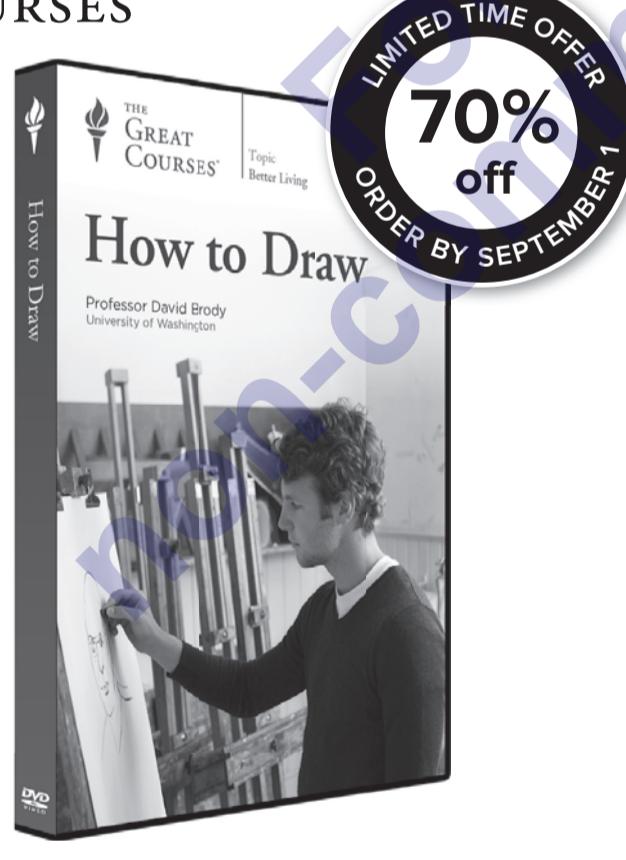
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FROM PAGE ONE



A currency exchange in Istanbul on Friday, when the lira sank more than 4% against the dollar.

Turkey's Debt Backfires

Continued from Page One

Communist Party. Vulnerabilities in the Turkish expansion model were so severe it took only two tweets by President Trump in recent weeks—one announcing sanctions against two Turkish officials and another on the doubling of some tariffs—to spark panic.

Nonfinancial corporations built a \$330 billion debt pile that is now at the heart of global investor concerns over Turkey's perilous financial situation. Compounded by a dispute with the U.S. over the fate of an American pastor, those concerns have caused a currency debacle, with the Turkish lira collapsing to its lowest level ever against the dollar on Monday.

Although the lira pared some of its losses, it has shed roughly a third of its value against the dollar since the start of the year. On Friday, the lira sank more than 4% against the dollar after the U.S. administration threatened new penalties against the country over its detention of the pastor, Andrew Brunson. In late European trading Friday, a dollar bought 6.12 lira; a month ago, it bought 4.75.

'Back to the 1990s'

The lira's drop has sent ripples through the global financial system, raising concerns about the exposure of some European banks and denting investor appetite for emerging markets.

"It feels like going back to the 1990s," when a deep Turkish financial crisis had ripple effects on global finance, said Zumrut Imamoglu, chief economist at Tusiad, one of Turkey's leading

industry and business-lobbying groups.

Among businessmen caught on the wrong side of the lira is Atilla Kulekcioglu. In April, Citir Usta, the food chain he founded in 2003, filed for protection from creditors over debt of more than 10 million lira. Mr. Kulekcioglu said he had always resisted the temptation of contracting foreign-currency loans because clients pay in lira for the *pide*, a Turkish dish similar to flatbread he serves at his restaurants. Yet, the shopping malls that house his outlets, built on the back of euro or dollar loans, charge rents indexed on foreign currencies, he said. Unable to pass on the higher rent costs to his customers, Mr. Kulekcioglu said he closed 25 of his 65 restaurants and began scouting for foreign investors.

'Once again,' Mr. Erdogan said, 'we are facing a surreptitious political plot.'

Investor concerns over Turkey's finances have long been pervasive, especially as Mr. Erdogan consolidated his one-man rule and increased his sway over the central bank and monetary policy. In the spring, Mr. Erdogan called snap elections. And in June, he won a new five-year mandate that came with expanded executive powers, securing his political future before those concerns took hold.

The currency storm was a far cry from Mr. Erdogan's electoral promise to place Turkey among the world's top 10 economies by the end of his term from its current rank of 17th. As the lira storm raged last weekend, the president was touring the Black Sea region, delivering speeches to thank voters for his re-elect-

tion. He made no mention of the corporate-debt challenge. Rather, he denounced the tariffs the U.S. has introduced on some Turkish imports as an "act of economic war."

"Once again, we are facing a surreptitious political plot," he told supporters in the Black Sea town of Trabzon on Sunday.

On Thursday, Turkish Finance Minister Berat Albayrak—Mr. Erdogan's son-in-law—said on a conference call with about 3,000 investors and financial analysts that the lira rout was excessive and didn't reflect Turkey's core economic strength.

Economists say years of heavy corporate borrowing, during which liquidity minted by the U.S. Federal Reserve and other central banks met Mr. Erdogan's thirst for higher economic growth, has reached a limit. Refet Gurkaynak, a professor of economics at the Bilkent University in Ankara, said souring U.S. relations were a trigger that awakened investors to the reality of Turkey's financial pain.

"The problem here is that our corporate sector is deeply, deeply indebted," he said.

Turkish officials didn't reply to messages seeking comment. During his call with investors, Mr. Albayrak said the government would announce a detailed action plan in September.

At the start of his national political career, Mr. Erdogan cut a more accommodating figure. When he became prime minister in 2003, Turkey was two years into a bailout plan run by the International Monetary Fund, receiving billions of dollars of loans in exchange for implementing the fund's recipe of fiscal and budget rigor.

Carrying out the remaining IMF measures, Turkey reaped the benefits with lower inflation and a jump in exports, becoming a darling of emerging-market investors. Europeans greeted Mr. Erdogan as a strategic partner

and, in December 2004, the Eu-

ropean Union formally granted Turkey the right to begin accession talks, kicking off large aid and investment programs.

With the flow of money, Turkey became a construction site, as Mr. Erdogan, who had developed a penchant for infrastructure projects when he was Istanbul's mayor in the 1990s, launched train, highway and bridge projects. In 2007, his honeymoon with the EU took a hit.

Several European leaders publicly said they would veto Turkey's membership to the bloc. In 2008, the IMF assistance program expired. Mr. Erdogan minimized the fund's role, instead crediting his own stewardship for Turkey's economic miracle and vowing to follow his own course. Durmus Yilmaz, an opposition lawmaker, said Mr. Erdogan and his ruling AKP party began behaving more confidently. "After 2008, they felt they knew better," said Mr. Yilmaz, a former governor of Turkey's central bank.

That is when the global recession hit Turkey. In the first quarter of 2009, the Turkish economy shrank more than 13%. The government switched to expansionary measures such as the easing on foreign-currency loans. Within months, the Turkish economy was back on its feet. Mr. Erdogan wanted more growth and didn't reduce budget spending. "With demand increasing a lot in an economy that was already at full capacity," said Mr. Gurkaynak, the economics professor, "we began to run the humongous current-account deficit and inflation began to creep up."

In May 2013, then Turkish

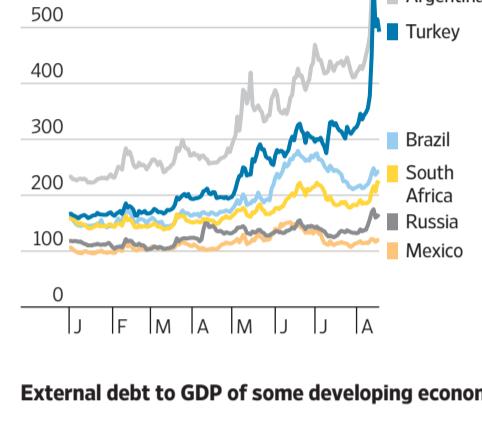
Dire Strait

Turkey's currency has plunged as its debt woes mount.

How many Turkish lira \$1 buys



Annual cost of insuring \$10 million of debt against default for five years*



Current account balance, quarterly



External debt to GDP of some developing economies, 2017



*as measured by credit-default swaps
Sources: FactSet (lira); IHS Markit (credit-default swaps); OECD (current account balance); IMF, World Bank (debt to GDP)

Deputy Prime Minister Ali Babacan boasted that Turkey had finished paying its \$23.5 billion IMF debt.

Two weeks later, two tremors shook Turkey. One came from the U.S., where then Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke signaled in an address to Congress that years of Fed stimulus might come to an end. For Turkey, the message was a warning that the days of easy access to foreign funding, vital to plugging holes in its current account, could be numbered.

The other occurred in Istanbul, where a small sit-in protesting the destruction of the tree-lined Gezi park escalated into nationwide, often-violent protests against Mr. Erdogan's increasingly authoritarian rule.

At the start of 2018, the lira was falling on simmering concerns over Turkey's large corporate debt. Some of the president's advisers talked on television about the need to cool Turkey's economic engine after such a bewildering run.

But surrounded by businessmen in the presidential complex in April, Mr. Erdogan distributed "incentive certificates" as he announced another \$34 billion stimulus program. "Some people say 'too much growth is not a good thing,'" he said. "Why? Because they are jealous."

This spring, Mr. Erdogan hit the campaign trail. He promised that a landmark mosque in Istanbul and the city's new airport would soon be completed. He announced details of a grand project to connect the Black and Marmara seas with a canal that would house a population of seven million along its banks.

In May, the lira's drop intensified after the president told a London conference he intended to have a bigger say in monetary policy in the future. In a bid to support the Turkish currency, the central bank sharply raised interest rates. That same month, the government reintroduced most of the restrictions on foreign-currency loans it had lifted in 2009.

"That was too late," said Ms. Imamoglu, the Tusiad economist. "They should have done it before 2015."

Trump Hints at Further Retaliation

WASHINGTON—President Trump signaled Friday that Turkey could face additional consequences for holding an American pastor on disputed espionage charges, saying, "We are not going to take it sitting down."

Mr. Trump, speaking at the White House, said of Turkey:

"They can't take our people. So you will see what happens," Mr. Trump said.

The Trump administration has been working for the release of Andrew Brunson, who has been held for nearly two years on charges of aiding terror groups. On Friday, a Turkish court rejected Mr. Brunson's latest appeal against his house arrest and ban on leaving the country, state-run media said.

Barring any surprise development, Mr. Brunson is due to

appear in court on Oct. 12 for a hearing in his trial during which judges are expected to audition additional witnesses.

The U.S. dispute with Turkey has intensified as Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan rebuffs U.S. demands for Mr. Brunson's release. At a Thursday cabinet meeting, Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin said the U.S. was prepared to take tougher steps if Turkey didn't free Mr. Brunson.

—Peter Nicholas

In May 2013, then Turkish

who now listens to the film on his iPod at the gym, said the 1985 movie hit him at an impressionable age. He expects the lines will stay in his memory "until the day I inevitably check out of this mortal coil."

Fans dedicate an undetermined amount of brain space to scripts ranging from sci-fi mind-benders like "The Matrix" to classics like "Casablanca" to cult hits like "The Big Lebowski," whose followers are so devoted they meet for Lebowski Fest gatherings every year.

"I'm a specialist, and my field is 'Back to the Future,'" said Jonathan Dalecki, who learned the 1985 movie by writing the script from memory during high-school Spanish class. He can rattle off not only lines but sound effects, like the pop of a light-beer can cracked open by the grown-up bully or the whoosh of plutonium makes as it's loaded into the DeLorean time machine.

She said she's just as bad when they watch "Ishtar," the

1987 flop about two lounge singers whose songs she learned by heart as a girl. "I reference it with my family more than a normal person should," said the 37-year-old health-care recruiter in Leesburg, Va.

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"When you're a kid, it impresses you," said Mr. Graham.

In his early teens, Mr. Graham and his friends had a con-

test to see who could watch the movie the most in two weeks.

Mr. Graham won, with 20 viewings. Later, the 1986 film became his go-to entertainment after nights at the bar. His wife, Tamsin, has caught him watching it at 3 a.m. "I'm a really deep sleeper," she said, "which is lucky."

Elementary-school movie tastes have a long afterlife. "I have a memory of my mother saying, yeah, you've got to take a break from watching 'Mrs. Doubtfire,'" said Matthew Pasquale, a 28-year-old finance representative from Rochester, NY, who retains large chunks of dialogue from the 1993 film he still finds funny.

Fans don't always have to recite movies alone in a dark room by a flickering TV set.

Jane Crowther, who said she has memorized much of "Dirty Dancing," but doesn't recite lines while watching movies with other people, was one of 30,000 people in London who paid more than \$80 a ticket for

a 2016 outdoor screening of the film. The evening, staged by the British company Secret Cinema, featured live actors and sing-alongs.

The 43-year-old London film magazine editor said returning to her favorite childhood sleep-over movie from 1987 "taps into escapism on a major level." When she visited the Mountain Lake Lodge in Pembroke, Va., a shooting location that caters to the film's fans, she even attempted the swan lift.

Mr. Ciammaichella can still recite parts of "Major League," but he struggles to deliver the script start to finish like he did in high school. "It would be almost embarrassing if I could," said the 37-year-old federal worker, adding that memorizing "Major League" was never a life goal.

Still, he takes pride in remembering details like the wrong phone number catcher Jake Taylor is intentionally given by his old girlfriend. FYI, it's 555-1934.

Fans Learn Every Line Of Movies

Continued from Page One

a single audience, but for some veterans of the VCR era, regurgitating a movie is their birth-right.

Ben Chiriboga said he can remember roughly 95% of "Top Gun" and launched into the movie's technical aircraft banter: "Two A-4s, left, 10 o'clock level, continue left turn." He kept going until interrupted.

The 34-year-old New Yorker estimates he has seen "Top Gun" at least 700 times. When the movie came out in 1986, he wasn't yet 2 years old. His dad took him to the theater and Mr. Chiriboga cried so much they had to leave halfway through. A couple of years later, his parents got the VHS tape, and soon Mr.

Chiriboga was watching it every few days. Growing up, he recited the lines leading up to a love scene for his favorite baby-sitter. He staged re-enactments with Legos. On plane trips, he zipped up the flight suit that his mother made for him, modeled after the one worn by Tom Cruise's Maverick.

He has yet to present his girlfriend with a "Top Gun" recital. "She hasn't seen it in full force," he said. "That will add an interesting layer to our relationship."

Not everyone in Al Ciammaichella's family is thrilled when he sits down for the umpteenth time to watch "Major League," the 1989 comedy about the Cleveland Indians that he memorized as a child in suburban Ohio. "I'll roll my eyes, sigh and joke about how he's going to quote every line and how that's annoying," said his wife, Ariana. "I can't experience it for myself because all I hear is him butting in."

She said she's just as bad when they watch "Ishtar," the

journalist who has seen "Stand by Me" 108 times, puts on an American twang when reciting the words of the boys from small-town Oregon.

SPORTS



(TBD: THE WASHINGTON POST/GTY IMAGES ASSOCIATED PRESS)

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

Strongmen Draw Scrutiny

A Maryland player's death trains spotlight on the highly paid coaches who oversee workouts

BY BRIAN COSTA, RACHEL BACHMAN AND ANDREW BEATON

THE FACES of America's college football programs are its head coaches, many of whom are paid millions of dollars and wield enormous power within universities. But the authority figure that players see most while at school is one that most fans wouldn't even recognize.

Strength and conditioning coaches have evolved from handy helpers in the gym to overlords of a season outside the season: offseason workouts. It is their domain—in weight rooms shielded even from the view of head coaches—that is increasingly under scrutiny after a series of player deaths and hospitalizations following grueling workouts.

These coaches have become among the most highly paid and influential on staffs. During the winter and summer months when NCAA rules keep head coaches and their assistants at a distance, players effectively report to the strength and conditioning coach. Those broad powers, coupled with

the dangerous episodes, have raised questions about whether the coaches are sufficiently regulated.

"These guys become their own little fiefdoms," said Rick Neuheisel, a former head coach at UCLA, Colorado and Washington.

Maryland head coach DJ Durkin was placed on administrative leave last weekend following the June death of 19-year-old offensive lineman Jordan McNair, who struggled to recover from an offseason workout. Maryland president Wallace Loh said athletic trainers made mistakes that day.

Strength and conditioning coach Rick Court, who was tasked with overseeing such workouts and named in an ESPN report alleging a culture of harsh and humiliating treatment, resigned. Court did not respond to a request for comment made to a representative.

The influence of strength and conditioning coaches is a byproduct of NCAA rules. In 1991, the NCAA enacted limits on official practice time for athletes but exempted strength coaches from those limits. While football



coaches are barred from coaching players through large parts of the offseason, strength coaches can guide players through "voluntary" workouts year-round.

As programs flush with cash have expanded their workout facilities, so too have they enhanced the pay and prominence of these coaches. In 2017, 42 football strength coaches earned \$200,000 per year or more and nine earned \$400,000 per year or more, according to a USA Today database.

"You're with them probably like 75-80% of the time," said Treyous Jarrells, a Colorado State running

back in 2014-15. "If you're in the sports facilities, you're going to be around the strength coach or the staff."

That dynamic has become more pronounced as players who once went home for the summer more often stay on campus to meet rising academic standards. Recent changes also allow incoming freshmen to join summer workouts.

"They get indoctrinated into this 'head coach of the offseason' society, and then

the strength coach basically hands the team over to the head coach," Neuheisel said.

The rise of strength gurus has coincided with a series of incidents in recent years in which college football players have been hospitalized and in some cases died after intense workouts.

In 2011, 13 players at Iowa suffered from rhabdomyolysis, a condition in which muscle fibers break down and their contents are released into the bloodstream, potentially causing kidney damage.

A report commissioned by the university recommended that the

workout that resulted in the hospitalizations—which included back squats with heavy weights—no longer be used. In 2016, Iowa paid \$15,000 to settle a related lawsuit brought by one of the players.

But the team's strength and conditioning coach at the time, Chris Doyle, suffered little consequence. Months later, he was named the team's assistant coach of the year. Now, Doyle is the highest-paid college football strength coach in the country, earning an annual salary of \$725,000. Through an Iowa spokesman, Doyle declined to comment.

Scott Anderson, the head athletic trainer at Oklahoma since 1996, wrote in a 2017 paper in the Journal of Athletic Training that offseason workout regimens are seriously endangering players. He cited 33 NCAA football players who died while training between 2000 and 2016.

Only 18% of those deaths stemmed from trauma such as an on-field collision, Anderson found.

"Collegiate football's dirty little secret is that we are killing our players," Anderson wrote, "not in competition, almost never in practice, and rarely because of trauma—but primarily because of non-traumatic causes in offseason sessions alleged to enhance performance." He added, "In conditioning, no other sport kills as does football."

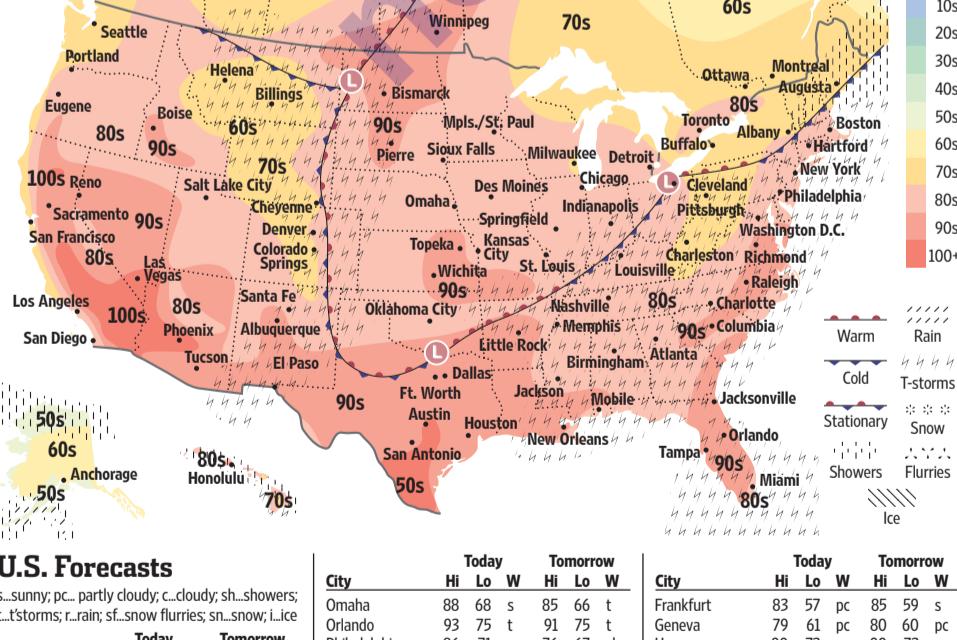
Strength coaches are held accountable for results, from how much players weigh to how well they play. "There's a lot of pressure that is placed on those strength coaches by the enterprise we've created that rewards extraordinary on-the-field success," said Todd Turner, a former athletic director at four Division I schools.

Since 2015 the NCAA has required strength coaches to earn and maintain a certification through a nationally accredited program, but those certification programs vary widely in rigor.

When Oregon suspended strength and conditioning coach Irene Oderinde following the hospitalization of three players in 2017, his primary certification was a 21-hour course from the U.S. Track and Field and Cross Country Coaches Association. A spokesman at Florida State, where Oderinde now coaches, said he has earned other certifications and is "projected" to become certified by the Collegiate Strength and Conditioning Coaches Association in May 2019.

Bridgette Lloyd follows news of player deaths from her home in Houston. The death of her son, Dale, at Rice in 2006 prompted the family to sue the NCAA, resulting in the settlement that led to sickle cell testing. "We cry like the day we lost our son," she said. "You cry for the families, you cry for the young men. There is so much potential in them that they didn't get to realize."

Weather



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OPINION

THE WEEKEND INTERVIEW with Aaron Rhodes | By James Taranto

What Went Wrong With Human Rights

When the U.S. withdrew in June from the United Nations Human Rights Council, Ambassador Nikki Haley described the council as "a protector of human-rights abusers, and a cesspool of political bias." Aaron Rhodes agrees but thinks Ms. Haley was too gentle.

"The Human Rights Council has become a cover for dictatorships," he says. "They assume the high moral ground of standing for 'dialogue' and 'cooperation,' a tactic for smothering the truth about denying freedom. Raising human-rights concerns is dismissed as divisive and confrontational, and a threat to 'stability.' Most of the debate there is technocratic blah-blah about global social policy—not about human rights at all."

The conflation of 'natural law' with 'positive law' handed communism a philosophical victory after the end of the Cold War.

To U.N. watchers it's a familiar critique, but Mr. Rhodes, 69, applies it far more broadly. In his recent book, "The Debasement of Human Rights: How Politics Sabotage the Ideal of Freedom," he argues that virtually the entire human-rights enterprise has been corrupted by a philosophical error enshrined in the U.N.'s 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights—and that this explains the travesty of the Human Rights Council.

That error is the conflation of "natural law" with "positive law." Mr. Rhodes explains the difference: "Natural law is a kind of constraint on positive law." Think of America's Bill of Rights, whose opening clause is "Congress shall make no law." The idea is "that laws have to answer to a higher law," he says. "This is a vision of law that is very deeply embedded in Western civilization," finding premodern expression in the ideas of the Greek Stoics and the Roman statesman Cicero, as well as in biblical canon law. Natural law is universal—or at least claims to be.

"Positive law," Mr. Rhodes continues, "is the law of states and governments." A statute like the Social Security Act of 1935 creates "positive rights"—government-

conferred benefits to which citizens have a legal entitlement. Positive law is particular to a nation or other polity: "I live in Germany," says Mr. Rhodes, a native of upstate New York whom I met during his U.S. book tour. "I enjoy a lot of economic and social rights there, but they reflect the political values of that community." The Germans are "keen on being a moral society, where the state helps people. They're statist. This is their mentality, but I don't think it's the same mentality here."

Not everyone, however, accepts the idea of natural law. Adherents to the doctrine of legal positivism assert, in Mr. Rhodes's words, "that all law is positive law, and the rest of it is just an illusion." In this view, there is no difference in kind between, say, the right to free speech and the right to collect a Social Security check. Neither right is intrinsic to human nature, and both are bestowed by government.

Even in the U.S., the boundary between natural and positive law began to blur decades before the U.N.'s founding. Early-20th-century progressives, including Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, "were arguing vociferously against natural rights," Mr. Rhodes says. "Their thing was that the constitutional rights were something archaic and an obstacle." Franklin D. Roosevelt enumerated his "Four Freedoms" in January 1941, including two natural rights (freedom of speech and of "worship") and one positive one ("freedom from want"). The fourth, "freedom from fear," Mr. Rhodes calls "meaningless," observing that fear is a "basic instinct."

In 1944 FDR exhorted Congress to enact a "Second Bill of Rights," all positive—including the rights to "a useful and remunerative job," "a decent home," "adequate medical care" and "a good education." Four years later his widow, Eleanor, chaired the committee that drafted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which reads like a mashup of America's real Bill of Rights and FDR's aspirational second one. "They tried to have it both ways," Mr. Rhodes says, by acknowledging that positive rights are "not the same as civil and political rights" while also insisting "they're human rights."

Mr. Rhodes is careful to add that he doesn't intend his argument "as an attack on welfare states, or even on socialism." Those arrangements are fine by him as long as they are



chosen freely and democratically. What, then, is wrong with an expansive concept of human rights? For one thing, it leads to a kind of inflation that devalues natural rights. "The European Union, and its Charter of Fundamental Rights, says that the right to have free employment counseling is a human right," he notes. That "equates something as banal as employment counseling with something like the right to be free from torture, or the right to be free from slavery."

The corollary is that abolishing torture and slavery—or protecting the freedoms enumerated in America's Bill of Rights—is no more important than employment counseling. Which brings us back to the U.N. Human Rights Council. Mr. Rhodes describes it as "controlled" by "Islamic theocracies" and "heavily under the influence of China." Those unfree countries "are forming a human-rights vision of their own," he says. "It's human rights without freedom. It's human rights based on economic and social rights, where freedoms are restricted in the interest of 'peace' and 'stability' and power—their power."

That in turn has "instilled a kind of passivity among people" living in unfree countries, Mr. Rhodes says: "They expect that they can fix their society through human rights. But the human-rights system is impotent; it doesn't have any teeth. There's an illusion of 'the U.N. is going to force my government to protect me.' No, it doesn't do this. So civil society puts all of its energies into this structure, which can't do anything."

The problem has worsened since the end of the Cold War, which

provided the clarity of "an ideological battle about human rights," as Mr. Rhodes puts it. The communists, like today's repressive regimes, embraced "this fraud of economic and social rights, which provided this derisory standard of living" but was actually "a cover for their power." Some Western diplomats argued in favor of natural law. And the Soviet Union and its satellites abstained from the U.N. General Assembly's vote on the 1948 Universal Declaration—because, Mrs. Roosevelt believed, they couldn't abide Article 13's provision that "everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own."

Natural rights enjoyed something of a renaissance beginning with the 1975 Helsinki Accords, in which the Soviet bloc joined the West in pledging to "respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief." Helsinki included positive rights too, "but nobody paid attention to them especially," Mr. Rhodes says.

"The importance of the Helsinki Accords was to stimulate civil society behind the Iron Curtain," he says. That took the form of national "Helsinki committees,"

whose members would go to international conferences for the purpose of "talking about human rights and embarrassing these dictatorial states."

In 1982, at the suggestion of Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov, the committees formed an umbrella nongovernmental organization, the Vienna-based International Helsinki Federation. The Berlin Wall fell in 1989, the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, and Mr.

Rhodes became the IHF's executive director in 1993. He held that posi-

tion until 2007, when the federation dissolved.

His work in postcommunist states could be dispiriting. "Some of the new governments—they didn't want NGOs around. They'd say, we are human rights; we don't need civil society to tell us what to do," Mr. Rhodes recalls. "But of course they needed criticism, especially with regard to minorities, and civil liberties as well. They needed to be observed and constrained in their policies." Among citizens of the newly liberated lands, Mr. Rhodes observed what he calls "the notorious mentality problems": "As a result of living under these communist systems, people are very subdued. There's a lack of—their panache has been removed from them."

The end of the Cold War felt like a victory for the free world, but in Mr. Rhodes's view it proved a "disaster" for the concept of human rights. The U.N. held its World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna in 1993, the same year he began his work at the Helsinki Federation. It was "a period of chaos," he says: "You have all of these ridiculous theories, like the 'end of history' and 'new world order'—and meanwhile, wars in Tajikistan and Yugoslavia and Georgia."

To which the U.N. answered, in Mr. Rhodes's paraphrase: "Let's call everything a human-rights problem." The Vienna Declaration concerned itself not only with natural rights and the familiar positive ones, but also with policing private conduct and attitudes, including crimes like domestic assault, civil offenses like sexual harassment, and "socially determined barriers," even "psychological" ones, that exclude the disabled from "full participation in society."

"The irony of it is, with the end of these communist regimes, their theory of human rights was victorious," Mr. Rhodes says. "The Soviet idea of human rights found legitimacy in the international system."

Can anything be done? "I wish that the Trump administration would talk about human rights once in a while," Mr. Rhodes says. "They should talk about freedom." He adds: "I think the only administration that really promoted natural rights was Reagan."

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

A Black Republican in the Heart of Dixie

CROSS COUNTRY By Quin Hillyer

Mobile, Ala. The life of Lee James Sr. was testament to individual virtue. The Aug. 2 memorial service for him paid homage to that virtue—but also to some broader truths about race and politics in the South.

"Mr. Lee," the peculiarly Old South honorific by which many of us knew him, was a stalwart of the local tea party and a Republican since 1953. Oh, and he was black.

Some 60% of the 150 or so mourners at Mr. Lee's memorial service were white. Perhaps a third of those whites were affiliated with the Common Sense Campaign—the official name for the local tea party. For the bicoastal U.S. media, the idea of a race-integrated, Deep South tea party may not compute. Nor, perhaps, does a well-integrated memorial service in a historically white Southern Baptist church.

The dignified life of Lee James refutes liberal stereotypes about race and politics in the South.

But as Lou Campomenosi, the political science professor who heads the CSC, told congregants during the service: "One of the best things about Mr. Lee is evident here today with this church filled with different races. It's the way Mr. Lee brought people together. We all need more of this, everywhere we go."

Mr. Campomenosi's wish is hardly atypical of white, conservative political activists in the South these days. Far from racial animus, many express a longing for more African-Americans to make common cause with conservatives, based especially on love of country and traditionalist faith.

Mr. Lee himself seldom mentioned race—but when he did, he was often

droll. Told that Cottage Hill Baptist Church, which he served as a deacon, was a predominantly "white church," Mr. Lee would say: "It's not white; it's beige." The church's pastor, Alan Floyd, once gave a particularly stem-winding, spirit-filled homily. Mr. Lee, approving of the homily's style, approached him and said: "Today, you became this church's first black pastor!" Mr. Floyd said it was one of the best compliments he ever received.

Mr. Lee had the most exquisite manners of anyone you would ever meet, always ready with a gentle compliment for others. He was also the best-dressed, sporting perfectly cut, traditional-conservative suits and ties. And as active politically as he was, he never seemed to want anything for himself, not even attention.

If one of his favored candidates would stop to talk to him, Mr. Lee would shoo him away: "Don't waste time on me, young man, you know you already have my vote. Go to those people over there. They don't know you yet." But Mr. Lee would attend event after event, dressed to the nines, conversing with strangers, softly but persistently selling them on his candidate's virtues.

Pete Riehm, a retired commanding officer of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Center in Mobile, ran as a tea-party insurgent in Alabama's First Congressional District in 2012. He was on the road at 7 a.m. every day, putting 35,000 miles on his truck in seven months. With him in that truck for almost every mile, every day, was 79-year-old Mr. Lee—"my father figure," Mr. Riehm called him.

Mr. Riehm, the son of German immigrants, was driving through rural Alabama to towns like Monroeville, the famous setting of "To Kill a Mockingbird." MSNBC might not think a man with dark-chocolate skin would be a political asset in a GOP primary in the Heart of Dixie—but it's MSNBC that is stuck in the 1970s. Mr. Riehm is no dummy. He knows that in today's South, when people see a strong but elegant man in a perfect suit, they don't see black or white; they just see classiness. Mr. Lee epitomized that.

Born in Mobile in 1932, Mr. Lee loved his country. He enlisted in the Air Force after graduating from high school, serving four years as a medic. He paid his way through technical school in Los Angeles, getting two degrees while supporting himself by driving buses and cabs and working as a custodian.

Degrees in hand, he went to work for Lockheed Aircraft Corp., spending two decades writing manuals for some of the most important weapons systems in the U.S. arsenal, including the Polaris Missile and the F-104 Star Fighter jet—while marrying and raising a family along the way.

In 1976 Mr. Lee returned to Mobile to help care for his ailing mother. He

worked as a merchant seaman for years, and then in real estate, and in 1992 founded the Black Mobile Chamber of Commerce. The list of his other civic engagements—Business Council of Alabama, Toastmasters, and a lieutenant governor's Crime Advisory Commission among them—filled nearly a full page of the memorial program.

Once he was largely retired, Mr. Lee sometimes could be found on a random day in front of the Mobile City-County Building, holding aloft a large American flag for passersby to see.

Mr. Lee believed in free enterprise, a strong defense, and traditional values and virtues. He believed

in earning his way through life—and in speaking his mind with unyielding and uncompromising conviction yet, as far as I ever heard, without ever raising his voice, or polluting the tone, or belaboring a point once it had been made.

This was how men of dignity and substance once were expected to behave. Lee James was a man of dignity and substance. In the South of 2018, those old-fashioned virtues still command respect—conservative or liberal, black or white . . . or, as the case may be, a perfect shade of beige.

Mr. Hillyer is a columnist in Alabama.

Two Eggs, \$5 and One Funny Yolk

By Mike Kerrigan

Necessity is the mother of invention, or so goes the proverb. But when I think back on my childhood, I know it's true. This was the primary lesson of my coming-of-age 1980s, a blissful decade of what educational theorists now call "unstructured play." In our family, all play was unstructured—and I loved it.

One memory in particular sticks out. It was August 1983, the interregnum between summer camp and school. Soon I would enter seventh grade, while my younger brother Jack would begin fifth grade. To my working parents, the month was a scheduling nightmare.

The babysitter they had found on the fly was a rising high-school junior, though his name now escapes me. When he was supposed to be watching us, this amateur herbalist would spend long stretches in our backyard. I can't say for sure what he was doing, but he certainly would ply his eyes with Visine whenever he heard my dad's car in the driveway.

In other words, he left Jack and me to make our own fun. Thankfully, like our later television hero MacGyver, we could improvise using everyday household items. "Jack," I

said one day across the breakfast table, when Purple Haze was already cloud-gazing in the backyard, "I'll give you five dollars if you let me crack two eggs in your hair."

My brother had just woken up and, not trusting what he'd heard, sought clarification: "Five dollars? Not 'doll-hairs,' or anything like that?"

This story of a 1983 childhood prank on my younger brother Jack cracks me up to this day.

"U.S. legal tender, straight from my wallet," I confirmed.

"Show me the money," Jack insisted. I fanned the cash, like a tacky riverboat gambler. "Deal," he said. We shook on it.

I grinned as I walked to the refrigerator to select my eggs. "I don't know why you're smiling," Jack gloated. "I haven't even showered, so you're basically paying me to wash up." That's the essence of a good trade: Each side thinks it will win.

I cracked the first egg in his hair

and gleefully rubbed the yolk and shell deep into his scalp for a full minute. His mop became a pasty, protein-rich mess.

I suspended the second egg over his head like the Sword of Damocles, but then quickly sprang my trap: "You know what? I don't want to do the second egg. Deal's off." The agreement had been five bucks for two eggs. We hadn't made adequate provision for one egg.

Suddenly realizing his position—cash-short and egg-long—Jack became livid. A minor kitchen brawl ensued. The sitter might have stopped it had he not been recumbent in the backyard, listening to Pink Floyd on his Walkman.

I ended up paying my brother \$2.50 for being a good sport. It was the right result for partial performance of a deal. To this day, I consider it the best money I've ever spent.

I like to recall these memories when I look at my two youngest sons, who, like Jack and me, are two years apart. As long as they have each other—and a refrigerator full of eggs—they have everything they need.

Mr. Kerrigan is an attorney in Charlotte, N.C.

OPINION

REVIEW & OUTLOOK

DeVos's Gainful Deregulation

The Trump Administration's regulatory rollback continues to be overshadowed by the White House circus. In case you missed the news late last week, the Education Department is moving to reverse two Obama rules that would have cost taxpayers tens of billions of dollars and diminished education options for students who can't afford tuition at Stanford or Georgetown.

Education Secretary Betsy DeVos is proposing to repeal the Obama Administration's 2014 "gainful employment" rule, which was the tip of the left's spear against for-profit colleges. Under the rule, colleges whose graduates have annual debt payments exceeding 8% of their income would lose federal student aid. Team Obama had grabbed the 8% threshold from a 2006 research paper on mortgage eligibility standards, which the authors acknowledged had no "particular merit or justification" as a gauge of manageable student debt.

The department also applied the rule exclusively to vocational programs—i.e., for-profits—yet Monroe College President Marc Jerome calculated based on the department's College Scorecard that 15.5% of programs at public and 41.5% at nonprofits would have failed the test. When Mrs. DeVos proposed applying the rule to all colleges, nonprofit and public colleges howled.

Colleges noted, among other things, that the metric would punish schools that enroll large numbers of low-income students who take out more debt and those whose graduates choose lower-paying jobs in public service. Many college programs could also be forced to close during recessions as wages dip even as demand for vocational training increases.

Mrs. DeVos has good reason to scrap the rule and is soliciting public comment on adding more granular data to the College Scorecard on student outcomes. This would allow a prospective student to compare the expected earnings of, say, a psychology major at the local community college to a DeVry cyber-security graduate.

Chicago Has Another Bond for You

If Chicago politicians applied as much cunning to solving their fiscal problems as financially engineering their way out of them, the city would be a triple-A credit.

Last year we wrote about Chicago's scheme to reduce its borrowing costs by floating low-interest-rate bonds securitized by sales tax revenue. Investors snapped up the bonds, which fetched a triple-A rating from Fitch and yields as low as 2.22%. By comparison, Chicago's junk-rated general obligation bonds landed above a 6% yield.

But junk by any other name is still junk, and Chicago's finances have continued to erode even as property taxes soar to pay for pensions that remain woefully underfunded. Last year the city smacked homeowners with a 10% increase and this year they will have to pay 2.75% more. Mayor Rahm Emanuel is preparing to run for re-election next year, and he'd rather not raise taxes again.

So he's now considering a plan by Michael Sacks, CEO of asset management firm GCM Grosvenor, to issue \$10 billion in bonds to backfill the city's pension funds. The details will have to be worked out, but the idea is to transfer the investment risk from workers and retirees to creditors while exploiting interest-rate arbitrage.

Chicago would presumably issue the bonds at a lower rate than the 7% expected return on its pension fund assets. Over time this would

The city may try to paper over its pension woes with new debt.

supposedly add to pension fund assets. In the short term, dumping \$10 billion into the pension funds would also reduce the city's annual pension payments since liabilities would appear to be smaller.

Caveat, creditors. The cities of Detroit and Stockton and San Bernardino in California defaulted on their pension obligations in Chapter 9 bankruptcy. Stockton's bond insurers got 50 cents on the dollar. Puerto Rico in 2008 issued \$3 billion in pension bonds. But Congress in 2016 passed legislation allowing the commonwealth to wriggle out of those obligations. Hedge funds have sued the federal government and are demanding that U.S. taxpayers bail them out.

Like those other pension bonds, Chicago's version would also have to be financed every year out of city revenues. A chunk of sales tax revenue is already earmarked for other bonds. If revenues shrink in the next recession, pension bondholders would compete with city services for payment priority. Who do you think wins if the city has to start laying off police officers to pay bondholders who have been getting 5% or 6% a year?

Investors might be willing to take these political risks if they can snatch a hefty enough interest-rate premium. And if they haven't learned from the experience of Detroit and Puerto Rico, they will deserve whatever political haircut they eventually get.

Blue State 'Charity'

Any day now the IRS will release new rules that address efforts by states including Connecticut, Oregon, New York and New Jersey to evade last year's tax reform by masking tax payments as charitable contributions. The danger is that nonprofit scholarship organizations that are funded in part by tax credits could end up as collateral damage.

The issue arises because certain states—mostly left-leaning—have been looking for gimmicks to claw back the state and local deductions that were capped at \$10,000 in the new tax reform. State politicians understand that because taxpayers can no longer fully deduct their high state taxes on federal forms, they are going to pay a higher price for their states' big-spending ways.

Governors such as New York's Andrew Cuomo have concocted a scheme to get around this. Essentially they've set up fake charities, which would collect in charitable contributions money that taxpayers formerly deducted from their federal taxes—which the states would then use to pay for state programs. Because the tax reform didn't cap charitable deductions, taxpayers would effectively be taking a charitable deduction as a substitute for their formerly unlimited state and local tax deductions.

The IRS is rightly skeptical and in May issued Notice 2018-54 indicating it would adopt new regulations for such proposals. The danger now is that these new rules will not distinguish between "charities" that are really government

Rubbing SALT into the wounds of school-choice scholarships.

fronts to collect taxes and Scholarship Granting Organizations that are not government entities, that do not funnel money back to the state, and that were set up by the states to expand opportunities for students.

Today 18 states have such scholarship programs, which generally give donors tax credits for contributions.

More than 270,000 children in grades K-12 benefit, many from the neediest and most disadvantaged families. Surely these students and their futures should not be sacrificed because of a Rube Goldberg attempt by some states to re-categorize state and local tax payments as charitable contributions.

President Trump praised state tax deductions for scholarships in his first address to Congress, and he has to know he will get blowback from supporters if he lets IRS bean counters use rules meant to address an attempted end run around tax reform to hurt kids benefiting from scholarships. Several education groups have written White House budget chief Mick Mulvaney about this threat, and politicians such as Pennsylvania's Pat Toomey have expressed concerns. So has Education Secretary Betsy DeVos.

Friday was the final day for the White House budget office to review the new rules before they're made public. President Trump ought to insist the IRS sticks to its narrow fix and doesn't let Democratic bad faith on taxes become a weapon to hurt tens of thousands of innocent American children.

OPINION

Shall We Have Civil War or Second Thoughts?

By Lance Morrow

In 2018 we have come, finally, to the punch line of an old joke—the one that ends with Tonto asking the Lone Ranger: "What do you mean 'we,' paleface?"

The joke originates in radio. In the mythical early days of the Western United States, the announcer told us, a masked man and an Indian rode the plains, searching for truth and justice: "Return with us now to those thrilling days of yesteryear. From out of the past come the thundering hoofbeats of the great horse Silver." In a jitter of neurons, however, the mind grasps that jesting Tonto has a different myth in mind—the Little Bighorn.

Some of my relatives joined the Ku Klux Klan in the 1920s. But they soon thought better of it.

White men on watersmooth silver stallions ride forth with Gen. Custer, all white hat and flowing yellow hair. The regimental band, ridiculously clad in long white dusters, plays "Garryowen." Then the Lakota, Cheyenne, Arapaho and other people of color on horseback materialize and cause white people in the immediate vicinity to disappear. Tonto takes white men's scalps.

The joke seems less funny today. Now Tonto does the laughing. The moral ground of his question has shifted. Betrayal is the way to his own truth: No more Kemosabe. There's a shock of awareness all around.

Have we reached the tilting point on the subject of race? Americans don't quite know anymore what they mean when they say "we." In the color hierarchies—the caste sys-

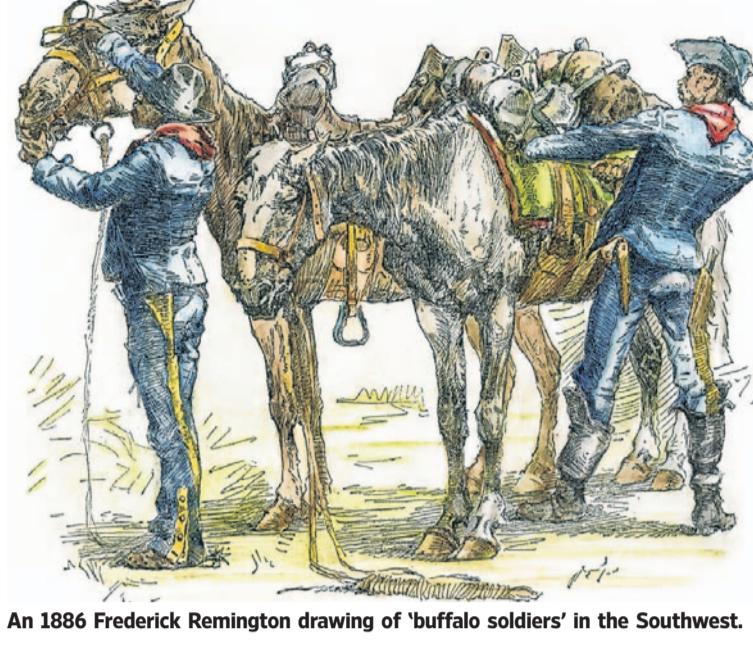
tems—of the old America, everyone knew well enough. They knew who was in and who was out. They knew the boundaries and categories. Now a country in the process of expanding its first-person plural becomes more inclusive and, at the same time, more balkanized.

U.S. society has been fragmented by identity politics into warlord states and has become, here and there, almost psychotic. Civilized people get themselves worked up at dinner parties. They use the phrase "civil war," and on the third glass of wine, they mean it. People unsure of who they are have no idea what they, or the other side, may be capable of. A strange interplay of candor and evasion goes to work, but all forces are centrifugal. When Ta-Nehisi Coates says "we," he doesn't mean me. I am the blue-eyed white devil slave master. Not in my own eyes but in his.

The public narrative is filled with alternate fantasies of annihilation. Either Robert Mueller is about to crush Donald Trump and cast him and his kind into outer darkness, or Mr. Trump will obliterate Mr. Mueller and, with him, the left and its useful-idiot media. Conjectural nuclear or environmental apocalypse flickers just over the horizon.

Nothing is more personal than race, which is the underlying master theme. On that subject, Americans have been at each other's throats from the beginning. The public is personal: I think of my great-grandfather, Albert Payson Morrow, who would have died that day with Custer if, after the Civil War, he had stayed in the Seventh Cavalry. If he'd gone west with Custer and the Seventh, and had died at the Little Bighorn, there'd have been an annulment of subsequent Morrows along the Albert line. I would not be here to write this. Strange, in 2018, to find oneself dodging an arrow that left a Cheyenne warrior's bow in 1876.

Albert was a hard-riding, hand-



SARIN IMAGES/GRAINGER

An 1886 Frederick Remington drawing of 'buffalo soldiers' in the Southwest.

some young man. "The very devil with the ladies," a fellow officer said. Only in his mid-20s at the time of Appomattox, my great-grandfather had been brevetted lieutenant colonel because of his reckless bravery at Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and every other major battle of the eastern theater of the war. He was wounded five times, captured three times (twice by J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry and once by Mosby's Rangers), and exchanged three times in the long crusade. It was at Dinwiddie Station, a few days before the end of the war, that he received his last bullet, a severe wound to hip and leg that caused him misery for the rest of his life. After the war he signed on as a major with the newly formed Ninth Cavalry, a regiment recruited among former slaves from the plantations of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. Expert with horses, they were able, daring men who would be called "the Buffalo Soldiers."

Morrow went west with his black centaurs to Texas and New Mexico. Eventually, he would command the regiment. Here were white officers leading black troops as they fought red Indians, either killing them or hounding them onto reservations or back across the Rio Grande in what was, in essence, police work. The funny thing is that on all three sides—white, black and red—there was the warrior's mutual respect. The tale would become a Caucasian's Iliad in the hands of John Ford and John Wayne. White people (to borrow Saul Bellow's phrase) had motives to keep the wolf of insignificance from the door.

No one's a hero all the time. Albert Morrow seems to have grown bitter on the dismal frontier posts, frustrated at being passed over for general. He was court-martialed once for being drunk on duty and another time for a taradiddle with his pay stubs. President Grover Cleveland, considering his hard service and his

wounds, pardoned him. On the other hand, I admired the style of his wife, my great-grandmother Ella Mollen Morrow. One night at the fort, when the colonel was away scouring the plains for Native Americans, she shot a would-be rapist dead with a Colt .44. The Army didn't even bother to investigate the incident.

When Albert retired a full colonel, he and Ella moved to Florida. He died of complications from the bullet lodged in his leg. It went with him to the grave.

I hoped that Col. Albert had paid the family's racial dues. He risked his young life for four years against Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. But my brother Hugh discovered not long ago that some of our relatives in southeast Pennsylvania had joined the Ku Klux Klan during its revival in the 1920s. We found them posing stiffly in a cracked black-and-white photograph—lean, humorless Protestants in bedsheets and cone hats, staring straight into the photographer's lens. Their complaint, I gather, was less against blacks than immigrants. It was comforting to learn that after a year or so, they became disillusioned with the Klan and quit, and had the grace to be ashamed of themselves. Americans may sometimes be redeemed by their second thoughts.

Shall we have civil war or second thoughts? This story started a long time ago. It will go on. I hope that we—left, right and otherwise intoxicated—still have the capacity for shame and self-knowledge. Poor, dumb George Custer undoubtedly had second thoughts, but it was too late.

Mr. Morrow, a senior fellow at the Ethics and Public Policy Center, is a former essayist for Time.

Peggy Noonan is on leave and will return in the fall.

Robert H. Ferrell, a Historian of Breadth and Clarity

By James Grant

The historian Robert H. Ferrell, who died Aug. 8 at the age of 97, taught generations of students at Indiana University how to join a subject and predicate to make a respectable sentence and how to combine two or more such sentences to form a presentable paragraph. Or at least he tried.

He taught by instruction and example alike. "Young man," Ferrell addressed John Lewis Gaddis, the future historian of the Cold War, at their first meeting, having just read a draft of Mr. Gaddis's dissertation, "you must always remember, when you write, 'on the other hand,' to tell us what the first hand was."

I was a student of Ferrell's in the spring of 1968 and an acolyte from that time forward. One fine day the open windows of the lecture hall in which the slight, bespectacled professor was conducting a survey course in American diplomatic history admitted the sound of screeching automobile tires. Turning to observe the offending vehicle, Ferrell mused, "I wonder how many books the price of that car would buy?"

He himself owned some 10,000 volumes. He wrote or edited more than 60, beginning in 1952 with "Peace in Their Time: The Origins of the Kellogg-Briand Pact," his doctoral dissertation, which won Yale's John Addison Porter Prize and the admiration of seasoned historians of diplomacy. "This may not be the last book on the subject, but it should be," wrote Richard W. Leopold.

Of Ferrell, as of the journalist A.J. Liebling, it could be said that he wrote faster than anyone who wrote better, and better than anyone who wrote faster. Born in 1921, he returned from service in the U.S. Army Air Forces in 1945 to pursue his studies in the history of American foreign relations. At Yale, he earned a doctorate in 1951 under the mentorship of Samuel Flagg Bemis, the historian of

American diplomacy and biographer of John Quincy Adams. Given a year to write his dissertation, Ferrell finished in eight months and enrolled in a Russian language course to occupy the spare time.

He early contracted the prolific Bemis's disapproval of "one-book men," who stop writing after completing a dissertation. The younger scholar's energy found outlets not only in authorship (reviews, essays, diaries and memoirs, as well as an extensive and far-flung correspondence), but also in academic combat, including a long tilt with left-wing revisionists. One example was his 2006 book, "Harry S. Truman and the Cold War Revisionists," in which Ferrell conceded nothing to his adversaries who claimed America, not Soviet Russia, was to blame for the conflict.

Not that Ferrell was averse to a careful re-sifting of the historical evidence. In 2008 he challenged the pretensions of Douglas MacArthur in "The Question of MacArthur's Reputation," a book that, said the critic

Robert Messenger in this newspaper, demolished the fabrications that led to then-Brig. Gen. MacArthur being recommended for the Medal of Honor during the Meuse-Argonne campaign of World War I.

To Ferrell's academic colleagues, "to Ferrellize" meant to emulate the deceptively effortless prose of the author of 1957's "American Diplomacy

Truman was his most congenial subject, but his curiosity about the world was unparalleled.

in the Great Depression: Hoover-Stimson Foreign Policy, 1929-1933," and of 1968's "Foundations of American Diplomacy." A Ferrellized manuscript was one that someone—the striving colleague himself under instruction from Ferrell or Ferrell himself, doing a good deed—had purged

of unnecessary words, of the passive voice and of the redundant (so Bemis told Ferrell, who imparted to his students) "but" and "however."

Ferrell seemed to live his life as if to refute the notion that academic success is proportional to the narrowness of one's field of study. His curiosity led him to write about medicine ("Ill-Advised: Presidential Health and Public Trust," 1992), military history ("Collapse at Meuse-Argonne: The Failure of the Missouri-Kansas Division," 2004), geopolitics ("America in a Divided World, 1945-1972," 1975) and Calvin Coolidge ("The Presidency of Calvin Coolidge," 1998), just for instance.

In Truman, the scholar found his most congenial subject. He had a best-seller on his hands with his 1983 anthology, "Dear Bess: Letters from Harry to Bess Truman, 1910-1959." Eleven years later came his cradle-to-grave Truman biography, "Harry S. Truman: A Life," praised by academic historians for its research and writing alike.

Ferrell's full-dress Truman book didn't come from nowhere. He built that single volume on a half dozen specialist monographs of Truman the farmer, the soldier, the vice-presidential candidate and the wartime president, as well as the politician who found his mentor in Thomas J. Pendleton, the Democratic boss of Kansas City, Mo.

Ferrell was a historian's historian. He delighted in discovering new documentary sources and didn't stint on praise for the archivists who led him to those riches. He held it against Christmas that the libraries were closed.

A keyboard student at Bowling Green State University before and (briefly) after World War II, Ferrell played the piano and organ at intervals throughout his busy career. To his daughter, Carolyn Ferrell, late in life, he said that he regretted that he hadn't played more.

Mr. Grant is editor of Grant's Interest Rate Observer.

The Press Abets a Coverup

spiracy to obstruct justice by the Clinton campaign and Obama Attorney General Loretta Lynch. If it was a Russian fabrication, then Mr. Comey was spoofed by the Kremlin into his improper intervention in the race. If the parties to the intercepted exchange were simply misinformed, it's hard to understand Mr. Comey's reason for intervening.

Presumably some of the questions are answered in a still-secret annex to the inspector general's report that criticized Mr. Comey's performance, but even that won't tell us everything we need to know. What did fellow intelligence agencies, such as the CIA, tell the FBI about this intercept? What did they advise Mr. Comey to do?

The second shoe concerns the Steele dossier. Who were the alleged Russian sources behind it? What were their motives? Go back and read Robert Mueller's indictment of the Russian hackers in the DNC email theft. It is not a remarkable account of hacking, but it is remarkable that it exists, with its detailed re-creation of specific actions by specific Russian officials sitting at their laptops. Your government could use the same resources to get to the bottom of an episode that has had exponentially more influence on our political life than even Russia's trafficking in DNC emails.

After all, a foreign citizen produces a catalog of unverifiable, scandalous accusations against a U.S. presidential candidate, attributed to unnamed Russian officials. Paying for this "opposition research" is the candidate of the party in power. Her confederates, including elected Democrats, conspire to use the FBI's possession of this doc-

ument to get U.S. media outlets to report allegations from sources who won't identify themselves, who offer no support for their claims, passed along by an operator whose political motives are manifest.

George Smiley, the careful, methodical, skeptical spy of the John le Carré novels, would have considered it a matter of good housekeeping for any spy agency to learn how

There is much to know about America's own spies in 2016, but it would be impolitic to ask.

it might have been misled or manipulated into ill-advised actions. Both subjects fit into Robert Mueller's remit. Both involve Russian influence on our election and include *prima facie* evidence of crimes by U.S. persons.

Unfortunately, our most prominent ex-spies bear no resemblance to George Smiley. If you are not by now open to the suspicion that the blowhardism of former Obama intelligence officials John Brennan and James Clapper is aimed at keeping the focus away from their actions during the election, then you haven't been paying attention. In his New York Times op-ed this week after being stripped of his courtesy, postretirement security clearance, the CIA's Mr. Brennan finally put his collusion cards on the table: Mr. Trump's ill-advised remark during the campaign inviting Russia to find the missing Hillary Clinton emails.

Really? This is it? Mr. Trump's

behavior was typically unpresidential in the fashion that we have now become used to, such as referring to a fired White House employee as a dog. But his jibe was at least as much aimed at the media, which he correctly noted would eagerly traffic in the stolen emails even as it deplored Russian meddling.

When Mr. Trump tweets and blurts out so many offhand things, are you really going to build a "treason" case (a term Mr. Brennan has used) out of just another free-form Trump campaign riff of 2016? If that's all he's got, the secret knowledge Mr. Brennan keeps hinting at is a fabulous fraud.

Which brings us to the press. The two stories outlined above are of legitimate, pressing interest, but editors and reporters say to themselves: "Might not looking into these matters be construed as pro-Trump? We can't have that." Not one U.S. paper, despite lavish coverage of the DOJ inspector general's report, even noted the existence of a secret appendix. According to reports in his own Washington Post, Bob Woodward's forthcoming book will be an upmarket "Fire and Fury" looking into the known knowns of Mr. Trump's chaotic first year in office. Meanwhile, history is screaming at Mr. Woodward to dig into the known unknowns of U.S. intelligence activities in the campaign that elected Mr. Trump.

In fact, these stories cut both ways. They suggest foolish if not corrupt meddling in the U.S. election by our own intelligence agencies, but also that Mr. Trump may occupy the White House because their malign intervention inadvertently pushed him over the top.

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

SATURDAY/SUNDAY, AUGUST 18 - 19, 2018 | **B1**

DJIA 25669.32 ▲ 110.59 0.4%

NASDAQ 7816.33 ▲ 0.1%

STOXX 600 381.06 ▼ 0.1%

10-YR. TREAS. ▼ 1/32, yield 2.873%

OIL \$65.91 ▲ \$0.45

GOLD \$1,176.50 ▲ \$0.30

EURO \$1.1438

YEN 110.50



Opioid Maker Hires Law Firm

By SARA RANDAZZO AND LILLIAN RIZZO

OxyContin maker **Purdue Pharma** LP has hired restructuring lawyers at a prominent New York law firm as it grapples with mounting litigation over its alleged role in fueling the opioid epidemic, people familiar with the matter said.

Purdue, which faces more than 1,000 lawsuits brought by cities, counties and states, has engaged Davis Polk & Wardwell and its well-regarded restructuring practice, they said.

The lawsuits against Purdue claim the company, along with other drugmakers, misled the public about the addictive nature of their opioid painkillers, and seek to recoup the cost of opioid addiction borne by the government entities.

Purdue Pharma engages restructuring expertise as the company faces mounting litigation.

President Trump in the past week called on the Justice Department to file its own "major lawsuit" against drugmakers that "are really sending opioids at a level that it shouldn't be happening."

New York in the past week became the 27th state to sue Purdue, following Ohio, Florida and others.

Purdue, which is owned by the Sackler family, has denied wrongdoing in the lawsuits. Of Mr. Trump's remarks, the company said Thursday it shares the president's concern about the opioid crisis and is committed to working on meaningful solutions.

Purdue declined to comment Friday on its engaging Davis Polk's services, saying the company "retains firms with a variety of expertise."

It added that "Purdue is preparing for a bright future that includes diversification into non-opioid products."

Reuters earlier reported Davis Polk was engaged by Purdue.

Please turn to the next page

Trading Places

Wall Street used to have a strict hierarchy: Traders made money and won glory while programmers wrote code and stayed out of sight.

Now, the line between 'the jocks' and 'the nerds' is disappearing.

By LIZ HOFFMAN AND TELIS DEMOS

Meet the straders. Part risk-taking trader and part computer-whiz "strategist," they are prowling the halls at Goldman Sachs Group Inc., erasing a once-religious line between the jocks and the nerds.

"You say 'trader' and I don't even know what we're talking about," said Adam Korn, a 16-year Goldman veteran. "Everyone who comes to sales and trading needs to know how to code."

Mr. Korn is the unofficial king of the straders, and an evangelist for the financial world they represent. Across Wall Street, traders who spent their formative years barking into phones are signing up for coding classes. Engineers once relegated to the back office are being empowered to try their hands in the market.

It is upending the pecking order of the trading floor and is, in large part, a concession to the reality that has set in a decade after the financial crisis.

Wall Street traders buy and sell everything from stocks and bonds to bundled credit-card debt and oil. Before the 2008 meltdown, they thrived on instinct and an informational edge. They worked the phones, sussing out which customers were hungry and which ones were desperate, and pounced on weakness. "There's blood in the water," Morgan Stanley chief John Mack would tell his traders. "Let's go kill." They did, and were richly rewarded for it.

Those days are largely gone. Today, snippets of code, sometimes called algorithms, do much of the job of a trader. They keep tabs on the banks' positions, generate price quotes for clients, match buyers and sellers, and flag unseen risks.

They are increasingly doing the job of a salesman, too: The latest software can suggest which clients might be interested in a particular stock or bond by analyzing their recent investments, the same way Amazon.com can suggest items inspired by a customer's purchases.

The rise of automation is partly a response to the financial crisis and the

rogue trading scandals that followed, which encouraged banks to take discretion away from error-prone and ego-driven humans. It owes partly to a talent war between Wall Street and Silicon Valley, with banks eager to stress their tech bona fides.

It is also a response to the rise of computer-driven "quant" funds. These investors ignore traditional stock-picking methods and instead hunt for patterns in the market that signal a buying or selling opportunity. When a bank like Goldman comes calling, these clients more often want to talk about data processing than, say, dairy production. "Being able to speak that language" is important, Mr. Korn said.

For traders, succeeding in this world depends less on trusting one's gut than being able to interpret what the computer is spitting out—and what ought to be fed in. "Think of it like cruise control," said Matt Cherwin, a trading executive at JP-Morgan Chase & Co. "It can make the car go 55 miles an hour, but someone needs

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THE INTELLIGENT INVESTOR | JASON ZWEIG

Cutting Back on Corporate Disclosure Isn't the Answer



President Trump proposed Friday that public companies should report their financial results only twice a year instead of quarterly.

Such a move, he implied, would reduce companies' costs of complying with bureaucratic red tape and help corporate executives focus on longer-term goals. Mr. Trump called on the Securities and Exchange Commission to study the feasibility of scaling back the frequency of corporate reporting.

The proposal is in the same spirit as the suggestion by investor Warren Buffett and **JPMorgan Chase &**

Co. Chief Executive James Dimon that companies should reduce or eliminate quarterly earnings "guidance," in which management hints at the health of profits before final numbers are reported.

But is it a good idea? How much difference would it make?

As my colleague James Mackintosh has pointed out, there isn't much macroeconomic evidence to support the notion that reporting of short-term financial results pressures companies into compromising their long-term goals. Companies are spending more on research and development than ever before, for example.

That isn't how corporate insiders

PHOTO ILLUSTRATION BY THE WALL STREET JOURNAL/ISTOCK



see it, however. In a 2003 survey of chief financial officers of public companies, finance professor Campbell Harvey of Duke University and his colleagues found that 78% of these executives would sacrifice long-term value in order to hit their quarterly earnings targets. Many of

the CFOs also conceded they would cut spending, delay starting a beneficial project or book revenues ahead of time to meet short-term

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◆ Heard on the Street: The higher cost of less information.....B12

"It is longer than it should be," said Magnus Koec, vice president of marketing for **VOLVO** AB's North America operation, where orders for Class 8 trucks this year soared to 25,000 from 11,000 during the first six months of 2017. "Of course we are not alone in this situation," he said. "Everyone is in the same boat."

North American freight haulers ordered more than 300,000 Class 8 trucks in the first seven months of this year and are on track to order a record 450,000 of the heavy-duty vehicles for the full year, according to ACT Research. The current record is 390,000 orders in 2004, according to analysts.

In July, North American fleets ordered more than 52,000 trucks, a record monthly high.

Freight-hauling fleets are trying to keep up with swelling demand in a robust U.S. economy even as they

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THE SCORE

THE BUSINESS WEEK IN 7 STOCKS

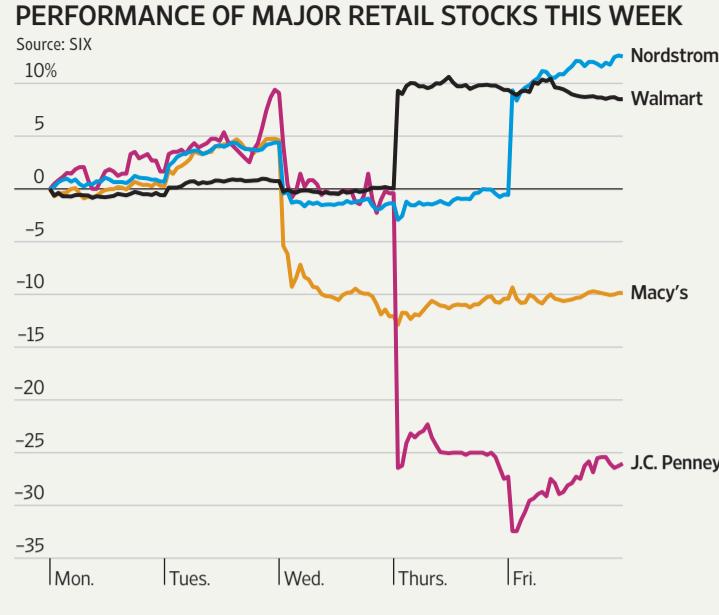
BAYER AG

BAYN Shares of the German chemical company **tumbled 10% Monday** after a California state jury ordered the recently acquired Monsanto Co. to pay \$289.2 million in a landmark lawsuit over whether exposure to two of its weed killers caused cancer. The ruling found that Monsanto should have known the products, Roundup and Ranger Pro, presented a "substantial danger" to consumers. The case is the first of many against Monsanto that could go to trial and is likely to be a thorn in the side of Bayer, which closed its \$60 billion-plus acquisition of Monsanto in June.

KROGER CO.

KR As competition from Amazon.com Inc. heats up the grocery wars at home, Kroger is looking to win customers abroad. Shares **rose 1.9%**

Tuesday as the supermarket chain announced its first foray into foreign sales with a partnership with Alibaba Group Holding Ltd. to sell some of its products in China. Kroger executives have also visited India, Japan and Europe recently to study the habits of foreign consumers and search for technologies to use in the U.S. And on Friday, the company said it was launching a driverless grocery-delivery pilot program in Scottsdale, Ariz., starting next week.



WALMART INC.

WMT Unemployment is falling, wages are rising and cash is burning a hole in consumers' pockets. That's been great for many retail chains, including Walmart Inc., which was the best performer in the Dow Jones Industrial Average Thursday with **its 9.3% gain**. The world's largest retailer said sales rose at the fastest rate in over a decade. Macy's Inc. and J.C. Penney Co. fell short of expectations, however, and investors sent their shares tumbling.

CONSTELLATION BRANDS INC.

STZ As beer consumption in the U.S. falls, Constellation is increasing its bet on cannabis-infused drinks. The maker of Corona beer, Mondavi wines and Svedka vodka on

Wednesday announced an investment of about \$4 billion in Canadian marijuana grower Canopy Growth Corp., giving Constellation what its CEO calls a "total mood-modulation portfolio." Constellation said it won't introduce any pot-infused products in the U.S. until allowed by federal law. Investors sent Constellation shares **down 6.1% Wednesday** amid concerns over debt; Canopy shares gained 31%.

KIMBERLY-CLARK CORP.

KMB The consumer-goods maker said it would raise prices and change package counts for several brands in North America, including Cottonelle bathroom tissue and Huggies diapers. Kimberly-Clark's price increases, following similar moves by competitors including Procter & Gamble Co., come after second-quarter results that were hurt by a \$200 million rise in the cost of commodities it uses to make its products. The price hikes are expected to hit Cottonelle and Viva paper towels in the fourth quarter, with most of the rest taking effect next year. Kimberly-Clark's shares **climbed 4.8% Wednesday**.

TEVA PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.

TEVA Just in time for the new school year, people with severe allergies will have a new alternative to Mylan NV's EpiPen after the Food and Drug Administration approved Teva's generic version of the allergic-reaction treatment. Mylan touched off a furor two years ago over its EpiPen price increases of 548% over about a decade, and the FDA's approval marks a milestone in the agency's effort to prioritize approval of generics to compete with pricey name brands. Mylan released its own half-priced version in 2016. Teva closed **up 4.5% Thursday**.

TESLA INC.

TSLA The turmoil around Tesla continued, first when the Journal and others reported that U.S. regulators had subpoenaed the electric-car maker, ramping up an investigation into CEO Elon Musk's tweet earlier this month that he had secured funding to take the company private. Tesla shares capped a four-day losing streak with **a 8.9% drop Friday** after the Journal followed up with news that they'd also subpoenaed a parts supplier for Tesla as part of an investigation that began last year into whether Tesla misled investors about production problems.

—Laine Higgins



Adam Korn of Goldman Sachs proposed a new role to his bosses: strader, a trader/strategist hybrid. Goldman now has about 200 traders who code.

Trading Places: Meet the Straders

Continued from the prior page
to decide, 'well, is that the right speed?'

Tech whizzes aren't new to Wall Street. They arrived in the 1980s to computerize the trading floor and program mathematical models that could value new, complex instruments known as derivatives. The code they wrote predicted how a drop in the U.S. dollar might affect corn prices, for example, or how to value a loan to Ferrari if the Italian government raised interest rates.

But these programmers were distinct from—and distinctly subordinate to—traders, who used their models to decide how much corn or Ferrari debt to buy or sell. "Strats," as they came to be known at Goldman, crunched numbers. Traders made money.

At Goldman's stock-trading floor in lower Manhattan, strats were relegated to a corner. Today they don't just sit with traders. Increasingly, they are the traders, licensed and empowered to put the bank's capital on the line.

Their rise mirrors what is happening in the broader economy. Technology can displace workers, particularly in rote tasks like factory production. But more often, it changes what's expected of them, thrusting employees once confined to the back office into front-of-the-house roles and forcing those already there to adjust.

Tax software has automated much of the grunt work for accountants, who are now rebranding themselves as trusted advisers, not bean counters. Architects have ditched their slide rules for computer software, but big build-

ings don't get constructed without them.

On Wall Street trading floors, quick thinking under pressure and a deep Rolodex are still prized. So traders haven't been replaced by technologists so much as merged with them—the "strader" hybrid on the rise at Goldman.

"Ten or 15 years ago, the engineers were the ones who didn't speak to anyone and maybe seemed like they hadn't showered that day. The traders were the ones that looked like they stepped out of a Brooks Brothers catalog," said Oliver Cooke, a financial-industry recruiter at Selby Jennings. "That line has basically disappeared."

It's not just the fashion. Trading floors were once a cacophony of orders being shouted and phones being worked, and occasionally thrown. Today they're surprisingly quiet, said Steve Grob, director of group strategy at Fidessa, which sells trading systems to banks.

"Much less shouting, and much more thinking," he said. "If you put someone in a time machine from 2006, they would be amazed."

At Citigroup Inc., traders work alongside coders from the bank's quantitative analysis group. But in June, traders themselves were offered a three-day introductory course in Python, a coding language. The offering proved so popular—even veteran traders were willing to be away from the floor for three days—that the bank plans another session in September, and is also considering a hybrid technology-trading training program.

"The tools continue to evolve, and continue to become more sophisticated," said Lee Waite, Citigroup's former head of North American markets, who is now the bank's country head for Japan. "That has us thinking

about the future of trading, and what sort of person we need in those roles."

Goldman started offering free computer-programming classes to its trading staff last year through edX, an online classroom.

"Programming is going from a 'nice-to-have' to a 'must-have,'" Mr. Korn said.

An applied math and economics double-major at Brown University, he comes from a family of computer geeks: His father worked at Bell Labs and in the 1980s helped develop the backbone of the Unix operating system. He came to Goldman in 2002 and spent his early years as a strat in stock-trading, among those stuck in the corner on the 50th floor of New York Plaza.

That began to change in the early 2000s. The stock market became increasingly electronic, setting off an arms race for code that would give banks an edge. Strats weren't building only trading models, but entire trading systems.

One early piece of software at Goldman split a big order to smaller pieces and routed them off to different exchanges. They



called it "V.I. Joe," short for Virtual Joe, a nod to the human whose job it did.

Today, it's a standard order-management system, and every bank has one.

As the technology became more sophisticated, Goldman's traders understood less about what was happening under the hood. A trader trying to fix a misfiring algorithm could do little better than a befuddled homeowner when the Wi-Fi goes out

nervous system disorders.

Stamford, Conn.-based Purdue said in June it was laying off the remainder of its sales force, months after it said it would no longer actively promote the sale of OxyContin to U.S. doctors. The company currently has about 550 employees.

Hundreds of the lawsuits filed in federal court against drugmakers and distributors have been consolidated before a single federal district-court judge in Ohio. That judge, Dan Polster, has pushed both sides to settle, saying at a hearing earlier this month that if the defendants "go to war with every government in this country," there is a chance "everyone

is going to go into bankruptcy."

While settlement talks continue, the litigation is moving toward a September 2019 trial date.

The Sackler family acquired Purdue Pharma in the 1950s, then a small New York City pharmaceutical company that sold laxatives, earwax remover and arthritis treatment.

After bringing OxyContin to the U.S. market in the mid-1990s, Purdue faced a federal investigation in 2007 that led it and three of its executives to plead guilty to criminal charges of misleading the public about the addiction risk. Purdue paid \$634.5 million in government penalties and costs to settle civil litigation.

OxyContin Maker Hires Lawyers

Continued from the prior page

Polk's hiring.

Last month, Purdue added turnaround expert Steve Miller as chairman of its board and hired a new general counsel, moves it said came as it pursues new medications to treat cancer and central

BUSINESS NEWS



The equipment maker reported strong quarterly results, although it flagged rising input costs and some concern among its farm customers about global trade tensions.

Foxconn Pursues Chip Ambitions

BEIJING—Foxconn Technology Group is making a new push into semiconductors, teaming up with a local government in China's Pearl River Delta to build a chip fabrication plant, people familiar with the matter said Friday.

The city of Zhuhai announced on its website Friday that Foxconn would work with it in the field of chip and semiconductor equipment design, but gave no further details. In an emailed statement, Foxconn confirmed it has entered into a local partnership, though it added that it doesn't have plans to build a semiconductor plant in Zhuhai "at this time."

Foxconn said it is developing plans within the partnership, which includes "other stakeholders" in the city. "We will be prepared to announce these plans when they have been finalized in the coming months," the Taiwan-based company said.

The initiative comes at a time when China is spending billions of dollars to nurture its own semiconductor industry and reduce its reliance on foreign technology, an effort that has grown more urgent as its attempts to acquire U.S. chip companies have met opposition from the U.S. over national-security concerns.

Foxconn, formally known as Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., is the world's biggest contract manufacturer, best known for assembling Apple Inc.'s iPhones. Other products it assembles—many in China—include Dell desktop computers and Nintendo game consoles. With an ambition to build up its own brand, Foxconn bought Japan's Sharp Corp. in 2016.

Foxconn already has some semiconductor-related operations, including a Sharp plant in Fukuyama, Japan, that de-

Deere Rides Strong Farm Demand

By AUSTEN HUFFORD
AND BOB TITA

Deere & Co. said Friday that farmers are continuing to buy equipment even as they worry about potential tariffs on their products.

In recent months, other countries have imposed or threatened to impose retaliatory tariffs on U.S. farm goods following actions by the Trump administration.

U.S. farmers have been awaiting details of a \$12 billion aid proposal that the administration says would support prices of commodities caught up in trade disputes.

"Trade issues have weighed on farmer sentiment more recently," John May, Deere's

head of agricultural solutions, said on a call with analysts Friday to discuss the equipment maker's quarterly results. "With sentiment likely to remain fluid over the coming months, farmers continue to show a strong willingness to invest in technology that improves both productivity and economic outcomes."

Deere reported that its cost of goods sold in its just-ended fiscal third quarter ticked up to 77% of net sales from 75% in the prior quarter.

Steel and aluminum prices have been pushed up by U.S. tariffs on imported metal, and Deere said it is raising prices to offset higher raw-material costs. The Moline, Ill., company is just the latest manu-

facturer to disclose higher expenses, raising concerns that rising costs might blunt profit gains from a strong global economy.

Deere shares rose 2.4% Friday as the company said it benefited from farmers replacing their equipment as well as from increased investment in oil and gas and more home building.

The company affirmed its financial outlook for the year ending Oct. 31, including a 30% rise in its sales of farm and construction equipment to \$33.7 billion. It expects adjusted net income of \$3.1 billion.

The company raised its growth forecast for farm-equipment sales to 15% this year, citing more favorable dairy and livestock sectors.

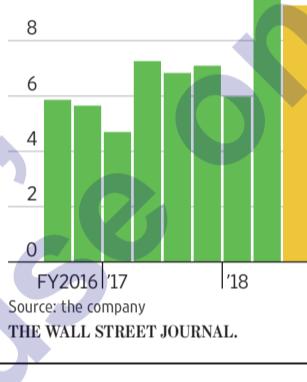
The company expects construction-equipment sales to jump 81% in the current fiscal year, with a big boost coming from its purchase in December of German road-paving equipment company Wirtgen Group for €4.48 billion (\$5.33 billion). It also cited increased home building in the U.S., more oil-and-gas activity and more spending on transportation infrastructure.

In all for the quarter ended July 29, Deere reported net income of \$910.3 million, or \$2.78 a share, up from \$641.8 million, or \$1.97 a share, a year earlier. Equipment sales rose 36% from a year earlier to \$9.29 billion.

On a Run

An acquisition and strong demand for its construction and farming machinery propelled Deere in its latest quarter.

Equipment sales



Source: the company
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Maersk to Spin Off Unit It Couldn't Sell

By COSTAS PARIS
AND DOMINIC CHOPPING

A.P. Moeller-Maersk A/S said it will seek a spinoff next year of its offshore drilling unit, which it has been trying to sell as it battles a painful slump in its core shipping business.

The announcement Friday accompanied another set of weak quarterly results for the Danish cargo-ship owner, which moves 18% of all containers worldwide. The industry as a whole is contending with rising fuel costs and depressed freight rates.

Maersk cut its full-year earnings forecast last week, with core profit expected to come in at \$3.5 billion to \$4.2 billion, compared with previous guidance of \$4 billion to \$5 billion.

Maersk Drilling—which operates a fleet of 23 jackup rigs, drillships and semi-submersibles—was put on the block two years ago when Maersk set out to transform itself from a sprawling conglomerate into a container logistics firm.

The company had set a deadline to sell or list Maersk Drilling by the end of this year but on Friday said a listing in Copenhagen next year would offer the best prospects for its shareholders.

Maersk tried to sell the drilling unit, but with its drillships valued in excess of \$4 billion finding a buyer was a tall order.

"The reality is offshore drilling has been hit hard hit by the downturn in the oil market," Maersk Chief Executive Soren Skou said Friday in an interview. "I don't think there is anyone in the sector with cash to buy Maersk Drill-



The Danish cargo carrier plans to list its offshore drilling unit as it tries to slim down and ride out a global shipping slump.

ing, and if it was equity involved it would have given us more exposure to offshore, which we don't want."

Even though crude oil prices have rebounded from their lows, offshore producers are still struggling to compete with cheaper onshore exploration, including the U.S. shale boom.

Maersk Drilling could have listed in markets like New York or London that are more liquid, but Copenhagen, where its parent group is already listed, was seen as a safer choice, given recent poor stock performance of most offshore drilling companies.

"We are keeping it at home," Mr. Skou said. "We are

listing the company, but not raising any capital. We will give the shares to our existing holders."

Major investors include the shipping company's controlling shareholder, A.P. Moeller-Maersk Holding A/S—which has already acquired Maersk Tankers, —and Danish pension funds. France's Total SA bought crude producer Maersk Oil.

Ahead of the 2019 listing, Maersk Drilling has secured debt financing of \$1.5 billion from a consortium of international banks.

Shares of A.P. Moeller-Maersk closed up 1.8% in Copenhagen trading.

Maersk is disposing of its

energy units and says it plans to become a global logistics player in the likes of FedEx Corp. Container ships move the world's manufactured goods, from designer dresses to heavy machinery, but there are too many ships in the water, freight rates are a third below break-even levels and trade tensions are fueling uncertainty in the business.

Maersk said its annual profit will be hit by a 28% increase in its fuel bill and a 1.2% decline in average freight rates. Industry executives say oceangoing container shipping companies face a minimum \$7 billion fuel increase this year.

Maersk's shipping unit had a second-quarter profit of \$18

million, compared with a \$269 million loss in the same period last year. Despite the depressed freight rates, revenue rose to \$9.51 billion from \$7.69 billion as Maersk's buyout of a rival helped boost volume.

Several of the carrier's big competitors, including Germany's Hapag Lloyd AG and Taiwan's Yang Ming Marine Transport Ltd., have reported steep losses in recent weeks.

Mr. Skou said cutting costs was a priority in a weak market. The company has suspended a number of unprofitable trans-Pacific routes and in the second quarter reduced the cost of carrying containers by 6% compared with the first quarter.

The company is looking at building a semiconductor plant in China.

signs and produces analog integrated circuits.

The company has been planning an expansion of its semiconductor business and last year made a bid to acquire Toshiba Corp.'s memory-chip unit. That was ultimately purchased by a consortium led by U.S. private-equity firm Bain Capital.

The new initiative would stretch Foxconn's capability, said Sean Yang, a vice president at Shanghai-based CINNO Research.

"Foxconn currently lacks talents within the company to operate in the semiconductor field and may need to find a partner," Mr. Yang said.

He also said that while Foxconn's rich experience in manufacturing would help the company move into the chip business, it should carefully choose the type of projects to make sure it doesn't stray too far from its business areas.

The move underscores the ambition of Foxconn Chairman Terry Gou to transform the company from a contract-manufacturing giant to a manufacturer of its own products such as components and electronics, as well as providing manufacturing-related services.

The project would help Foxconn meet growing demand for integrated circuits that would be used for industrial internet purposes—a term often used to describe internet-connected, smart manufacturing—as well as for artificial intelligence and next-generation wireless and broadcasting technologies, the Zhuhai government said.

China's Pearl River Delta is a technology and manufacturing hub near Hong Kong. Foxconn has a big facility in Shenzhen, a major city in the region. Other companies based in the area include gaming and social-media giant Tencent Holdings Ltd. and smartphone maker Huawei Technologies Co.

"It is hoped that Foxconn can seize the new opportunities with Zhuhai's development [and] promote more projects to settle there," the city said.

—Yang Jie and Yoko Kubota

PNC Faces Tax-Credit Probe

By AISHA AL-MUSLIM

Federal prosecutors are looking into how **PNC Financial Services Group Inc.** purchased tax credits meant to fund housing for low-income people, the company said Friday.

The Pittsburgh-based bank has received subpoenas related to the way it handles purchases of low-income housing tax credits.

"I can confirm that we have received an inquiry on this matter from the U.S. Attorney's Office in Miami and we are fully cooperating with them on it," according to an email statement from a spokeswoman for the bank.

Earlier this month, Wells Fargo & Co. disclosed in a securities filing that federal agencies have "undertaken formal or informal inquiries or investigations" about how the

bank purchased and negotiated to purchase "certain federal low income housing tax credits in connection with the financing of low income housing developments."

Investors and companies purchase the tax credits to lower their federal income-tax bills. Developers who sell them use the proceeds to help finance the construction or rehabilitation of housing that is considered affordably priced.



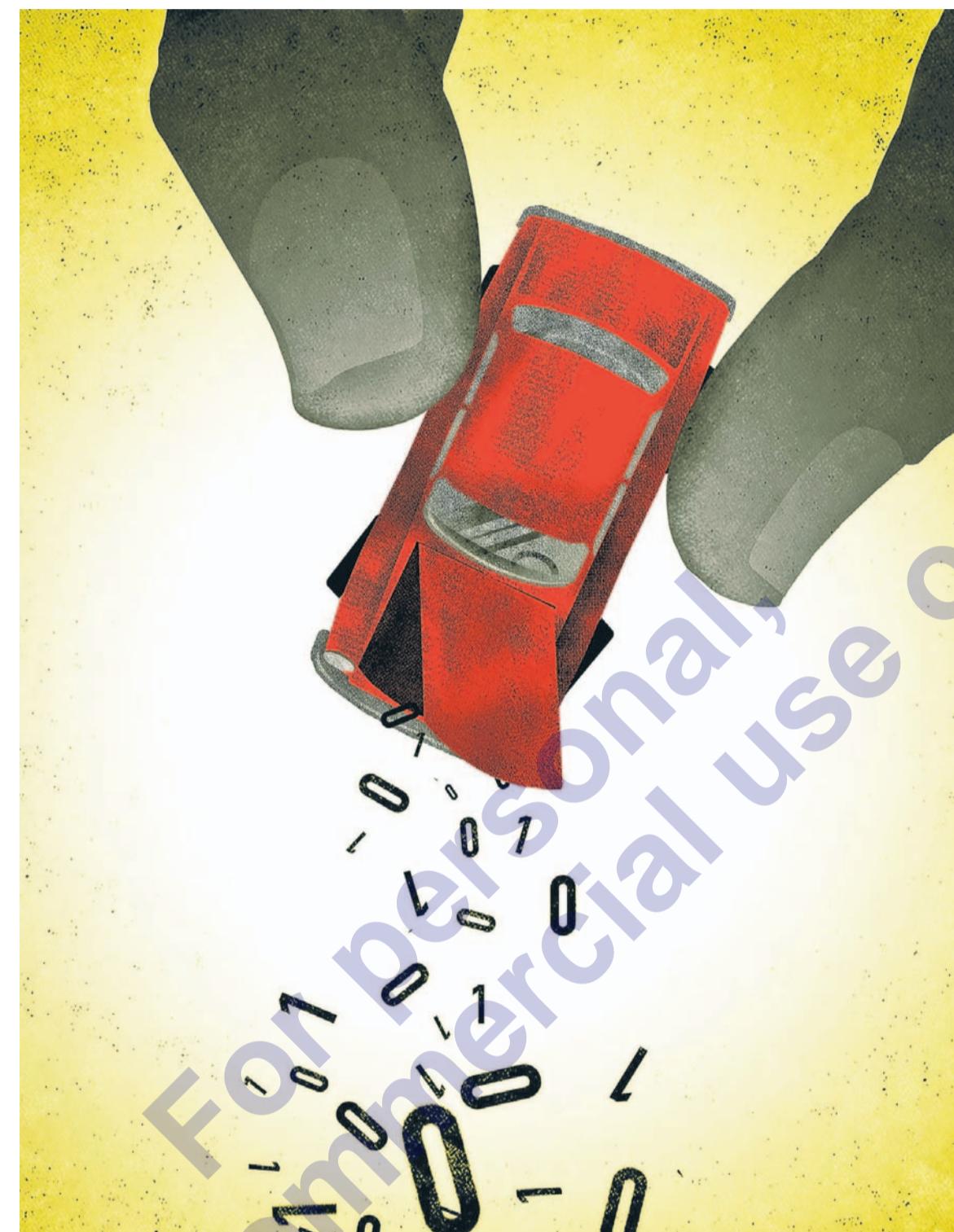
The bank said it received a subpoena from federal prosecutors.

STRATEGY

What Your Car Knows About You

Auto makers can now collect large amounts of data from internet-connected vehicles

By CHRISTINA ROGERS



BRIAN STAUFFER

such as police cars and delivery vans. The service can track fuel consumption and miles traveled, as well as monitoring driver behavior, such as whether the car is speeding or the seat belt is in use. The auto maker then sells the data and analytics to the fleet operators as a service.

Employers determine whether a

driver can opt out of the monitoring, a Ford spokeswoman said.

Ford is also looking at other ways to monetize vehicle data, estimating that in the longer term, the effort could generate up to \$100 per vehicle each year in additional value, said Don Butler, Ford's executive director for con-

nected vehicle and services.

The efforts come at a time when privacy concerns have increased due to recent controversies at Facebook Inc. and Alphabet Inc. over their handling of consumer data.

Car companies stress that they get the owner's consent first before gathering any data. In cases where

it is collected and provided to third parties, the data is anonymized, meaning it is scrubbed of all personal information and batched together with data from other vehicles to provide a more generalized picture of a car's operations or consumer driving habits.

Still, privacy experts say it isn't always clear to consumers when they are giving consent. As with other electronic devices, the data disclosures are often buried in the terms-and-service agreement and described in ways that aren't always easy for customers to understand.

"That's not going to give consumers a full sense of how their data is being used and collected any more than it is online," said Ryan Calo, a law professor at the University of Washington who specializes in digital privacy.

The auto industry is in many ways following the lead of the tech sector, where companies collect user data online and via mobile-phone usage, and then use it to either improve their own services or sell it to third-party app developers and marketers.

"A lot of the reason an app or service in a car may be free is because you're paying with your data," said Mari Boyadjis, an analyst with IHS Markit, who leads the firm's connected car research.

Today, auto makers can pull hundreds of different data points from the car, including everything from the odometer reading and blinker status to the tire pressure level.

"It's really like your cellphone but it is bigger and on wheels," said Lisa Joy Rosner, of Otonomo, an Israeli-based startup that works with auto makers to process and license vehicle data.

Otonomo's business model is built around it taking car-maker-provided data, cleaning it up so it is easier to use and read, and then licensing it to third parties, such as app developers, insurance companies and municipalities. All the data is stripped of any personal information. Auto makers then collect the licensing revenue with Otonomo getting a small cut.

'Over time, we will know where you usually go for coffee and know what your commute is.'

The firm is one of a number that have emerged in recent years to serve as a marketplace for vehicle data. Other startups include U.K.-based Wejo Ltd. and Germany's Caruso GmbH.

One application the auto industry is exploring is providing windshield-wiper data to weather-service providers to more accurately track rainstorm patterns. Car makers also see potential in using the vehicle's onboard cameras and sensors to provide mapping firms with more accurate roadway information, as well as real-time data on traffic patterns, analysts say.

Hyundai's Mr. Grover said eventually car companies will use the data for more predictive applications, such as learning a driver's habits and making route suggestions.

"Over time, we will know where you usually go for coffee and know what your commute is," Mr. Grover said.

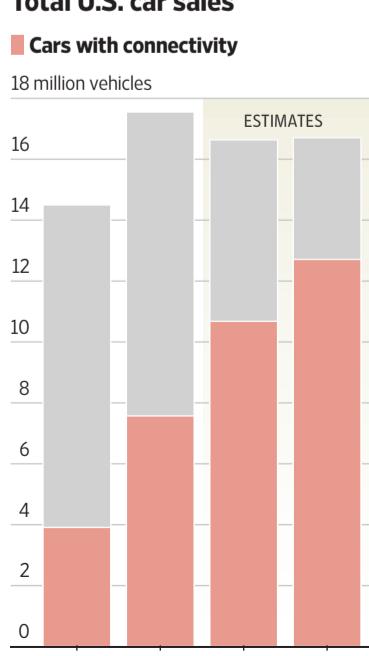
If the car detects a traffic jam along the way, it can suggest an alternative route, he added.

"Once the vehicle is autonomous, it will use all the same data to make its own decisions."

Data Driven

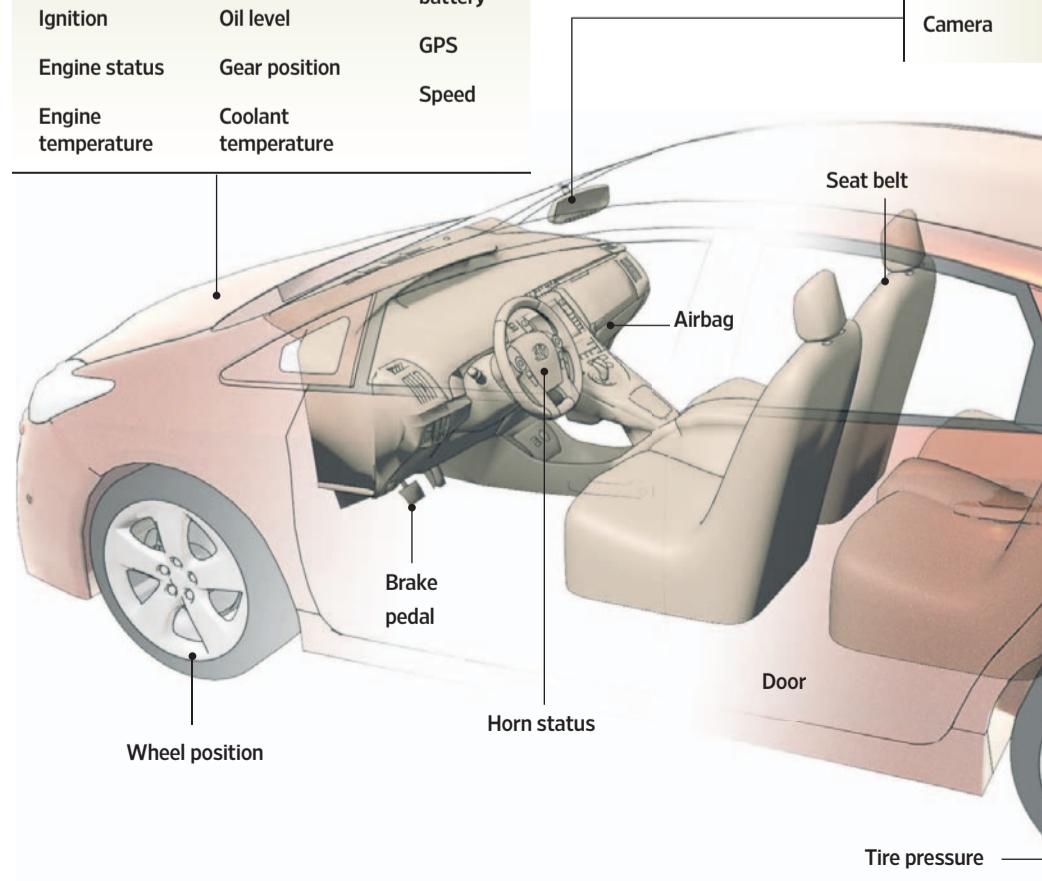
Auto makers have the ability to collect data from various points on the car, pulling information generated by the vehicle's on-board sensors and computers

Total U.S. car sales



Potential data sources

Odometer	RPM	Fuel/battery
Ignition	Oil level	GPS
Engine status	Gear position	Speed
Engine temperature	Coolant temperature	



Sources: IHS Markit (share); Otonomo (data collected); car image: cgtrader user Dennis

Graphic by Merrill Sherman/
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

TECHNOLOGY

KEYWORDS | CHRISTOPHER MIMS

Google Outgrows Its Youthful Ideals

In middle age, the search giant's motto has gone from 'Don't be evil' to something more like 'Get real,' but its pragmatism could erode trust



Everybody's got to grow up sometime. For Alphabet Inc.'s Google, that transition from youthful idealism to crusty, middle-age realism is in full swing.

The latest evidence of Google's pragmatic side is its Dragonfly project, a version of its search engine that would conform to China's strict censorship, so that Google can bring search back to that country after abandoning it in 2010. But this is hardly the first example of Google's "Don't be evil" approach morphing into something more like "Get real."

In the past year, Google's leadership had to rapidly backpedal from the company's attempt to work with the Department of Defense on projects to enhance weapons targeting—and the decision to back out met with criticism as well. The company also recently found itself defending its practice of tracking users who have switched off "location services," as well as its apparent lack of policing of developers who are granted access to users' Gmail accounts.

In addition to provoking the public and lawmakers, these business practices have inspired pushback from the company's own employees—leading to a nonstop and often rancorous debate—and threatened Google's ability to recruit top talent.

Google's critics, external and internal, warn that diverging from its idealistic mission could lead to more-unethical use of its powerful technology. If the company doesn't manage its priorities right, both its customers' and employees' willingness to trust it could erode, threatening its growth.

"When you start with an ethical, mission-driven company and take out the ethics, that's a problem," says Tiffany C. Li, an expert in technology law and a resident fellow at Yale Law School's Information Society Project.

"If Google builds a censored search engine in China, other countries can ask for this," says Ms. Li. A Google that is complicit with laws that don't align with those of its home country normalizes the abridgment of free speech everywhere it operates, she adds. (Google already removes links from its search engine in compliance with local laws—for example, Germany's



SEAN McCABE

hate-speech rules.)

To understand why Google would choose to move away from its founding values, it helps to look at what its leaders might hope to get in exchange. Google is currently coping with flat growth in smartphone sales, more competition in digital advertising (even from Amazon), growing regulation in Europe, including a record \$5 billion fine, fresh calls for regulation in the U.S. at the federal level and the passage of a comprehensive California privacy act. It also faces possible new regulation and protectionist laws in India, and the rise of tech companies in China that can compete globally.

So far, none of these headwinds have managed to slow growth in Google's revenue. Google's leaders are thinking about the future, however, and since Google is still overwhelmingly reliant on advertising, they surely know that eventually they will saturate even that substantial market.

China is a notoriously difficult place for Western firms to get a toe-hold. Yet there is definitely a market

in China for even a censored Google search engine, says Rui Ma, a Chinese-American angel investor who splits her time between Beijing and Silicon Valley.

China's dominant search giant, Baidu, is widely believed to be advertiser-friendly to the point that it promotes spam and misinformation, says Ms. Ma. In 2016, Chinese regulators began to crack down on Baidu for its inclusion of misleading information. Spam and promoted results are "the bulk of the complaints about Baidu from Chinese people," she says. "It's not about censored results."

Baidu has told the Journal in the past that it believes its competitors could be behind criticism of the company.

Google's stated mission is to "organize the world's information and make it universally accessible and useful." For whom, exactly, would Google be "organizing the world's information" if it allows the Chinese government to dictate what is real.

And what will be the result of Google's potential collaboration on cloud services with Tencent? The two companies have been talking

about a scenario in which Google would obey China's data-residency laws and keep users' data in the country. This could mean making its technology directly accessible to the Chinese government.

This isn't just about Google and

'When you start with an ethical, mission-driven company and take out the ethics, that's a problem,' says tech-law expert Tiffany C. Li.

China. In fact, many other businesses—Apple Inc. included—have found ways of working within China without creating a backlash among customers and employees. All companies are driven by profits, even "mission-driven" ones. But by initially laying out the "Don't be evil" mission, Google held itself to a higher standard. Any apparent departure from that

risks damaging its brand.

There is an irony in Google's attempt to strengthen its business by bending toward realpolitik. Many of the brightest people in tech come to Google not just for the catered meals and ample pay, but because they are stirred by its mission. Those people might be equally motivated by the company's abandonment of it—to leave.

On Thursday, Chief Executive Sundar Pichai told employees Google was "not close to launching a search product" in China.

One Stanford study on the politics of leaders in Silicon Valley found them strongly liberal, but at odds with Democrats on labor rights and government regulation. West Coast tech workers have begun organizing to oppose their own employers on matters like treatment of contract workers.

In an industry where the biggest companies get bigger by investing in themselves and their own technology, Google's attempt to "grow up" means it's playing a dangerous game, not just with global democracy but also, potentially, its own bottom line.

SYDNEY—In a rush to turn old factories and shipping containers into high-tech urban farms, entrepreneurs like Francisco Caffarena are in a jam: Strawberries are proving surprisingly troublesome.

Growing crops indoors in cities can help feed the world's expanding population—and appeal to affluent locavores willing to spend more on produce grown nearby. Meanwhile, extreme weather associated with climate change means new challenges for conventional farmers.

"Fifteen years from now, will there be such a thing for a producer of crops as a traditional, normal season?" said Jason Wargent, an associate professor of horticulture at Massey University in New Zealand and chief science officer for BioLumic, a startup researching ultraviolet-light treatments for plants. "You're going to need every tool in the box."

Indoor farming has attracted some big-name investors. Last year, investors including Japanese conglomerate SoftBank and funds tied to Amazon's Jeff Bezos and Google's Eric Schmidt pumped \$200 million into an indoor-farming startup called Plenty.

Some startups have successfully grown leafy greens indoors. Strawberries, with short growing cycles and relatively small plants, are in theory good candidates for urban farms. Strawberries are also very popular: Retail sales in the U.S. reach roughly \$3 billion annually, according to the California Strawberry Commission.

But strawberry plants require a lot of light, which means higher electricity costs. And unlike leafy greens, they have flowers that need to be pollinated. On a traditional farm, bees and other insects do this free of charge. In a shipping container, the most reliable—yet expensive—pollinator is a human worker.

Solving the strawberry conundrum could be the difference between shipping-container farms being a niche business supplying local supermarkets and restaurants, or a more significant production source for a wider variety of crops. New techniques developed to help pollinate the strawberry flowers could be used for other fruits.

Mr. Caffarena, whose company, Sprout Stack, is already growing lettuce and herbs in a shipping container in Sydney, sees several

that's going to be very difficult to show that you can do that economically at anywhere near the same price."

In North Carolina, a company called Vertical Crop Consultants recently designed a container-farming system that it says could grow 7,000 pounds of strawberries annually. Tripp Williamson, the chief executive, says he recommends hand pollination by workers. The first units were recently sold to clients in Trinidad and the Cayman Islands, where strawberries are expensive in supermarkets.

At home, however, Mr. Williamson said strawberries, depending on the season, could cost as little as \$2 per pound at retail. He said the container system—called a CropBox—wouldn't make economic sense for strawberries unless the grower could get \$5 or \$6 a pound wholesale.

"You can grow anything in a CropBox," he said. "You could put one or two banana trees in there and grow some bananas, but it's going to be so expensive that you wouldn't get any payout from it."

In Glendale, Ariz., Heather Szymura bought a shipping container from a company called Freight Farms in 2015—and about six months ago, she began growing small batches of strawberries. Some have turned out "really sweet and really juicy," she said.

Pollination hasn't been a problem, she said, but she has been handling the plants a lot, which could have helped spread the pollen. She hasn't set a market price for the strawberries yet, but has sold other crops to chefs willing to pay more for quality and novelty.

"I have been able to baby these plants and pick off the dead leaves and make sure everything is looking the way it should," she said. "If I had a container full, I think it would take a lot of time."

—Mike Cherney

Spotlighting A Tricky Indoor Crop

THE FUTURE OF EVERYTHING

possible strawberry solutions, including racks that could be lightly vibrated, knocking loose pollen and fans to blow the particles around. Other companies say workers could be cost-effective in certain locations. Still others think robots might be able to help.

In Paris, a startup called Agricool is using bumblebees for pollination in four containers it has growing strawberries.

"I find it therapeutic to hand brush pollen on a strawberry, but some people might go, 'That's really painful,'" said James Pateras, director at Modular Farms Australia, another company that wants to retrofit shipping con-

tainers to grow crops.

Plenty, whose website until recently highlighted lettuce and strawberries as crops, declined to discuss its farming methods.

Some agricultural scientists are skeptical about container farms. Most strawberries in the U.S. are grown in California, where the climate along the coast offers ideal conditions: cool but typically not freezing nights, and warm days that usually aren't too hot, said Gerald Holmes, the director of the Cal Poly Strawberry Center, part of California Polytechnic State University in San Luis Obispo, Calif.

If a startup can "produce strawberries in the dead of winter on a roof somewhere in Chicago or Toronto, now there's a niche," Mr. Holmes said. "If you just put it head-to-head against field production in coastal California,

WEEKEND INVESTOR

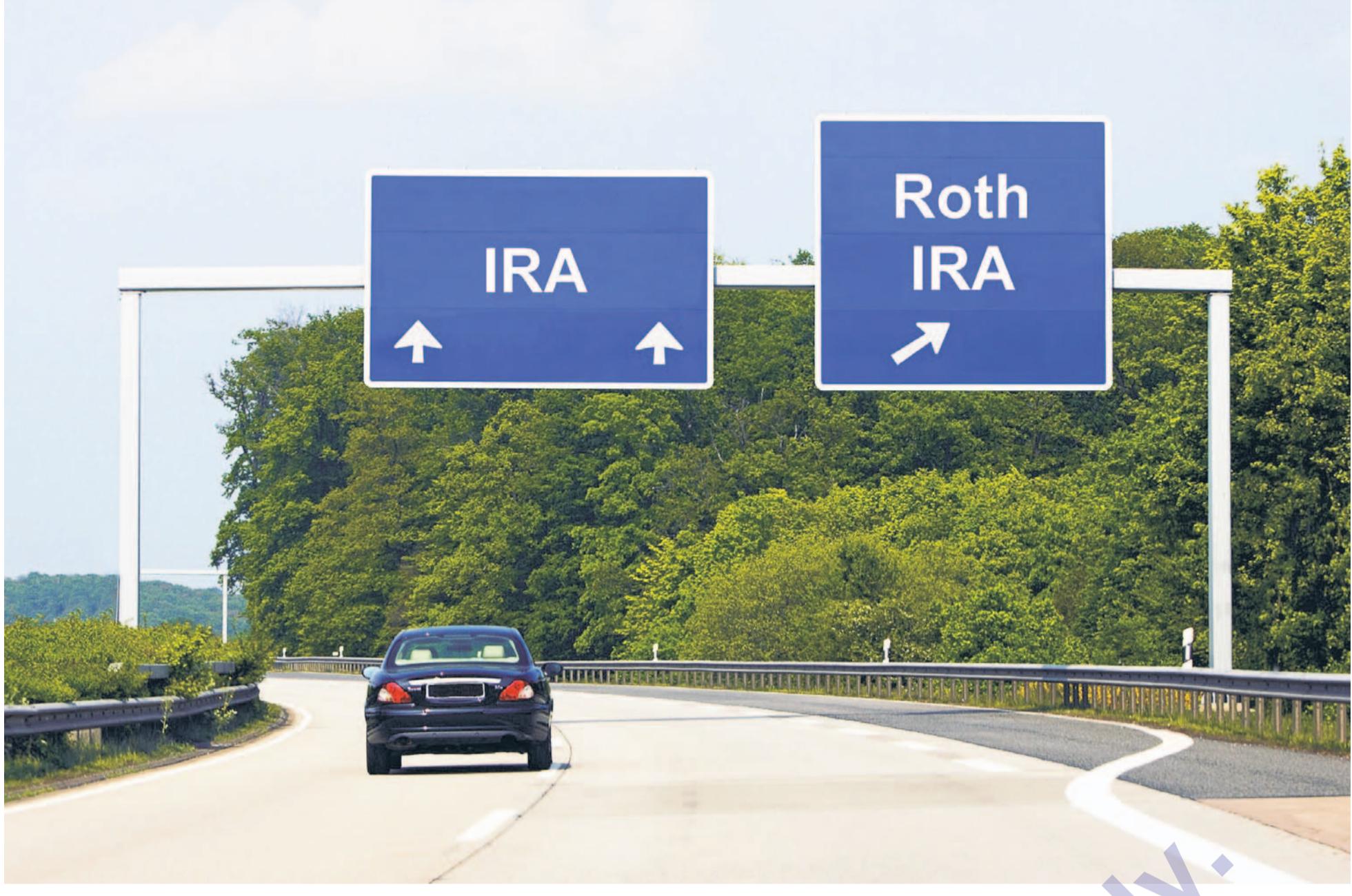


PHOTO ILLUSTRATION BY THE WALL STREET JOURNAL ALAMY

TAX REPORT | LAURA SAUNDERS

When to Ignore The Crowd and Shun a Roth IRA

Converting is a bad idea for some savers; consider the implications for financial-aid, charity donations and the risk of 'stealth' taxes



Switching your traditional individual retirement account to a Roth IRA is often a terrific tax strategy—except when it's a terrible one.

Congress first allowed all owners of traditional IRAs to make full or partial conversions to Roth IRAs in 2010.

Since then, savers have done more than one million conversions and switched more than \$75 billion from traditional IRAs to Roth accounts.

The benefits of a Roth conversion are manifold. A conversion gets retirement funds into an account that offers both tax-free growth and tax-free withdrawals. In addition, the account owner doesn't have to take payouts at a certain age.

While traditional IRAs can also grow tax-free, withdrawals are

Savers have switched more than \$75 billion from traditional IRAs to Roths since 2010.

typically taxed at ordinary income rates. Account owners 70½ and older also must take payouts that deplete the account over time.

IRA specialist Ed Slott and Natalie Choate, an attorney in Boston, say that Roth IRAs also yield income that is "invisible" to the federal tax system. So Roth payouts don't raise reported income in a way that reduces other tax breaks, raises Medicare premiums, or increases the 3.8% levy on net investment income.

Yet both Ms. Choate and Mr. Slott agree that despite their

many benefits, Roth conversions aren't always a good idea.

IRA owners who convert must pay tax on the transfer, and the danger is that savers will give up valuable tax deferral without reaping even more valuable tax-free benefits. For tax year 2018 and beyond, the law no longer allows IRA owners to undo Roth conversions.

Savers often flinch at writing checks for Roth conversions, and sometimes there are good reasons not to put pen to paper. Here are some of them.

Your tax rate is going down. In general, it doesn't make sense to do full or partial Roth conversions if your tax rate will be lower when you make withdrawals.

This means it's often best to convert in low-tax-rate years when income dips. For example, a Roth conversion could work well

for a young saver who has an IRA or 401(k) and then returns to school, or a worker who has retired but hasn't started to take IRA payouts that will raise income later.

Those who will soon move to a state with lower income taxes should also consider waiting.

You can't pay the taxes from outside. Mr. Slott advises IRA owners to forgo a Roth conversion if they don't have funds outside the account to pay the tax bill. Paying the tax with account assets shrinks the amount that can grow tax-free.

You're worried about losses. If assets lose value after a Roth conversion, the account owner will have paid higher taxes than necessary. Ms. Choate notes that losses in a traditional IRA are shared with Uncle Sam.

A conversion will raise "stealth" taxes. Converting to a Roth IRA raises income for that year. So, benefits that exist at lower income levels might lose value as your income increases. Examples include tax breaks for college or the 20% deduction for a pass-through business.

Higher income in the year of a conversion could also help trigger the 3.8% tax on net investment income, although the conversion amount isn't subject to this tax. The threshold for this levy is \$200,000 for singles and \$250,000 for married couples, filing jointly.

You'll need the IRA assets sooner, not later. Roth conversions often provide their largest benefits when the account can grow untouched for years. If payouts will be taken soon, there's less reason to convert.

You make IRA donations to charity. Owners of traditional IRAs who are 70½ and older can donate up to \$100,000 of assets per year from their IRA to one or more charities and have the donations count toward their required payouts.

This is often a highly tax-efficient move. But Roth IRA owners don't benefit from it, so that could be a reason to do a partial rather than full conversion.

Financial aid will be affected. Retirement accounts are often excluded from financial-aid calculations, but income isn't. If the income spike from a Roth conversion would lower a financial-aid award, consider putting it on hold.

You'll have high medical expenses. Under current law, unreimbursed medical expenses are tax deductible above a threshold. For someone who is in a nursing home or has other large medical costs, this write-off can reduce or even wipe out taxable income. If all funds are in a Roth IRA, the deduction is lost.

You think Congress will tax Roth IRAs. Many people worry about this, although specialists don't tend to. They argue that Congress likes the up-front revenue that Roth IRAs and Roth conversions provide and is more likely to restrict the current deduction for traditional IRAs and 401(k)s—as was considered last year.

Other proposals to limit the size of IRAs and 401(k)s to about \$3.4 million, to make nonspouse heirs of traditional IRAs withdraw the funds within five years, and to require payouts from Roth IRAs at age 70½ also haven't gotten traction so far.

Don't Dial Back on Disclosure

Continued from page B1
earnings expectations.

"What's really shocking is that 78% admitted destroying value to hit an earnings target," says Prof. Harvey. "The real numbers could be higher. We want our business leaders making decisions that are good for the long-term health of our country instead of just for the quarter at hand."

In a 2014 survey of giant pension-fund investors, Prof. Harvey found that most favored semiannual or annual over quarterly reporting, partly because less-frequent reports appear to lower the temptation for corporate executives to play games with earnings targets.

It isn't certain, though, that moving from quarterly to semiannual reporting would stop corporate managers from cutting any corners. "If companies report only every six months, then there could be more damage, not less," says Mark Roe, a professor of corporate and business law at Harvard Law School. Without



President Trump proposed that companies report earnings twice a year.

quarterly updates, "the stock price could drift even farther out of whack from fundamentals, and then the temptation for management to distort earnings could potentially be even greater."

Of course, reliable access to corporate information—at any frequency—is a relatively new concept. Until the early 1930s, investors often had to travel to a company's headquarters to see its financial reports at all. Even then, they might be refused if they didn't already own the stock. In 1974, a survey of more than 400 of the largest U.S.

public companies by Information for Business, a financial-research firm, found that 20% wouldn't provide copies of their annual reports free of charge to investors.

Prof. Harvey and his colleague Itzhak Ben-David, a finance professor at Ohio State University, have an even more-drastic idea: Companies should update their basic financial information—assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses—daily or even in real time. Firms wouldn't have to disclose anything they don't already list in their annual or quarterly reports, so competitors

Cut the Quarters

How often should companies report results?

What one sampling of major investors, collectively managing approximately \$4 trillion, preferred

Annually

60%

Semiannually

26

Quarterly

14

Source: Survey of 43 senior pension-fund officers by Duke University finance professor Campbell Harvey at International Centre for Pension Management discussion forum, June 2-4, 2014
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

couldn't take advantage of their real-time disclosures. But such continuous updates would "decrease the possibility of misinformation and value distortion," says Prof. Harvey. In the age of big data, such a development seems almost inevitable down the road, even if many companies lack the technology to implement it today.

A simple step the SEC could consider immediately: clarifying that it doesn't require companies to give quarterly guidance. Although only about 27% of public companies do so, "there seems to be a widespread

belief, especially among newly public companies, that they have to provide earnings guidance," says Sarah Keohane Williamson, CEO of FCLT-Global, a nonprofit consortium of corporations and institutional investors seeking to encourage long-term thinking.

One thing seems likely: Slowing down the frequency of corporate reporting probably won't keep investors from overreacting to short-term disappointments.

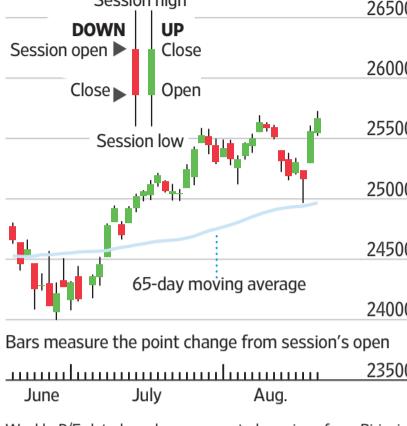
The London stock trader Thomas Mortimer, in his book "Every Man His Own Broker," wrote that when bad news spreads quickly in the stock market, an investor "has an opportunity of selling at a small loss, four or five per cent." After longer delays between disclosures, however, "whenever a long concealed misfortune that has happened to any [company] comes to be divulged, or [the company] takes any unexpected measures, the fall on the shares in the stock...may be twenty or thirty per cent in one day." In other words, the longer bad news is delayed, the worse the market's response.

Mortimer published his book, one of the earliest known guides to the financial markets for individual investors, in 1765. If companies stop reporting quarterly results, there's no reason to think the outcomes would be much different today.

MARKETS DIGEST

Dow Jones Industrial Average

Last 25669.32
Year ago 23.21 19.89
▲ 110.59 P/E ratio 16.48 18.30
or 0.43% Dividend yield 2.11 2.28
All-time high 26616.71, 01/26/18
Current divisor 0.14748071991788



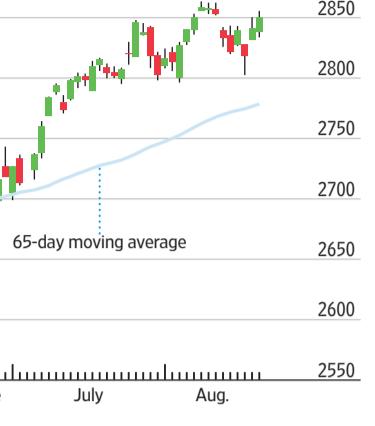
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June July Aug. 23500 25500 6850

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

S&P 500 Index

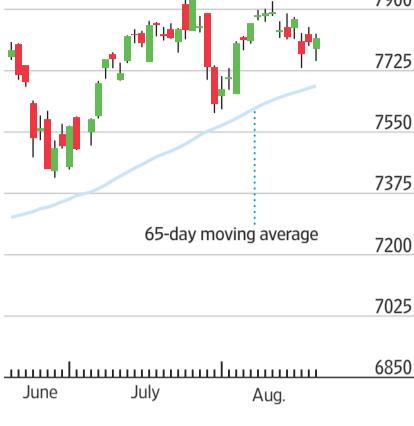
Last 2850.13
Year ago 23.79 23.49
▲ 9.44 P/E ratio 17.62 18.69
or 0.33% Dividend yield 1.83 2.00
All-time high 2872.87, 01/26/18



June July Aug. 25500 26000 7025

Nasdaq Composite Index

Last 7816.33
Year ago 25.02 23.33
▲ 9.81 P/E ratio 21.22 21.20
or 0.13% Dividend yield 0.97 1.12
All-time high 7932.24, 07/25/18



June July Aug. 7200 7300 7025

Track the Markets: Winners and Losers

A look at how selected global stock indexes, bond ETFs, currencies and commodities performed around the world for the week.

Stock Index	Currency, vs U.S. dollar	Commodity, traded in U.S.	ETF
Lean Hogs			6.93%
Soybeans			4.20
S&P 500 Telecom Svcs			3.65
S&P 500 Consumer Staples			3.23
S&P 500 Real Estate			2.90
S&P 500 Utilities			2.54
Wheat			2.51
Corn			1.82
S&P 500 Health Care			1.60
S&P 500 Industrials			1.42
Dow Jones Industrial Average			1.41
Dow Jones Transportation Average			1.24
Russian Ruble			1.06
S&P SmallCap 600			1.04
S&P/ASX 200			0.97
South Korean Won			0.95
S&P MidCap 400			0.71
Canada dollar			0.62
iShJPMUSEmgBd			0.61
S&P 500 Financials Sector			0.61
S&P 500			0.59
iShBoxx\$InvGrdCp			0.53
Russell 2000			0.36
Japan yen			0.35
iSh 20+ Treasury			0.27
Euro area euro			0.23
VangdTotalBd			0.23
Australian dollar			0.22
S&P BSE Sensex			0.21
iShBoxx\$HYCp			0.17
iSh 7-10 Treasury			0.13
iShNatlMuniBd			0.11
Mexico peso			0.09
Nymex Natural Gas			0.07
VangdTotIntlBd			0.04
iSh 1-3 Treasury			0.04
iSh TIPS Bond			0.04
-0.02 S&P/TSX Comp			
-0.06 Swiss Franc			
-0.12 Nikkei 225			
-0.16 UK pound			
-0.17 S&P 500 Information Tech			
-0.22 S&P 500 Consumer Discr			
-0.25 IPC All-Share			
-0.29 Nasdaq Composite			
-0.37 WSJ Dollar Index			
-0.42 Nasdaq 100			
-0.45 Chinese Yuan			
-0.50 S&P 500 Materials			
-0.59 Indonesian Rupiah			
-0.63 Sao Paulo Bovespa			
-1.00 Indian Rupee			
-1.07 Norwegian Krone			
-1.24 Stoxx Europe 600			
-1.29 CAC-40			
-1.41 FTSE 100			
-1.49 S&P GSCI GFI			
-1.49 Euro Stoxx			
-1.57 Kospi Composite			
-1.72 DAX			
-1.92 IBEX 35			
-1.94 Nymex USLD			
-2.06 South African Rand			
-2.54 Nymex Crude			
-2.86 Comex Gold			
-2.86 Nymex Rbob Gasoline			
-3.20 FTSE MIB			
-3.59 S&P 500 Energy			
-3.95 Comex Copper			
-4.07 Hang Seng			
-4.26 Comex Silver			
-4.52 Shanghai Composite			

*Primary market NYSE, NYSE American, NYSE Arca only.

†TRIN: A comparison of the number of advancing and declining issues with the volume of shares rising and falling. An

Arms of less than 1 indicates buying demand; above 1

indicates selling pressure.

Major U.S. Stock-Market Indexes

	High	Low	Latest Close	Net chg	% chg	52-Week High	Low	% chg	YTD 3-yr. ann.
Dow Jones									
Industrial Average	25728.16	25521.66	25669.32	110.59	0.43	26616.71	21674.51	18.4	3.8 13.5
Transportation Avg	11252.76	11163.01	11227.80	37.37	0.33	11373.38	9021.12	23.4	5.8 10.2
Utility Average	747.66	738.75	743.96	2.94	0.40	774.47	647.90	0.8	2.8 7.0
Total Stock Market	29656.10	29432.10	29604.88	99.88	0.34	29681.71	25030.26	18.3	7.0 10.5
Barron's 400	769.76	763.34	769.01	3.73	0.49	769.71	629.56	22.1	8.2 11.0

Nasdaq Stock Market

	Nasdaq Composite	7830.78	7752.68	7816.33	9.81	0.13	7932.24	6213.13	25.7	13.2 15.4
Nasdaq 100	7394.94	7312.65	7377.54	3.25	0.04	7508.59	5786.54	27.4	15.3 17.3	

	500 Index	2855.63	2833.73	2850.13	9.44	0.33	2872.87	2425.55	17.5	6.6 10.7
MidCap 400	2011.89	1994.39	2010.19	9.85	0.49	2015.15	1691.67	18.8	5.8 9.9	
SmallCap 600	1073.12	1061.73	1072.59	6.39	0.60	1072.59	817.25	31.1	14.6 14.6	

Other Indexes

	Russell 2000	1693.71	1679.97	1692.95	7.19	0.43	1706.99	1356.90	24.7	10.3 11.4
NYSE Composite	12928.18	12834.11	12908.26	66.98	0.52	13637.02	11699.83	10.3	0.8 6.1	
Value Line	582.36	577.31	581.71	2.99	0.52	589.69	503.24	15.4	3.5 6.0	
NYSE Arca Biotech	5091.25	5044.23	5079.03	-0.05	0.001	5177.87	3787.17	34.1	20.3 7.1	
NYSE Arca Pharma	579.99	573.74	578.77	5.04	0.88	593.12	514.66	12.5	6.2 -1.1	
KBW Bank	110.21	109.57	110.06	0.23	0.21	116.52	89.71	18.0	3.1 12.0	
PHLX® Gold/Silver	66.43									

MARKET DATA

Futures Contracts

Metal & Petroleum Futures

Contract Open High hilo Low Settle Chg interest

Open High hilo Low Settle Chg interest

Copper-High (CMX)-25,000 lbs;\$ per lb.

Aug 2,6245 2,6315 2,6230 2,6245 0,0110 630

Dec 2,6250 2,6875 2,6180 2,6475 0,0125 105,130

Gold (CMX)-100 troy oz;\$ per troy oz.

Aug 1174,70 1181,20 1174,70 1176,50 0,30 272

Oct 1177,50 1187,60 1174,20 1179,80 0,20 57,474

Dec 1180,70 1192,00 1178,50 1184,20 0,20 361,516

Feb'19 1185,90 1197,20 1185,00 1189,70 0,20 32,270

June 1199,30 1203,10 1201,10 0,20 7,199

Dec 1214,30 1221,30 1214,30 1219,30 0,10 3,956

Palladium (NYM)-50 troy oz;\$ per troy oz.

Sept 868,30 892,10 861,60 877,80 3,00 14,415

Dec 866,20 886,40 858,70 871,60 1,70 9,164

March'19 855,20 858,30 ▼ 854,80 863,40 1,80 250

Platinum (NYM)-50 troy oz;\$ per troy oz.

Sept ... 775,90 -7,20 39

Oct 780,10 790,30 772,70 777,30 -7,20 76,380

Silver (CMX)-5,000 troy oz;\$ per troy oz.

Aug 14,625 14,750 14,595 14,616 -0,081 137

Sept 14,635 14,800 14,575 14,631 -0,082 127,871

Crude Oil, Light Sweet (NYM)-1,000 bbls;\$ per bbl.

Sept 65,44 66,39 65,30 65,91 0,45 81,961

Oct 64,83 65,76 64,69 65,21 0,33 386,033

Nov 64,60 65,52 64,48 64,94 0,28 182,406

Dec 64,37 65,26 64,25 64,66 0,24 298,402

Jan'19 64,09 65,04 64,03 64,43 0,23 169,589

Dec 61,49 62,28 61,43 61,78 0,22 216,995

NY Harbor ULSLD (NYM)-42,000 gal;\$ per gal.

Sept 2,0952 2,1238 2,0925 2,0982 ,0018 77,459

Oct 2,0939 2,1280 2,0973 2,1028 ,0020 79,820

Gasoline-NY RBOB (NYM)-42,000 gal;\$ per gal.

Sept 1,9827 2,0085 1,9748 1,9809 -0,0065 78,888

Oct 1,8822 1,9077 1,8782 1,8841 -0,0012 140,926

Natural Gas (NYM)-10,000 MMBtu;\$ per MMBtu.

Sept 2,914 2,968 2,908 2,946 ,038 118,548

Oct 2,919 2,970 2,913 2,949 ,036 210,161

Nov 2,956 3,003 2,952 2,986 ,036 183,923

Jan'19 3,139 3,182 3,134 3,168 ,034 196,461

March 3,002 3,039 3,002 3,028 ,030 168,474

April 2,699 2,720 2,693 2,708 ,015 140,474

Agriculture Futures

Corn (CBT)-5,000 bu;\$ cents per bu.

Sept 365,00 367,75 361,75 364,25 -1,00 299,678

Dec 379,50 382,50 376,00 378,75 -1,00 877,131

Oats (CBT)-5,000 bu;\$ cents per bu.

Sept 254,25 259,75 252,00 258,75 5,00 982

Dec 264,25 268,50 261,25 267,00 3,50 3,710

Soybeans (CBT)-5,000 bu;\$ cents per bu.

Sept 884,75 887,50 871,00 881,50 -4,00 51,689

Nov 896,00 898,75 882,00 892,75 -4,25 416,876

Soybean Meal (CBT)-100 tons;\$ per ton.

Sept 334,50 336,00 329,40 330,10 -4,50 63,439

Dec 337,10 338,40 331,40 332,40 -4,60 203,386

Soybean Oil (CBT)-60,000 lbs;\$ cents per lb.

Sept 28,15 28,40 28,07 28,23 ,08 45,458

Interest Rate Futures

Treasury Bonds (CBT)-\$100,000; pts 32nds of 100%

Sept 144,200 145,030 144,150 144,170 ... 861,644

Dec 143,280 144,100 143,230 143,250 ... 16,850

Treasury Notes (CBT)-\$100,000; pts 32nds of 100%

Sept 120,100 120,160 120,070 120,080 -5,397,131

Dec 120,040 120,110 120,030 120,040 ... 68,376

5 Yr. Treasury Notes (CBT)-\$100,000; pts 32nds of 100%

Sept 113,197 113,232 113,182 113,187 -5,407,952

Dec 113,112 113,152 113,102 113,105 -5,217,960

2 Yr. Treasury Notes (CBT)-\$200,000; pts 32nds of 100%

Sept 105,260 105,272 105,255 105,260 ,2 1,990,715

Bonds | WSJ.com/bonds

Global Government Bonds: Mapping Yields

Yields and spreads over or under U.S. Treasuries on benchmark two-year and 10-year government bonds in selected other countries; arrows indicate whether the yield rose(▲) or fell(▼) in the latest session

Country/ Coupon (%)	Maturity, in years	Latest (▲)	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	Previous Month ago	Year ago	Spread Under/U.S. Treasuries, in basis points	Latest	Prev	Year ago
U.S. 2	2.625									2.625	2.615	1.302			
2.875	10	2.870	▲							2.865	2.864	2.189			

1.750	Australia 2	1.998	▼							2.004	2.027	1.823	-62.7	■	-62.0	52.2
2.250	10	2.556	▼							2.566	2.672	2.653	-31.4	■	-29.9	46.4

0.000	France 2	-0.443	▼							-0.438	-0.438	-0.470	-306.8	■	-306.3	-177.1
0.750	10	0.665	▼							0.674	0.631	0.730	-220.6	■	-219.1	-145.9

0.000	Germany 2	-0.654	▼							-0.635	-0.636	-0.703	-327.9	■	-326.0	-200.4
0.250	10	0.307	▼							0.321	0.287	0.425	-256.4	■	-254.4	-176.4

0.350	Italy 2	1.284	▲							1.278	1.2768	1.2711	1.2761	■	134.6	-135.6
2.000	10	3.122	▲							3.114	2.472	2.021	25.1	■	24.9	-16.8

0.100	Japan 2	-0.131	▼							-0.122	-0.129	-0.116	-275.6	■	-274.6	-141.8
0.10																

BANKING & FINANCE

Gas Exports Come Under Cloud

Trade tensions with China could close off growing market for U.S. producers

By STEPHANIE YANG
AND TIMOTHY PUO

U.S.-China trade tensions threaten a promising area of growth in U.S. energy: natural-gas exports.

While the trade dispute hasn't impacted near-term prices, some analysts believe it could disrupt exports and slow new infrastructure expansions. That could weigh on natural-gas prices in the longer term because U.S. producers are quickly running out of places to sell an unrelenting rush of supply.

Earlier this month, in response to U.S. tariffs, China proposed its latest round, including a 25% levy on liquefied natural gas, or LNG.

The two countries on Thursday announced they would hold lower-level talks on trade issues later this month. The Wall Street Journal reported on Friday that Chinese and U.S. negotiators are mapping out talks to try to end their trade standoff ahead of meetings between President Trump and Chinese leader Xi Jinping in November.

If the sides can't come to an agreement, natural-gas tariffs in China could lead to opportunities for other major LNG exporters, such as Australia and Qatar, if U.S. gas becomes more expensive. China also may tap supply from Russia via a major pipeline under construction, or from its own domestic production in the coming years, analysts said.

"China will look elsewhere in the world to source the commodities they need," said J. Alexander Blackman, senior



Liquefied natural gas trucks in China, where customers could turn to Australia and Qatar for LNG if tariffs make U.S. gas pricier.

executive at Standard Delta LLC, a Houston-based commodities firm with operations in Asia.

U.S. exporters, in turn, will need to sell LNG to other countries if they are cut off from the rapidly growing Chinese market. Since exports wouldn't be hit immediately, analysts doubt tariffs would lead to a sudden swelling of supplies or depressed prices.

The more chilling prospect is that companies investing in U.S. export infrastructure scale back plans or put them on hold. "There's no way in the current environment that anyone's going to be signing any deals," said Neil Beveridge, senior oil analyst at Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. "It's causing a big overhang on what can get done."

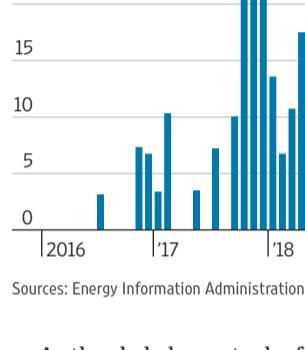
That could inhibit producers' future ability to access the international market, limiting the growth of the U.S. natural-gas sector and an avenue to work off excess supply.

China Bound

Increased exports of U.S. liquefied natural gas have helped lift gas prices despite record production.

Liquefied U.S. natural gas exports to China

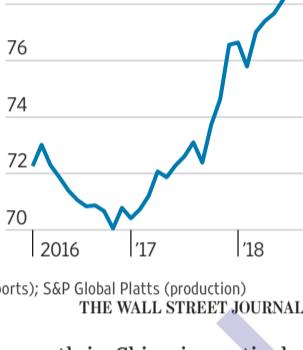
25 billion cubic feet a month



Sources: Energy Information Administration (exports); S&P Global Platts (production)

U.S. natural gas production

80 billion cubic feet a day



Sources: Energy Information Administration (exports); S&P Global Platts (production)

LNG growth," Mr. Beveridge said.

Since 2011, companies such as Houston-based **Cheniere Energy, Inc.** and **Dominion Energy, Inc.** in Richmond, Va., have spent about \$44 billion constructing the plants and terminals necessary to export LNG, according to energy consultancy Wood Mackenzie.

China's appetite for the fuel has helped drive the industry's transformation. Thanks to its need for cleaner-burning fuel, the country is expected to become the world's largest importer of natural gas next year, according to the International Energy Agency.

The country is aiming to boost natural-gas use to 15% of energy consumption by 2030, up from about 6% in 2015.

As a result, "trade policy is fundamental," **Total SA** Chief Executive Patrick Pouyanné said to reporters at the beginning of the World Gas conference in Washington in June.

U.S. Bond Market Gets More Domestic

By DANIEL KRUGER

The U.S. government has been issuing more debt this year. So far, U.S. investors have largely financed that increase.

Foreign holdings of federal debt have remained essentially flat, though the government's borrowing has risen by \$500 billion, giving overseas investors the smallest share of U.S. government debt since 2003.

Even as yields on Treasury securities have risen to multi-year highs, foreign demand for debt at government bond auctions has slowed to the weakest level since 2008.

One of the possible reasons: some foreign investors are concerned that the \$1.5 trillion tax cut passed by Congress in December will overstimulate the U.S. economy, leading to an acceleration in inflation and potentially higher bond yields and interest rates.

While the tax cuts are stimulative, shifts in Federal Reserve policy and foreign purchases have led U.S. investors to purchase roughly \$300 billion more Treasurys than would have been the case had Fed policy remained unchanged and foreign investors added to their holdings at their previous pace.

The drop in foreign demand is happening as Treasury yields approach their highest premiums over German and Japanese debt since the 1980s and as the dollar is in the middle of a rally that caught many investors by surprise. The drop-off also coincides with a Fed decision to reduce its government bond holdings.

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CONCIERGE AUCTIONS

Backlog For Big Rigs Soars

Continued from page B1

say they face difficulty finding drivers. New trucks are one recruiting tool, and they also get better fuel mileage—an attractive feature for fleets as other costs are rising.

The orders are pouring in as more U.S. companies, from construction equipment makers to retailers, say rising transportation costs and tight truck capacity are crimping their ability to grow and their profit margins. Cass Information Systems Inc., which processes freight payments, says its monthly index of U.S. trucking costs rose more than 10% in July, the first double-digit year-over-year increase in the 13 years of the measure.

It may be months before

truck capacity grows to meet increased shipping demand. Many of the new trucks are aimed at replacing older vehicles, trucking companies say, and production still lags far behind orders. Manufacturers delivered 30,000 new vehicles in June, ACT said, but factories are still catching up after trouble earlier in the year getting the parts they needed to fill orders.

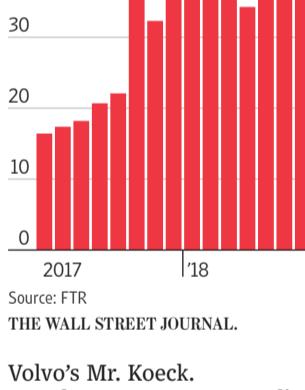
"There's basically a shortage of trucks right now because of supply-chain issues," said Don Ake, an analyst with research group FTR. Manufacturers "can't build trucks fast enough because their suppliers can't keep up," he said.

Navistar International Corp., Daimler AG and Volvo, along with engine-maker Cummins Inc., have said the supply-chain problems arose as the broader manufacturing sector coped with delays in supplier deliveries to factories. "It doesn't matter if it's one tiny screw or one tiny hose, if it's missing or late, you can't complete the truck," said

Loaded Up

Monthly orders for heavy-duty trucks in North America

50 thousand



Volvo's Mr. Koeck.

Delays at any one supplier can ripple across the business, companies say, because companies often build certain parts for several different truck manufacturers. And companies say the low national unemployment rate makes it

tougher to fill vacant jobs.

Manufacturers say their suppliers have hired the necessary staff and now are pushing through parts at a faster pace. Volvo Trucks North America delivered 15,658 vehicles through June, up 71% from its deliveries in the first half of 2017.

"With the strong demand and the corresponding increases in production levels, the entire industry has been faced with supply constraints and pressure on delivery timing," Jeff Allen, senior vice president of operations and specialty vehicles at Daimler Trucks North America, said in an emailed statement. "Recently we have begun seeing these constraints lifting and an overall improvement of the situation."

Michael Cancelliere, president of Navistar's truck and parts division, says the company has been meeting with customers and with suppliers to make sure they are getting the components they need to keep assembly lines moving.

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15 458 Spider Blk/Bk 1k	\$249K	
15 Cali T Red/Bk 3k	\$169K	
15 F12 Whl/Bk 7k	\$249K	
15 458 Challenge	\$249K	
14 458 Spider Red/Tan 9k	\$244K	
14 FIA 458 GT3	\$375K	
13 Aston GT4 Prodrive	\$119K	
12 ZR1 Anniv. Cpe 4k	\$79K	
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12 Cali Gry/Dk Bge 12k	\$119K	
11 458 Spider Red/Bk 6k	\$189K	
11 458 Coupe Si/Bk 11k	\$172K	
11 Cali Blk/Bk 7k	\$122K	
11 Cali Gry/Bge 9k	\$122K	
11 GTO Blk/Bk 2k	\$179K	
10 599 HGTE Blk/Bk 19k	\$135K	
07 430 Spider Red/Tan 6k	\$99K	
06 430 Coupe Red/Bge 25k	\$99K	
05 430 Coupe Yel/Bk 8k	\$117K	
04 360 Coupe Grigio/Cuoio 4k	\$99K	
04 575M Sli/Blu	\$179K	
03 360 Coupe Red/Bge 27k	\$99K	
93 512T Yel/Bk 3k	\$59K	
89 Mondial T Cpe Red/Beige	\$89K	
89 328 GTS Wht/Red 20k	\$89K	
89 TR Azurro 6k, 1 Owner	\$89K	
84 BB512T Red/Bge	\$289K	
71 365 GTB/4 Daytona	\$289K	

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MARKETS NEWS

Treasury Prices Ease As Traders Stay Wary

By DANIEL KRUGER

U.S. government bonds slipped Friday as investors remain wary of the possibility geopolitical events over the weekend could generate additional risks.

The yield on **CREDIT MARKETS** the benchmark 10-year Treasury note rose modestly, increasing for a second consecutive session to 2.873% from 2.871% Thursday. Yields rise as bond prices fall.

Yields rose Friday after The Wall Street Journal reported that Chinese and U.S. negotiators are drawing up a road map for talks to end their trade impasse.

The aim is to conclude the discussions with meetings between President Trump and Chinese leader Xi Jinping at multilateral summits in November, officials in both nations said.

The planning represents an effort on both sides to keep a spiraling trade dispute—which already has involved billions of dollars in tariffs and comes with the threat of billions more—from torpedoing the U.S.-China relationship and shaking global markets. The two nations have the world's two largest economies and are key to setting the pace for global growth.

Yields fell earlier Friday as investors sought safe assets as they assessed the potential for Turkey's economic and diplomatic problems to worsen. During periods of global turmoil, investors typically try to avoid being exposed to unnecessary risks.

Amid uncertainty there is often a preference for safe assets, with investors "not knowing what kind of macro events or geopolitical headlines could strike," said Michael Lorizio, head government-bond trader at Manulife Asset Management.

Yields rose after the Conference Board said Friday its leading economic index rose in July.

The index climbed 0.6% last month to 110.7, topping the consensus estimate from economists polled by The Wall Street Journal, who expected a 0.5% gain.

The index weighs 10 factors, including initial claims for jobless benefits, factory orders and the S&P 500's price change. It is intended to signal swings in the business cycle and to smooth out some of the volatility of individual indicators.

While the economy remains strong, so does demand for bonds as investors are expecting "a quarter or two of above-trend growth" before the pace of expansion starts to cool, Mr. Lorizio said.

Stocks Rise as Contagion Fears Ebb

By MICHAEL WURSTHORN AND RIVA GOLD

The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose Friday to finish a second consecutive week higher, as fears of contagion from Turkey's currency crisis continued to ebb.

The index of **FRIDAY'S MARKETS** the 30 U.S. stock-market stalwarts added to its gains from Thursday, when the Dow logged its biggest point move in four months, easing investor concerns that the U.S. market was on the cusp of a more significant pullback. An additional week of solid corporate profit reports from companies like **Walmart** helped.

Turkey's mounting woes have pressured the market this past week and contributed to a punishing run of trading sessions for investors who worried that the threat of additional sanctions could deepen the country's economic funk and spill over into other markets.

But even though Turkey's lira took another step lower Friday after the Trump administration threatened to impose additional penalties over the country's imprisonment of a U.S. pastor, investors marked down the risk of seeing a significant, damaging ripple into the U.S. stock market.

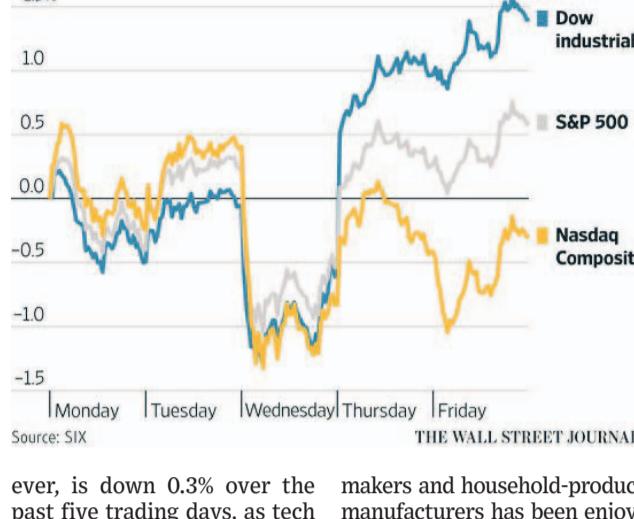
"Turkey's issues are unique and we really don't see a single factor that creates a contagion risk," said Janet Johnston, a portfolio manager with TrimTabs Asset Management, who added that global and U.S. exposure to Turkey is fairly small compared with other emerging-market countries.

The Dow industrials climbed 110.59 points, or 0.4%, to 25669.32, while the S&P 500 added 9.44 points, or 0.3%, to 2850.13. The Nasdaq Composite rose 9.81 points, or 0.1%, to 7816.33.

The additional gains helped the Dow and S&P 500 notch a second consecutive week of gains, of 1.4% and 0.6%, respectively. The Nasdaq, how-

Wild Week

The Dow Jones Industrial Average and the S&P 500 recovered to eke out a weekly gain, while the Nasdaq fell slightly.



Source: SIX

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

ever, is down 0.3% over the past five trading days, as tech stocks came under pressure earlier in the week.

While all 11 major S&P 500 sectors rose Friday, consumer-staple stocks were among the best performers. Up 3.2% this past week, the sector of food

makers and household-product manufacturers has been enjoying a renaissance lately, as investors have sought their relative safety to hedge against market volatility. Consumer staples tend to pay generous dividends and fare better during periods of economic du-

ress since consumers tend to always need those goods and products.

Coca-Cola rose 38 cents, or 0.8%, to \$46.60, while **Walgreens Boots Alliance** added 81 cents, or 1.2%, to 69.99. Both are Dow components as well as consumer-staple stocks.

While investors have marked down Turkey's risk to the U.S., Europe and emerging-market countries remain exposed, analysts said.

European banks have a greater exposure to Turkish debt compared with U.S. lenders. Rebecca Patterson, chief investment officer at Bessemer Trust, wrote in a recent report. And Turkey's overall weakness could raise fresh questions about the strength of the economies in emerging-market countries, Ms. Patterson added. Several big money managers in recent days have reiterated their "underweight" stances toward emerging-market stocks, which were already trailing developed markets this year.

Investors Seek New Hedge Against Turkey

By CHRISTOPHER WHITTALL AND PATRICIA KOWSMANN

Turkey's attempts to stabilize its embattled financial markets had borne some fruit this week, sparking a brief relief rally in the lira, but investors are still looking for ways to hedge against any new shocks.

That negative sentiment toward Turkey was on full view again on Friday, when the lira sank around 5% against the dollar after the U.S. on Thursday threatened new penalties against the country over its detention of a U.S. pastor.

Friday's drop brought to an end three straight days of gains for the lira—which is still up 5% this week against the dollar—after it hit a record low on Monday. The rally came after Qatar announced a \$15 billion support package and Turkey's banking regulator moved to limit the amount of the local currency banks can swap for foreign currencies with counterparts.

Investors say the intervention made it more expensive to bet on declines in the lira and helped provide some support for the currency. But analysts also warned that the measures haven't addressed concerns over the economic policies of President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, Turkey's runaway inflation, its souring relationship with the U.S. and its large foreign-currency debt that is due to mature over the next 12 months.

"I would compare it to taking painkillers when you have cancer. It will reduce the pain short term, but won't cure the underlying illness and problems of the Turkish economy," said Carsten Hesse, an economist at Berenberg.



Customers browse gold jewelry inside the Grand Bazaar in Istanbul. The lira fell Friday after three straight days of gains.

Indeed, International Monetary Fund data show that Turkey's pot of foreign-exchange reserves is ill-equipped to service its debt. Turkey's official foreign-exchange reserves stand at around \$100 billion, but that figure could be inflated because of the large amounts of reserves and gold that Turkish banks are allowed to place at the central bank to comply with their reserve requirements.

The uncertainty over the long-term health of the Turkish economy has seen investors scramble for protection across a range of markets—not just selling the lira.

The amount of Turkish gov-

ernment dollar bonds on loan—a proxy for short demand—has grown to \$1.4 billion from \$350 million at the start of the year, according to IHS Markit. In the equity market, the short position in the iShares MSCI Turkey ETF hit a year-to-date high of 4.3 million shares this week, nearly double the short position at the start of the year.

Volumes have also been high in the credit-default swap market, according to Gavan Nolan, director at IHS Markit, where investors can buy insurance against a Turkish sovereign default.

Paul McNamara, a fund manager at GAM, said it is im-

portant to be discerning when choosing hedges. "You get what you pay for," he said. "At this point protection on most of the risks [is] expensive."

In a conference call with international investors on Thursday, Turkey's finance minister, Berat Albayrak, acknowledged the difficult conditions but vowed that his country will come out stronger, according to two participants in the call.

"With their backs against the wall, they had to do something and after this call investors might give him the benefit of the doubt," said Richard Segal, emerging-market analyst at Manulife Asset Management, who was on the call.

"But there is still scope for things to go wrong."

The lira is down nearly 40% against the dollar this year. The selloff accelerated sharply last week after the U.S. imposed sanctions on Turkey over the detention of U.S. pastor Andrew Brunson. Tensions between the two countries escalated further as Washington and Ankara levied trade tariffs on each other's goods.

On Friday, a Turkish court rejected Mr. Brunson's latest appeal against his house arrest and ban on leaving the country.

—Jon Sindreu and Georgi Kantchev contributed to this article.

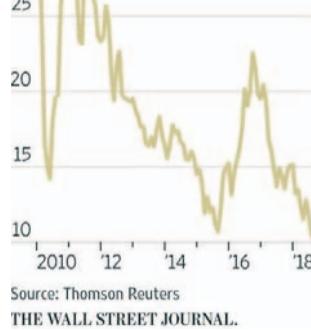
Currency Turmoil Hits Commodities

By BENJAMIN PARKIN

Not So Sweet

Sugar price

\$35 cents a pound



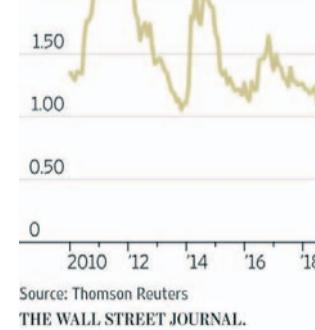
Source: Thomson Reuters

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Bitter Taste

Coffee price

\$3.00 a pound



Source: Thomson Reuters

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

"There's nothing bullish at this point, except for the fact that sugar is getting very cheap."

Many investors this past week as a result abandoned bets on higher crop prices, analysts said, moving their money instead to less-risky assets like U.S. stocks, Treasuries and the dollar. The WSJ Dollar Index, which tracks the greenback against a basket of currencies, has risen 2% over the past month. A stronger currency tends to make dollar-denominated commodities less

attractive to traders.

A host of global currencies, led by the Turkish lira, weakened against the dollar in recent days. Most notably for agricultural commodity traders, Brazil's real weakened over 1% against the greenback this week and is down over 15% for the year.

Brazil is the world's largest producer and exporter of both coffee and sugar, respectively, meaning that a weaker currency makes its crops more competitive and helps shield

producers from low global prices. Currencies for other emerging markets where those crops are grown, like India, have also fallen.

"All these emerging-market currencies are getting killed, so they can price coffee and still make money with the conversion," said Nicholas Gentile, a managing partner at NickJen Capital Management & Consultants, referring to coffee producers. That, in turn, he said, has helped scare investors out of bets on rising prices: "How much more pain are you going to take?"

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission said on Friday that hedge funds this week increased bets that prices for both sugar and coffee would fall.

Meanwhile, global supplies of both are growing. Brazilian farmers are harvesting what is expected to be a record coffee crop. Producers in India plan to plant and export more sugar.

The International Sugar Organization expects a record surplus of sugar this year. Analysts say softer demand for the sweetener, partly a consequence of growing concern about the health effects of a sugary diet, could make it harder to work through that oversupply.

Trade Talk Hopes Lift Crude Prices

By CHRISTOPHER ALESSI

Oil prices rose Friday on hopes of thawing trade tensions between the U.S. and China, after facing pressure throughout the week from a stronger dollar and building inventories.

Light, sweet crude for September delivery rose 0.7% to \$65.91 a

barrel on the New York Mercantile Exchange. Brent, the global benchmark, gained 0.6% to \$71.83. Prices have been weighed down this past week by the Turkish currency crisis, a stronger dollar, signs of weaker global demand and an unexpected rise in U.S. crude stockpiles. U.S. oil futures fell 2.5% for the week.

However, buyers returned to the oil market after the U.S. and China said Thursday they would resume talks over a trade dispute.

"Although oil prices rose yesterday, they recouped only some of the losses they had chalked up the day before," said analysts at Commerzbank.

Brent is thus facing its third consecutive weekly loss

[and] WTI even looks set to be down for the seventh week running," the analysts wrote in a note Friday.

U.S. crude inventories rose by 6.8 million barrels to 414.2 million barrels the prior week, the Energy Information Administration said Wednesday.

The dollar, which generally has an inverse relationship with dollar-denominated commodities like oil, reached a 14-month high this past week, aided by the declining Turkish lira. However, the WSJ Dollar Index, which weighs the U.S. currency against a basket of 16 of its peers, fell 0.3% Friday.

"As is the norm, this bout of dollar optimism spooked already-skittish oil bulls, given the adverse impact on the commodities sphere of a firmer greenback," said Stephen Brennock, analyst at brokerage PVM Oil Associates Ltd.

Friday weekly data from Baker Hughes showed that the number of active oil rigs in the U.S. remained unchanged in the latest week, indicating a pause in production growth.

Gasoline futures fell 0.3% to \$1.9809 a gallon, and diesel futures rose 0.1% to \$2.0982 a gallon.

EXCHANGE

HEARD ON THE STREET

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS & COMMENTARY

The Case for Stock Picking

Few do it anymore, but there is still value in engaging with a company the old-fashioned way

By JUSTIN LAHART

For the second summer in a row, writers of the Heard on the Street, The Wall Street Journal's business and financial analysis column, are slapping "buy" or "sell" ratings on stocks. It is an exercise that is in keeping with the Heard's long history of taking a stand on issues that matter for investors, but it also runs up against a giant caveat: Not many people are good at picking stocks, and their successes are a result of luck more than anything else.

It is a caveat that investors have embraced. Fewer people directly own stocks than before, and individual investors have spent the past 25 years steadily moving money out of actively managed mutual funds toward index funds and other so-called passive investments. And at the Heard on the Street, we think that makes sense—recently we even revived a long-running contest in the Journal: We threw darts at newspaper stock listings to compete against the picks proffered by superstar hedge fund managers at the annual Sohn Conference. So far, the darts are winning.

But there still is such a thing as skill in the stock market—some people really are better at picking stocks than others. And at a time when more money is getting managed passively, and when many of the remaining active investors are less focused on analyzing individual companies than on identifying quantitative factors they think will give them an edge, maybe it is time to reassess the value of stock picking.

Warren Buffett pointed to the existence of skill in a speech in 1984. In a now famous example that involved the hypothetical coin-flipping of 225 million orangutans, he noted that chance dictated that some small portion—about 215 orangutans—would randomly be able to call a coin toss correctly 20 times in a row. However, if 40 of those orangutans all came from the same zoo in Omaha, you might think there was more than chance at work. Similarly, he noted, a significant number of very successful investors followed the principle of his mentor Ben Graham in finding discrepancies between stocks' prices and their underlying value.

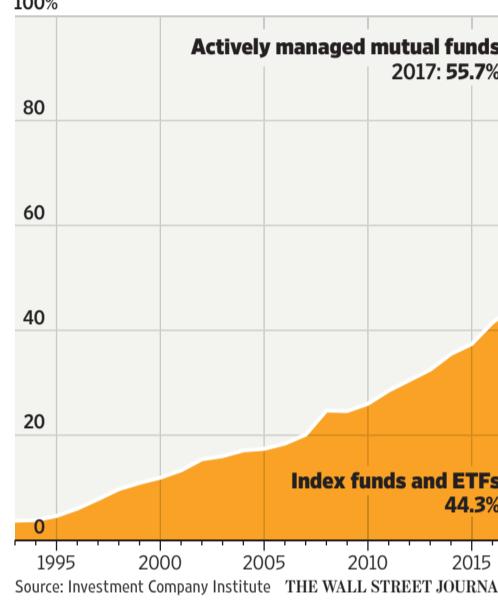
Academic research conducted since then suggests that there is a sliver of mutual-fund managers who have real skill—though investors in those funds often don't benefit, since the returns from that skill get eaten up in fees. Part of the problem professional investors face is that they are so big that they can't beat the market because they are the market.

Today though, the phrase may be they were the market. At the end of last year, active mutual funds

accounted for 56% of the combined assets of domestic stock mutual funds and ETFs, according to the Investment Company Institute. That compared with 92% in 1997. Then there are all the active managers who, fearful of erring and underperforming, focus on the big companies that dominate the S&P 500 while paying scant attention to the smaller names in the index. That may

Aggressively Passive

Share of combined assets of domestic stock mutual funds and ETFs

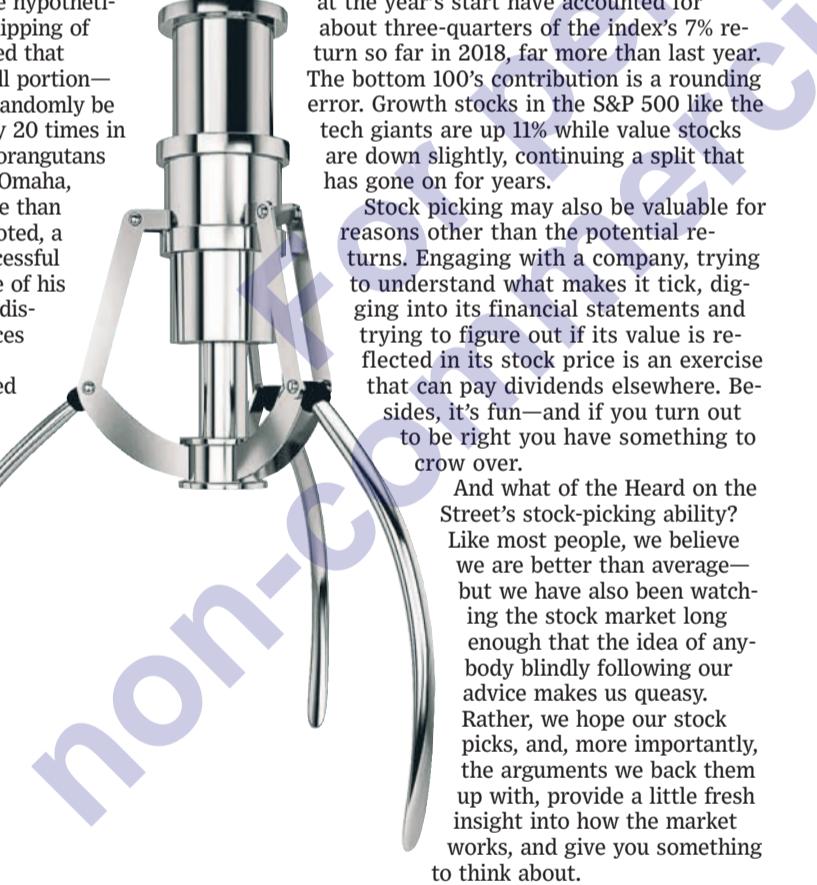


have given rise to more value mismatches that could be uncovered with old-fashioned analysis.

Especially when the stock market seems particularly top heavy, with massive companies like Apple, Amazon and Microsoft dominating the S&P 500. The top 100 stocks by market value at the year's start have accounted for about three-quarters of the index's 7% return so far in 2018, far more than last year. The bottom 100's contribution is a rounding error. Growth stocks in the S&P 500 like the tech giants are up 11% while value stocks are down slightly, continuing a split that has gone on for years.

Stock picking may also be valuable for reasons other than the potential returns. Engaging with a company, trying to understand what makes it tick, digging into its financial statements and trying to figure out if its value is reflected in its stock price is an exercise that can pay dividends elsewhere. Besides, it's fun—and if you turn out to be right you have something to crow over.

And what of the Heard on the Street's stock-picking ability? Like most people, we believe we are better than average—but we have also been watching the stock market long enough that the idea of anybody blindly following our advice makes us queasy. Rather, we hope our stock picks, and, more importantly, the arguments we back them up with, provide a little fresh insight into how the market works, and give you something to think about.



OVERHEARD

Never let a crisis go to waste. Turkey was already a popular tourist destination. Now it has an extra selling point: discounts. The dollar is up some 65% against the Turkish lira from a year ago, making goods and services cheaper for summer vacationers. Luxury boutiques in Istanbul are attracting bargain-hunters from the Gulf states in particular, according to press reports.

Tourism matters for Turkey, representing 3.8% of 2017 gross

MURAD SEZER/REUTERS

domestic product and 15% of exports, according to the World Travel and Tourism Council. The slide in the lira should give the sector a boost, even as other sectors more exposed to the domestic economy suffer.

One country has special reason to be grateful for the boost to its holiday spending power: the U.K. British travelers have had a painful experience since the Brexit referendum in June 2016: Against the euro and dollar the pound is down roughly 15%. But at least Britons can get 7.4 lira for each pound—nearly 75% more than before the fateful vote.

A tourist enjoys Turkish mud.



Tesla Chief Executive Elon Musk introduces the Model X in 2015.

JOSE SANCHEZ/ASSOCIATED PRESS

Tesla Investors Can't Look the Other Way

A precarious cash situation could become critical

By CHARLEY GRANT

Tesla's investors, captivated by the electric car maker's future growth prospects, have ignored its rickety finances. That is no longer possible.

Tesla is in trouble after a chaotic week. Elon Musk's supposed plan to take the company private at \$420 a share looks more like a fantasy. The Securities and Exchange Commission is investigating the company on multiple fronts, including issues related to disclosure about production of the Model 3 sedan. Shares dove 8.9% on Friday.

The SEC investigation is a threat to investors, albeit not in the way one might expect. Whatever fine might come if Tesla was found to violate regulations would have minimal impact. The most important effect is that Tesla may struggle to raise the cash it badly needs while the investigation is going on.

Few investors will buy new shares in a company under investigation. Those who would likely demand tough terms, which would come at the expense of current investors.

These investigations can take time, and a look at Tesla's balance sheet suggests there isn't much time to spare. The company had \$2.2 billion in cash at the end of the second quarter, but it burned through \$1.8 billion of cash in the first half of the year. Accounts payable, meanwhile, topped \$3 billion.

Tesla has more than \$10 billion

in total debt and \$23 billion in total liabilities, and has never generated profits over a full year. Moody's Investors Service warned back in March that Tesla needs to raise \$2 billion of capital in the "near term."

Mr. Musk has disputed the idea that Tesla needs to raise money, in part because profits are right around the corner. He claimed on the second-quarter earnings call earlier this month that Tesla will generate profits and cash flow in the third quarter, but executives demurred when an analyst asked if Tesla turned a profit in July.

Tesla has more than \$10 billion in total debt and has never generated profits over a full year.

The company didn't immediately respond to a question on whether Tesla made money in the quarter through Thursday.

Like many fast-growing companies in capital-intensive businesses, Tesla (and its investors) bet that it would generate profits and cash before its debt became unsustainable. That explains the urgency around production of the Model 3. The SEC investigation upends that strategy.

Mr. Musk has long threatened to squeeze investors betting against Tesla's stock. There is a squeeze coming, but it isn't what Mr. Musk predicted.

The Higher Cost Of Less Information

With a six-month lag between financial reports, stocks would look riskier to investors

By JUSTIN LAHART

When he tweeted about reducing how often companies report earnings, President Trump said that business leaders had told him it was a good idea. Investors—the people who own the companies that the executives lead—probably don't agree.

The SEC has required companies to report quarterly results since 1970, and over the years the fuss around each quarter's numbers has devolved into something of a circus. Instead of focusing on the numbers, many investors play a guessing game of whether companies performed better than expected and analyze every utterance of executives on the ritual conference calls.

The criticism of quarterly earnings reports is that they contribute to a myopic focus on the short-term results that is detrimental to companies' long-term success. Indeed, a recent paper in the Accounting Review found that when companies reported more frequently they invested less in their businesses.

Executives might want to say as little as possible but investors want to know as much as possible about the companies they own. Longer lags between financial reports would make investors view stocks as riskier, since a lot more can happen in six months than in three months.

Stocks would eventually reach the same place, it would just take longer and the short-term moves would be bigger. This ought to lead, all else equal, to stock prices a little lower, and companies' cost of capital a little higher.

A 2011 paper in the Journal of Accounting and Economics examining the period in the early 1950s, when companies were required to file only annual reports, to the 1970s, when they had to report quarterly, found that companies' cost of capital was lower when they reported more frequently.

A six-month lag between reports could also make for a less level playing field among investors.

Some, like corporate insiders or investors who had access to specialized information like credit-card data, would have longer periods where they had insights into company operations that others didn't.

Another problem is that less frequent reports would make financial chicanery harder to spot, says Howard Schilit, founder of accounting-analysis firm Schilit Forensics. He isn't surprised chief executives would be in favor of reporting results less frequently.

"Of course the companies want to do what they want to do and have fewer restrictions," he says.

"What should matter is what's good for the investors."



Eugenics Again?
New gene tools raise
questions about a field's
troubling history **C5**

REVIEW

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

The Longest Tour
Profiles of six American
combatants in Afghanistan
and Iraq **Books C7**



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Late to the Driverless Revolution

America's car industry dismissed the potential of autonomous driving for years as tech companies plunged ahead. Now Detroit is racing to catch up. A former auto executive explains the U-turn.

BY LAWRENCE D. BURNS



EARLY IN 2011, two top engineers for Google traveled together to Detroit on what amounted to a diplomatic mission. They had just spent 18 months on a top-secret project called Chauffeur: the development of a car that could drive itself over 10 different 100-mile routes on public roads. Now they were looking for a partner to carry the project forward. "The idea was, if you're going to make self-driving cars, you have to work with a car company," recalls Chris Urmson, who made the trip with fellow engineer Anthony Levandowski. "Maybe they'll sell us cars to build a fleet. Maybe we're going to be retrofitting our stuff onto their cars to sell."

But they couldn't find any takers. In meetings with a prime parts supplier to the carmakers and then with the senior leadership of a major auto company, the pair gave presentations on their vehicle's capabilities, the number of miles it had driven and the broad strokes of how their self-driving software saw the road. The reaction, they say, was utter disinterest—and dismay that they were experimenting on public roads rather than on a test track. "Self-driving technology didn't make sense to them," Mr. Urmson says. "And it seemed so far out of the playbook that it wasn't even addressable." As they headed back to the airport, Mr. Urmson said to his partner, "Well, I guess we're not working with those guys."

Today, self-driving technology is spurring Detroit's biggest deals. The

SoftBank Vision Fund announced plans this spring to invest \$2.25 billion in GM's self-driving subsidiary, Cruise Automation—with GM committing another \$1.1 billion of its own money. In July, Ford announced plans to invest \$4 billion in its own autonomous car start-up. This month, Morgan Stanley analyst Brian Nowak speculated that the company born in late 2016 from Google's self-driving car team, known as Waymo, could be worth \$175 billion—40% more than the combined market capitalization of GM, Ford and Fiat-Chrysler.

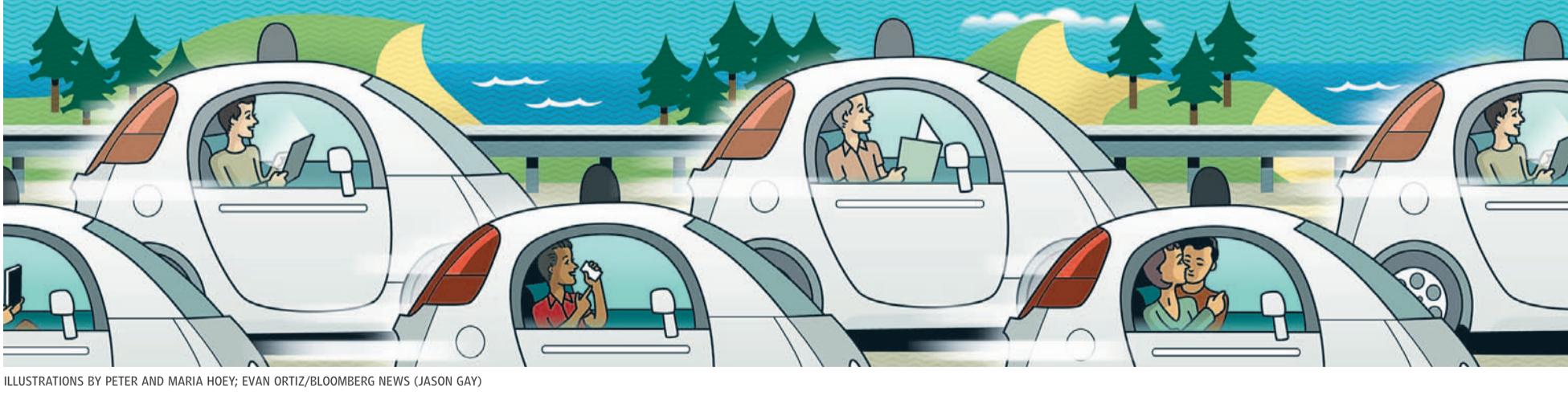
Autonomous technology is so hot today that it's easy to forget Detroit's initial resistance. Why was the center of the American car industry so dismissive back in 2011, and how did it come around to the fast-approaching revolution in car travel?

When I joined Chauffeur as a consultant at the beginning of 2011, I became the team's first insider with experience as a car-company executive. Chauffeur was trying to reinvent the auto industry, something I'd been trying to do in my own way as the chief of research and development at General Motors for a decade, including work on autonomous vehicles. The closest we got during my tenure at GM was a joint project developing a two-person autonomous pod with Doug Field, then of Segway (and now making news for his leap from Tesla to Apple's autonomous car project). Our prototype debuted the week after GM CEO Rick Wagoner's 2009 resignation and left little public mark as my

Please turn to the next page

This essay is adapted from Mr. Burns's new book, "Autonomy: The Quest to Build the Driverless Car—and How It Will Reshape Our World," co-authored with Christopher Shulgan. It will be published by Ecco on Aug. 28.

“
Big car companies
were held
captive by a
century-old
business model.



ILLUSTRATIONS BY PETER AND MARIA HOEY; EVAN ORTIZ/BLOOMBERG NEWS (JASON GAY)

Inside

MEDIA

By excluding views they consider extreme, digital platforms risk being treated—and held accountable—like other publishers. **C4**

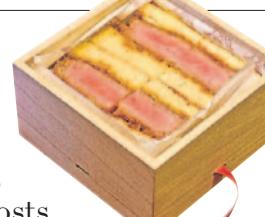


A Death In Exile

A Vietnamese soldier and spy who turned against the Communist regime he once served. **C3**

JASON GAY

What takes five minutes to eat and costs \$180? The world's most outrageous steak sandwich. **C6**



WEEKEND CONFIDENTIAL

Selling 'Lolita'
Actress Emily Mortimer on literature that offends. **C6**



REVIEW

Detroit's Driverless Turnaround



Continued from the prior page
employer lurched toward bankruptcy.

Amid the worst recession that the automakers had ever faced, I understood why they would steer clear of ushering in a technology poised to make them irrelevant. But the deeper reason the auto companies were late to the revolution is that they mistakenly believed that their business was manufacturing and selling cars. They failed to see that their success had always been based on something more fundamental: helping people to get from one place to another.

Auto executives initially dismissed self-driving cars in part because they didn't understand the full potential of digital technology. But it was also because they were primarily focused on delivering attractive vehicles to dealer showrooms rather than on providing compelling transportation experiences to customers. Detroit was held captive by a century-old business model.

The disconnect on autonomous cars was not only the fault of the auto industry. Early on, I was struck by the disregard the Chauffeur team displayed toward Detroit. Chauffeur's engineers asked me about Detroit's product development cycles. When I told them that auto companies typically took around three years to develop a new car, they were astonished. Three years? What on earth took so long?

The engineers' general attitude was that the auto companies were lazy, out of touch. They didn't know how to do innovation—at least, not the kind that might spur social disruption, the kind in which Silicon Valley liked to think it specialized. Many on Chauffeur's team believed that Henry Ford was a remarkable innovator but that somewhere along the line, that spirit had withered in Detroit.

The low point in the mutual aversion between Silicon Valley and Detroit came more than a year after Mr. Urmson and Mr. Levandowski's failed trip, when Mr. Urmson invited a senior GM representative to come out to Google headquarters in Mountain View, Calif., to take a ride in one of Chauffeur's self-driving vehicles. The executive spent the ride sharing his negative take on the experience. "I'm sorry," said the guy, according to Mr. Urmson. "But I just don't get the point."

Things began to change with the next stage of development, the combination of driverless tech with another new disruption: on-demand ridesharing services. Mr. Urmson initially revealed the idea for a new concept vehicle called Firefly at an all-hands Chauffeur meeting in December 2012.

Ridesharing was a hot trend in tech investing that year. An entrepreneur named Sunil

Google spinoff Waymo used its Firefly model for autonomous ridesharing, after initial forays to work with car makers were rebuffed.

Uber followed soon after with UberX.

Chauffeur's chief engineer told the team that he wanted to pursue on-demand mobility as a business model—essentially, a driverless version of Uber or Lyft. To do that, Mr. Urmson wanted Chauffeur to design a vehicle for the express use of ride-sharing services. He envisioned a world of driverless taxis zipping about cities, picking up passengers, providing rides, then setting off on the next call—which was referred to inside Chauffeur as "transportation as a service."

I was thrilled with Mr. Urmson's new project. Research that I had recently led at Columbia University and presented to Chauffeur concluded that this new model could provide mobility experiences better than personal car ownership. The point-to-point travel would be just as fast while allowing riders to forget about inconveniences such as finding a parking space and refueling.

Our analysis later showed that the new business could do all that while saving people most of what they paid for trips in gas-powered, personally owned vehicles, costing them just 20 cents a mile on average compared to a 65-cent average for drives today. (Other studies have found similar costs and savings.) This didn't even count another 85 cents' worth per mile of productive time lost while driving, which they could use for other things while traveling as passengers. If just 10% of driving were diverted to this model, the analysis suggested, it could save on the order of \$150 billion a year in operating costs and about another \$250 billion in lost driver productivity.

The new project set Chauffeur on a fascinating design exercise. What should a driverless vehicle built expressly for the new mobility services look like? The Firefly designers came up with a simple, clean and fun aesthetic. Because Mr. Urmson hoped it would liberate transportation for those who couldn't drive—the elderly or disabled, for example—the vehicle needed to be easy to enter and exit. To achieve that, the floor would be flat and not too far from the ground. When the conversation turned to the placement and feel of traditional car components, the team made a radical decision: no steering wheel. Why did

Paul had begun arranging rides in San Francisco via a mobile app called Sidecar, spurring a pair of mobility entrepreneurs named Logan Green and John Zimmer to roll out their own anyone-to-anyone ride-sharing app, which they referred to as Lyft.

the Google mobility pod need one?

In May 2014, Sergey Brin unveiled Firefly publicly. By October, Uber CEO Travis Kalanick realized how urgent it was for Uber to develop its own strategy, according to court documents from this year's trade-secrets lawsuit between Uber and the Google spinoff Waymo, where I remain a consultant. Mr. Kalanick knew that a ridesharing business that operated driverlessly could provide its services for much less than a human-operated rival; the human driver accounted for a reported 70% to 90% of Uber's cost per mile. Google had earlier invested \$258 million in Uber and placed its chief legal officer, David Drummond, on Uber's board of di-

rectors. After a board meeting, according to Mr. Kalanick, Mr. Drummond told him that Google was intending to compete with Uber in the ride-sharing space, and they agreed that he should recuse himself from the Uber board.

Soon after, Mr. Kalanick assigned his chief product officer, Jeff Holden, to develop Uber's self-driving capability—to basically create the ride-sharing giant's own version of the Chauffeur project—and as quickly as possible.

Mr. Holden identified the world's single greatest concentration of self-driving brainpower outside of Mountain View: Carnegie Mellon University's National Robotics Engineering Center in Pittsburgh, Mr. Urmson's onetime employer. According to the Wall Street Journal's reporting, Uber offered compensation packages that included signing bonuses in the hundreds of thousands of dollars and salaries at least double what the scientists and engineers had made at NREC. All told, forty NREC staff would

move to Waymo, the company retired its groundbreaking Firefly last summer to focus on what it had set out to explore in the first place: installing software for autonomous driving in carmakers' mass-produced vehicles. This spring, it signed agreements for such projects with Fiat Chrysler and Tata Motors' Jaguar brand.

As for Waymo, the company has been forced to become more receptive to new ideas. Silicon Valley has come to recognize that innovation, particularly the world-changing kind, is a difficult thing to hurry. It requires great leaps of deduction, constancy of purpose and the discipline to let ideas mature until they're ready for the public.

One of the most important decisions on Chauffeur's road to commercialization was who to select to run the company. To fill the CEO position, Larry Page and Sergey Brin tapped former Hyundai Motor America president John Krafcik. The hiring of an auto executive to lead the company that would become Waymo was a remarkable moment in the history of self-driving cars.

The Chauffeur team had long been untroubled by its lack of auto industry experience. In many instances, ignorance of the way Detroit did things was considered an asset. But Mr. Krafcik was an auto industry guy, and his installation as Waymo's leader was, to my mind, the first acknowledgment that this quest didn't have to pit Silicon Valley against Detroit—that both sides had expertise to contribute to bringing about the great disruption ahead in mobility. Mr. Krafcik's hiring was a savvy concession on the part of Google's founders that maybe, just maybe, the two sides needed one another.



From Steam Baths to Climate Change



WORD ON THE STREET

BEN ZIMMER

THE 2015 Paris Agreement on climate policy committed its signatories to keep the global temperature from rising more than two degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels. But the authors of a study pub-

way." For climatologists, "hot-house" is an even more extreme term than "greenhouse," suggesting that runaway greenhouse effects could result in an irreversible "hot-house state." How did the "hot-house" metaphor for the Earth's climate heat up in the first place?

The word "hot-house" dates back to the 15th century, when it first referred to a type of bathhouse with steam baths—what would later come to be known as a "Turkish bath." Thanks to the association of such establishments with illicit sex, "hot-house" soon became synonymous with "brothel." The term

Greenhouses made it possible to cultivate plants year-round. also was used to describe a chamber for drying things, such as salt or pottery.

Starting in the 17th century, early greenhouses began to be built in Europe to regulate the climatic conditions for growing plants, allowing year-round cultivation. "Hot-house" came to be used for artificially heated greenhouses, especially useful for cultivating exotic tropical plants. An English guide to gardening from 1629 advised that the "Indian flowering reed" could not "abide the extremities of our winters" un-

less it was raised in "a hot-house, such as are used in Germany."

When scientists started appreciating the warming effects of atmospheric gases in the 19th century, greenhouses served as a convenient metaphorical comparison. A geologist writing in 1867 observed that increases in carbon dioxide and other gases would heat the planet "precisely as if we had covered the whole earth with an immense dome of glass, had transformed it into a great Orchid-house." The term "greenhouse effect" was introduced by the English physicist John Henry Poynting in 1907, though some scientists preferred to call it the "hot-house effect." (Either way, some have argued the metaphor is inapt, since a greenhouse warms air by keeping it trapped in an unventilated space.)

In 1919, when the test pilot Roland Rohlfs set a world record by flying a plane to an altitude of more than 34,000 feet, the prominent newspaper editor Arthur Brisbane wrote in a syndicated column that Rohlfs had reached the outer limits of "the thin atmosphere

which is the glass of our hot-house earth."

"Hothouse Earth" took on a more foreboding meaning in 1975, when Howard A. Wilcox, a nuclear physicist and marine engineer, used it as the title of a book in which he foresaw a "global heat disaster" if humanity didn't take drastic measures to avoid it. While Wilcox's book was faulted by critics for lack of reliable evidence, the phrase "Hothouse Earth" would continue to rise in popularity. It was pressed into service as a book title again in 1990 for a popular treatment of climate science by the British astrophysicist John Gribbin.

The new PNAS study represents a more recent embrace of the phrase by climate scientists, informed by research into how the planet has swung back and forth between extreme climatic states over the course of its history: "Icehouse Earth" (or "Snowball Earth") at one extreme and "Hothouse Earth" at the other. As an evocation of the delicate balancing act required to keep the climate from overheating, "hot-house" is a fiery bit of messaging.

[Hothouse]

lished last week in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* argue that, even if this goal is achieved, "we cannot exclude the risk that a cascade of feedbacks could push the Earth System irreversibly onto a 'Hothouse Earth' path-

REVIEW

A Vietnamese Patriot Dies Far From Home

Bui Tin went into exile to protest the Communist regime he once served.

By THOMAS A. BASS

When Bui Tin exiled himself to France in 1990, he foresaw a brief stay, believing that Vietnam would soon come to its senses and boot the communists from power. Three decades later, he was still in Paris, where he died on August 11 at age 90.

Tin had been a prominent figure in the regime he came to despise—a colonel in the North Vietnamese Army and deputy editor of *Nhan Dan*, the Army's official newspaper. In the late 1960s, he interviewed John McCain when he was a prisoner of war held in the old French prison known as the "Hanoi Hilton." In 1991, the two men embraced and became friends, after Tin's appearance before a U.S. Senate committee investigating POWs.

He was most famous, however, for the improbable role that he played at the end of the Vietnam War. On April 30, 1975, Tin found himself in a T54 tank rolling up to South Vietnam's presidential palace in Saigon. Working as a journalist covering the final assault of the North Vietnamese Army on the South's capital, he happened to be the highest-ranking communist officer on the scene. It fell to him to accept the surrender of the South Vietnamese government.

"Finding the front door unguarded, I walked upstairs to the cabinet room," he recalled a few months ago, when I visited him in Paris. "On my way, I passed the dining room, set for lunch, with little cards at everyone's place announcing that the day's menu was beef tenderloin. This sounded very good to someone who had been living on Chinese rations of beans with sugar and vitamins."

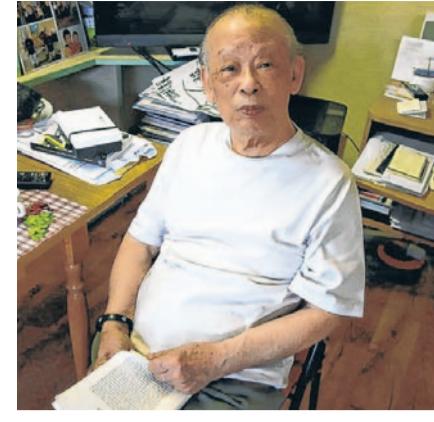
South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu had fled the country, and acting President Duong Van "Big" Minh was waiting with his cabinet. "Big Minh had already written his declaration of surrender and delivered it on the radio," Tin said. "But he was nervously awaiting the arrival of someone from the North Vietnamese Army. We joked about his orchids and his tennis game, and then he told me how he had prevented President Thieu from emptying out the treasury before he fled the country. 'We have 16 tons of gold in the treasury,' he said. 'Please tell Hanoi to come and get it.' I sent a message by Morse code to General Giap, and two days later he flew down a Russian plane, an IL18, to get the gold."

Tin was a communist because he believed that Ho Chi Minh's forces, the Viet Minh, were on the winning side in a war that had to be fought. The war had begun in the 1930s with efforts to expel the French from Indochina. Then came the fight against the Japanese, who

invaded French Indochina in 1940; the Chinese, who occupied northern Vietnam at the end of World War II; the British, who occupied Saigon in 1945; the French, who returned after World War II to reclaim their former colony, before being defeated at Dien Bien Phu in 1954; and, finally, the Americans, who refought the French war until their own defeat in 1975.

Born near Hanoi in 1925 as Bui Duong Am—Tin was the pseudonym he adopted—he was one of 10 children from his father's three wives, a not-unusual arrangement for a mandarin in imperial Vietnam. Tin's father, Bui Bang Doan, was minister of justice under Emperor Bao Dai from 1933 to 1945 and then served the communists after Vietnam's declaration of independence in 1945. He was president of the National Assembly until his death in 1955 but spent almost that entire period under house arrest, sequestered with Ho Chi Minh in the mountain retreat from which he directed the first Indochina War. "The communists held my father captive for nine years," Tin said. "He died from sadness and being away from his family. Ho Chi Minh killed him." Malaria and too little food were also responsible.

After graduating from lycée Khai Dinh in Hue, Tin joined the Viet Minh in 1945. He was an excellent writer and editor who spoke English, French, Russian and Chinese—skills that proved useful to the communists. "All the journalists were spies," Tin said. "It was part of the job." He was wounded at the Battle of Dien Bien Phu in 1954 and then worked as a journalist for the North Vietnamese Army, rising through the ranks to become a colonel in 1963. He also worked for the Party as a diplomat and negotiator, serving as a member of the four-party commission that implemented the Paris Peace Accords.



Above: Bui Tin in his Paris apartment in 2014. Below: In 1973, as a North Vietnamese officer, Tin met American soldiers in Saigon while helping to implement the Paris Peace Accords.

next to fall. I gave it two years, at most." But the communists instead managed to consolidate their power. Fearing that he would soon be arrested for his political views, Tin flew to Paris for a meeting of communist newspaper editors. Granted political asylum in 1990, he never returned to Vietnam and saw his wife again only once, a few years ago, at a secret meeting in Thailand. "I have asked for French nationality, but I will always remain Vietnamese. I am a Vietnamese patriot," he said.

During his long exile in France, Tin lived in a public-housing project in a neighborhood full of auto chop shops, phone stores and corner groceries selling spices and other foods from France's old colonial empire. His apartment on the rue des Francs-Tireurs was approached by walking down the rue de Crèvecœur: He lived, in other words, on Sharpshooter Street, off Brockenhearted. In his one-room attic apartment—divided down the middle by a bookshelf that held his own books and those of writers who had given him signed copies of their own work, including John McCain and Neil Sheehan, author of "A Bright Shining Lie" (1988)—Tin sat at a corner desk in a kind of cockpit outfitted with a TV screen and computer. From here he ran a one-man government in exile, calling for the end of communist



"The communists never trusted me," Tin said. "They used me." He was careful to hold his humor in check and to speak the "correct" Vietnamese—laden with Marxist-Maoist terminology—in official settings. After the war, Tin continued working as deputy editor at *Nhan Dan* and editor in chief of the newspaper's Sunday edition. He became increasingly convinced that Vietnam had won the war but lost the peace. Instead of reconciliation, the government built forced-labor camps and drove refugees out to sea. Finally, Tin decided to join another revolution—this time fighting the communists.

"When the Berlin Wall fell in 1989 and the Soviet Union collapsed, I wrote an enthusiastic editorial," he recalled. "I thought Vietnam's Communist Party was the

Bui Tin's tragedy was nothing compared to that of his homeland.

rule in Vietnam and condemning the country's leaders for their corruption.

Tin didn't regret the choices that he had made as a spy and a soldier. But he was bitter about the failure of his compatriots to make a just and lasting peace. He was a nationalist who believed to the end that Vietnam deserved a multiparty democracy, the rule of law and true reconciliation following its decades of internecine struggle. The tragedy of his exile was nothing compared to that of his homeland.

Mr. Bass has written three books on Vietnam, including "The Spy Who Loved Us," which will be republished this fall by University of Massachusetts Press.

The Win That Changed the Tennis World

By RAYMOND ARSENAULT

NOBODY EXPECTED Arthur Ashe to win the first U.S. Open, held 50 years ago next week. It was the first time that players who had turned professional were allowed to compete with amateurs like Ashe for the U.S. national title—thus the new "Open" era. It also turned out to be the first time an African-American man won one of tennis's Grand Slam championships. Ashe's victory transformed not just his career but the sport itself, which is why the main stadium in Flushing, Queens, where the Open is now played, bears his name.

At the time, Ashe was a slender, bespectacled 25-year-old Army lieutenant, on leave from his post at West Point, who had captured several national amateur singles titles. He also was the lone African-American among 128 players in the men's draw—in his words, as "noticeable as the only raisin in a rice pudding." Though Althea Gibson had become the first black woman to win the U.S. national championship 11 years earlier, change at tennis clubs across America came slowly. Ashe was

barred from playing against whites in his hometown of Richmond, Virg., until 1966, two years before his Open victory.

As the tournament approached, Ashe had begun to find a cautious public voice as a civil-rights activist. There were rising expectations of him as a prominent black athlete in an era of protest, but his father and coaches wanted to keep him away from controversies that could interfere with his play. His demeanor as a public figure was in many ways similar to his playing style: Though memorably even-tempered, he frequently tried out experimental new approaches.

Ashe distrusted confrontation as a strategy and was criticized for agreeing, initially, to play against white players from South Africa during apartheid and for expressing discomfort with black-power protests. In a March 1968 speech on seeking social change—his first—he invoked the example of the imperturbable Jackie Robinson and counseled pa-



Arthur Ashe raises his 1968 U.S. Open trophy; runner-up Tom Okker is at left.

tience, raising some eyebrows with a Booker T. Washington-style emphasis on self-help and racial uplift. In a New York Times Magazine profile, he called himself a "sociological phenomenon" and noted how often he'd been mistaken for a locker room custodian, but added, "I don't want to spend my life fuming." He also knew that he benefited from his distinctive place in tennis. "Let's face it, being the only Negro in the game probably puts me a hundred dollars a week ahead of the others in market value," he said.

At the Open, Ashe was the top-ranked amateur, known for his strong backhand and serve. But he

had never beaten the tournament's #1 seed, the great Australian pro Rod Laver, and there were all the other Aussie pros—Ken Rosewall, John Newcombe, Tony Roche, and Roy Emerson—to contend with. One by one, however, they fell by the wayside. Ashe himself took out Emerson in the fourth round. In the semifinals, Dutchman Tom Okker upset Rosewall, while Ashe faced fellow American Clark Graebner.

It became one of the most famous matches in tennis, immortalized by the journalist John McPhee in a series of *New Yorker* articles later published as the book "Levels of the Game."

Emphasizing the contrasts between the two players—one black, Southern and quietly looking to make his mark; the other white, Midwestern and comfortable with his upper-middle-class life—McPhee noted that they even differed in the choice of equipment: Graebner used a metal racket, introduced to the tour just the previous year, while Ashe still relied on a traditional wood frame. Though Ashe lost the first set, he came from behind to win the next three and the match.

His championship match against Okker was closely fought, with the momentum swinging back and forth through five sets, but Ashe carried the day. The scene following the final point was memorable, with his

father joining him on the court to hear the cheers that signaled to them that tennis, once the whitest of sports, had shed at least some of its racial exclusivity. Ashe was never given to displays of emotion, but as he later described that moment, "I laughed and hugged my father. He was crying."

The outcome proved to be a milestone both in the commercialization of tennis and its desegregation. As an amateur, Ashe could not claim the \$14,000 winner's prize, but the win greatly expanded his earning potential. He garnered a range of product endorsements, proving to skeptics that African-American athletes had market appeal, and his success helped to launch the era of big-money, celebrity tennis stars.

Ashe also gained new confidence to promote the cause of equal opportunity, in tennis and beyond, making up for the "anguish" he later said he'd felt over not doing more in his early days. It took decades for the sport to achieve meaningful diversity in its top talent, but tennis looks very different today at every level. For those who followed, Arthur Ashe made it possible to imagine standing at the pinnacle of the game.

Mr. Arsenault is the John Hope Franklin Professor of Southern History at the University of South Florida, St. Petersburg. This piece is adapted from his new book, "Arthur Ashe: A Life" (Simon & Schuster), which is reviewed on page C9.

FROM TOP: PHOTO BY THOMAS A. BASS; BETTMANN ARCHIVE/GETTY IMAGES

WILLIAM N. JACOBELLI/NY POST ARCHIVES/GETTY IMAGES

REVIEW

Scientists Confront the Ghost of Eugenics

As new gene editing tools raise the prospect of engineering desired human traits, researchers are determined to educate the public

BY AMY DOCKSER MARCUS

The recent rise of Crispr, a powerful gene editing tool, has given scientists the ability to more easily and quickly manipulate DNA in the laboratory, allowing them to alter the traits of animals and plants—and, potentially, of human embryos as well. Gene editing offers the prospect of finding cures for intractable diseases, but it has also raised concerns that it might one day be used to engineer humans who are more intelligent, beautiful or athletic. "Eugenics," says Henry T. Greely, director of Stanford Law School's Center for Law and the Biosciences, is "the ghost at the table."

In the early decades of the 20th century, prominent American scientists and physicians were involved in the eugenics movement, promoting reproduction among those seen as being more genetically fit. They also helped to lobby state legislatures to pass laws compelling the involuntary sterilization of people deemed genetically inferior. In the 1927 case of *Buck v. Bell*, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of Virginia's program. As Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., notoriously declared in the decision, "Three generations of imbeciles is enough."

In time, however, eugenics lost credibility and support, having become associated with atrocities committed by the Nazis. Many came to see the idea that humans might change their DNA to control the genetic future as both scientifically unlikely and immoral.

The invention of Crispr has now brought that power into the realm of the possible, and from the start, excitement about its potential to do good has been tempered by fear about the possibility of causing irrevocable harm. "Geneticists have a historical burden," says Mr. Greely. "Their science was used in ways that turned out to be deeply unscientific." He does not think scientists should be blamed for such misuse, "but they should be held responsible for giving some thought to how this might go wrong, and talking about how to maximize benefits and minimize risks."

Jennifer Doudna, a professor at the University of California, Berkeley, is one of the inventors of the Crispr tool. She has recounted a nightmare she had about the technology. In the dream, a colleague told her that somebody wanted to talk to her about gene editing. When she entered the room, the person waiting to meet her was Adolf Hitler. Dr. Doudna and her colleagues hoped Crispr might ultimately save lives, she wrote. But the nightmare was a reminder of "all of the ways in which our hard work might be perverted."

Daniel Kevles, a professor of history emeritus at Yale University and the author of a history of eugenics, says that in current discussions about Crispr, people recoil from any association with eugenics, because the term is so closely linked to state-sponsored abuses. In the U.S., involuntary programs like the one in *Buck v. Bell* con-

tinued through the 1970s, sterilizing at least 60,000 people. But in the Crispr era, Prof. Kevles says, the moral dilemmas surrounding genetic manipulation are less likely to be caused by government initiatives than by "private eugenics": consumers who want to use Crispr or other genetic technologies to give their children advantages in life.

Despite advances in genetic technology, scientists still do not have a reliable way to "manipulate human heredity to guarantee the birth of a child that can put a basketball through a hoop at 30 feet or perform in Carnegie Hall," says Prof. Kevles. "If and when that happens, people will want to make use of it. We live in a consumer culture, and people want the best for their kids."

In 1927, Justice Holmes declared, 'Three generations of imbeciles is enough.'

have historical connections to the eugenics movement. A 1914 article in the *Journal of Heredity*, for example, included a list of colleges and universities that offered courses on eugenics, and Consortium members such as Harvard, the University of California and the University of Washington were on the list.

Michael Snyder, chairman of the department of genetics at Stanford University School of Medicine and a member of the Consortium, says that its initial focus is going to be on educating people about what genetic technology can and cannot do. Using Crispr to change complicated traits is still not imminent, he said. This month, three reports were published by scientists arguing over whether researchers successfully used Crispr to edit out a single gene mutation in human embryos linked to a deadly heart disease. To significantly manipulate someone's intelligence or athletic ability, Dr. Snyder says, likely would require thousands of gene changes. And even then, genetics remains only part of the story. Diet, environment and training also play a role.

Still, Dr. Snyder says, these are questions that the Consortium will need to address. If it becomes possible, he could imagine parents wanting to tweak the genome of an embryo with, say, a growth hormone deficiency, in order to make the future child taller. But who gets to decide what sort of height deficiency justifies intervention? What, he asks,



Many of the institutions involved in research on genetic engineering are already doing outreach to the public, explaining how gene editing works. But now they are trying to do more on the ethical front, too. In one high-profile effort, Harvard Medical School's Personal Genetics Education Project has initiated a Genetics Consortium, whose activities will include offering education programs across the country, from rural high schools to urban churches.

Ting Wu, a professor of genetics at Harvard Medical School and one of the leaders of the Genetics Consortium, says that for the pilot effort, they focused on seven institutions that have played important roles in the current genetic revolution. As it turned out, some of them

if "you are not impaired in any way other than you are not going to be the center of the basketball team?"

At Harvard's Personal Genetics Education Project, the *Buck v. Bell* sterilization case is discussed in a lesson plan designed for use in classrooms and teacher training workshops. The case not only highlights how science can be misused but the conviction of many proponents of eugenics that "they were doing good," says Dr. Wu. "Do I think there are people who are going to do things that 100 years from now we will be shocked they did but today they believe it is the right thing to do?" she asks. "Sure, I think that's a possibility. The more eyes we have on this, the more arguments about this, the better we will all be."

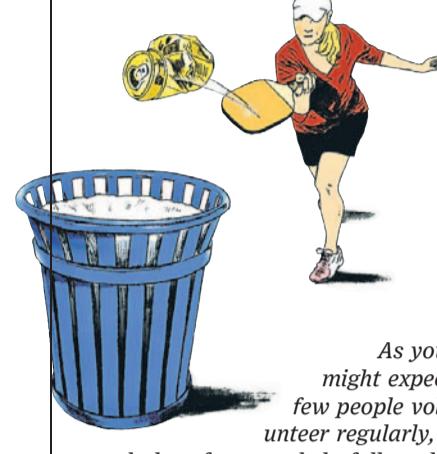
ASK ARIELY

DAN ARIELY

Pitching In With Cleaning Up

Dear Dan,

I play the paddle sport pickleball on outdoor courts at our local city park. During the season, the members of our association have to clean up the courts at the end of each day, which takes about 15 minutes.



As you might expect, few people volunteer regularly, and please for more help fall on deaf ears. I recently suggested to the group's executive board that we should pay members who help clean up, but my idea was shot down. The reasoning was that we are a volunteer organization and should not pay for such services. How can we get more people to pitch in? —John

Paying a few members to clean the courts is always an option. But if you start paying for cleaning, it will change how those who clean and those who don't treat each other. So I would try other methods first.

One effective approach is to use social shaming. What if the pickleball association posted the names of all the members on a large poster board and used markings to show how often each person cleaned the courts? What if, next to the names of the people who did not help even once, there was a large question mark? My guess is that the desire to appear to be a team player rather than a freeloader could motivate many more people to contribute to the cleaning effort.

Hi, Dan.

I am a doctor specializing in obesity management, and one of the challenges we face in my practice is something called the "Last Supper" effect. We find that patients who know they are about to undergo weight loss surgery tend to binge during the two weeks prior to the procedure, gaining anywhere from five to 20 pounds.. Do you have any suggestions for how we might be able to change this pattern? —Adrian

My colleagues and I carried out research at our lab at Duke University that might shed some light on this question. We asked one group of participants to indulge in food and compensate for it by reducing their caloric consumption later. Meanwhile, we asked another group to create an "indulgence bank," going on a diet first and indulging only after they "saved" enough calories to compensate.

It turns out that when people indulged first, they didn't compensate enough and ended up gaining weight. But when they saved calories by dieting first, they realized how much hard work it was and didn't want to "spend" all their savings by eating more.

With this in mind, I would ask patients to start two months before the weight-loss procedure and spend the first six weeks creating an indulgence bank by reducing their calorie intake. Then they can "celebrate" by eating freely during the last two weeks before the procedure. My guess is that they will celebrate a bit, but not too much.

Hello, Dan.

I recently retired, and since many of my friends were from my workplace, I feel lonely and deprived of connections. Any advice? —Warren

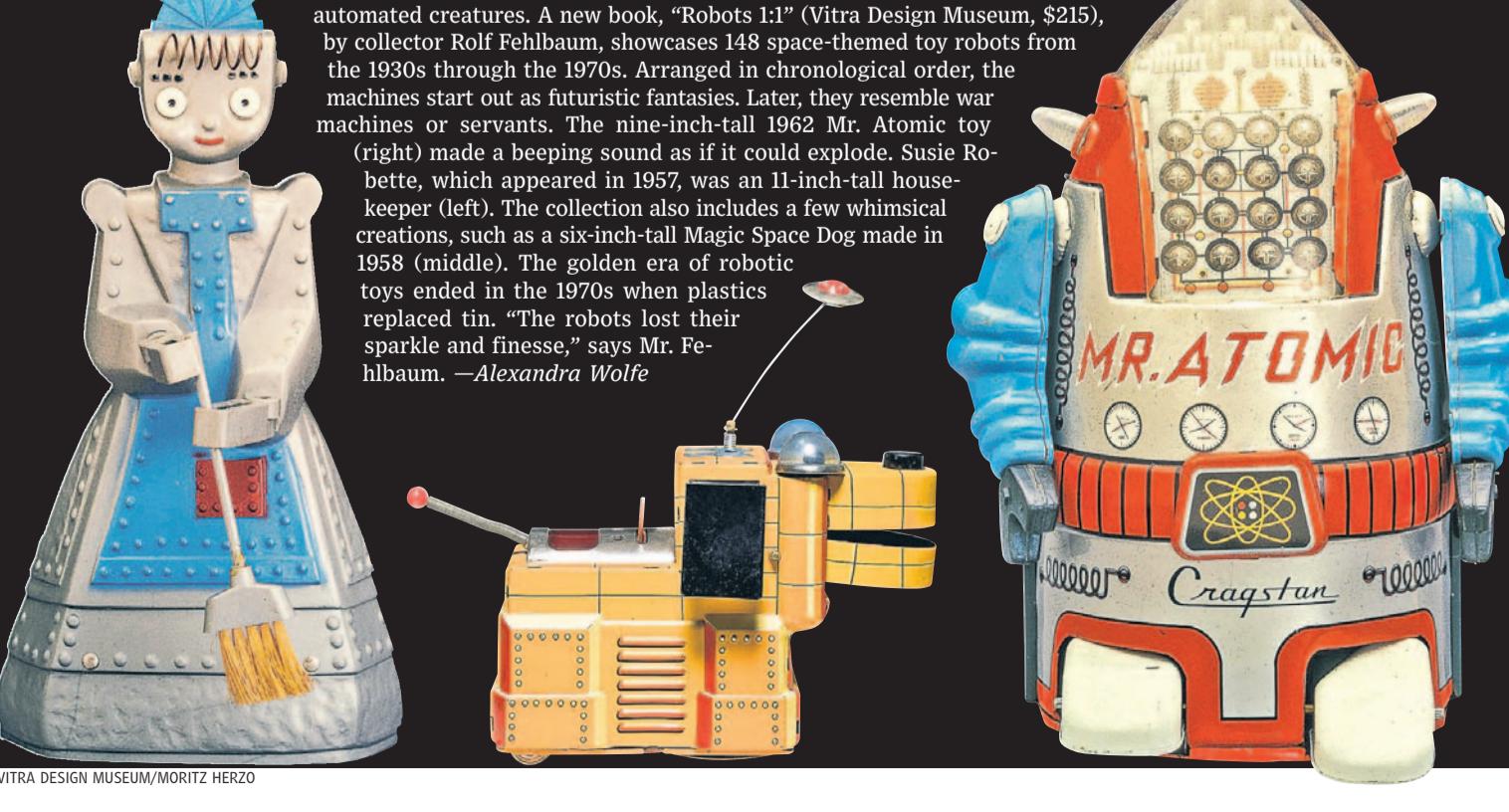
It's a bit awkward to advertise "friends needed," and if you tried, you could attract some shady characters. Instead, I'd suggest that you pick an activity that is likely to attract the kind of people you want to be friends with: the Sierra Club, or bird watching, or maybe pickleball. Odds are that you will find your next friends there. And don't worry if you don't like the activities very much: The other people are probably there for the same reason—to make friends.

Have a question for Dan? Email AskAriely@wsj.com

EXHIBIT

The Robots Are Coming

EVER SINCE the word "robot" was coined in 1920, we have been fascinated by the automated creatures. A new book, "Robots 1:1" (Vitra Design Museum, \$215), by collector Rolf Fehlbaum, showcases 148 space-themed toy robots from the 1930s through the 1970s. Arranged in chronological order, the machines start out as futuristic fantasies. Later, they resemble war machines or servants. The nine-inch-tall 1962 Mr. Atomic (right) made a beeping sound as if it could explode. Susie Robotte, which appeared in 1957, was an 11-inch-tall housekeeper (left). The collection also includes a few whimsical creations, such as a six-inch-tall Magic Space Dog made in 1958 (middle). The golden era of robotic toys ended in the 1970s when plastics replaced tin. "The robots lost their sparkle and finesse," says Mr. Fehlbaum. —Alexandra Wolfe



REVIEW



CELESTE SLOMAN FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WEEKEND CONFIDENTIAL | ALEXANDRA WOLFE

Emily Mortimer

An actress inclined toward 'messy' art

Actress Emily Mortimer thinks that art is often at its best when it's offensive. It's an idea explored in her new movie, "The Bookshop," as her character's bookstore in 1950s England is threatened after she decides to sell "Lolita," Vladimir Nabokov's still-controversial 1955 novel about a middle-aged professor who is sexually obsessed with his 12-year-old stepdaughter and becomes involved with her.

Today, she believes, the novel "would have a really hard time getting published. I think there's a really interesting conversation to have about whether that's a good thing or a bad thing."

As the 44-year-old Ms. Mortimer sees it, art and literature should "reflect the mess and confusion of life." She first read "Lolita" as a teenager. "I can remember feeling really both shocked and also like it kind of made perfect sense," she says. "There was an emotional honesty to the book that was both shocking and real."

In the movie, out Aug. 24, the village establishment is offended by the scandalous subject matter of "Lolita," but the quietly determined bookshop owner played by Ms. Mortimer fights back against their

moralizing. For the actress, it is a movie about "intellectual freedom."

Growing up in London and Oxfordshire, Ms. Mortimer was surrounded by writing and books. Her father, John Mortimer, was a famous author and lawyer, who went to court to defend the use of the word "bollocks" (testicles) in the title of the Sex Pistols' 1977 album, "Never Mind the Bollocks, Here's the Sex Pistols." He also created and wrote "Rumpole of the Bailey," a popular English TV series that ran from the 1970s to 1992 about a barrister who defended a range of clients.

Her father read her Charles Dickens, P.G. Wodehouse and Sherlock Holmes books, but she read few of his own books when she was younger. "The experience of reading a book that's written by someone you know very well is often thinking, 'That's not true, you're totally making that up,' and I had that feeling with my dad often," she recalls.

Ms. Mortimer read 'Lolita' as a teen. 'I can remember feeling really both shocked and also like it kind of made perfect sense,' she says.

She liked writing her own plays, many of which were "copies of bad television programs I'd seen that I just shamelessly copied and put down as if I was writing a play on my own," she says.

She went on to study Russian and English literature at Oxford and developed an affinity for textured, complex characters. "What I love about books as opposed to movies is that characters can be pretty dicey and you can still sort of fall in love with them," she says. Many of the characters in the novels of Fyodor Dostoyevsky, for instance—such as the narrator in "Notes from the Underground," about an antihero alienated from modern society—would probably come across as unlikeable in film, but are sympathetic in his books, she says.

She appreciates the ways in which Dostoyevsky and Nabokov are alike and very different. "Although they're writing about similarly difficult and kind of venal subjects...and characters who do terrible things, Nabokov's style is much more kind of clean and pure like crystal and Dostoyevsky's is more verbose and dirty and very sort of dramatic," she says. "But I think they can both be hilariously funny."

It was at Oxford that she started acting, attracted by the idea of stepping into a panoply of different characters. During one theater performance, an agent who was visiting her daughter saw Ms. Mortimer on stage and signed her on.

Ms. Mortimer's first few roles were in English costume dramas, "but not the kind of posh kind that come here," she says. "I wore terrible crinoline and wigs that looked like they dropped from space onto my head." She also wrote a weekly column in the Daily Telegraph, based on a fictionalized version of her life as an actress trying to make it in London.

In 2000, she was cast in "Love's Labour's Lost," where she met her husband, American actor Alessandro Nivola, known for films such as "American Hustle" (2013) and "A Most Violent Year" (2014). They married three years later and now have two children, ages 8 and 14.

She says that part of the attraction was that he wasn't from England. In London, she rued how much people focused on her provenance. "People spend the majority of time in conversation basically trying to work out where someone is from, what their background is, and where they went to school, which is not like that at all over here," she says.

Ms. Mortimer had come to feel piégeholed in England. "I was this sort of privileged schoolgirl, a middle-class girl who had gone to these fancy schools and had this dad who was this well known writer, and I just felt allergic to this person I was destined to be."

She moved to the U.S., first to Los Angeles and then to Brooklyn, acting in films such as "The Pink Panther" (2006), "Lars and the Real Girl" (2007), and on television series such as "30 Rock" in 2007 and "The Newsroom" (2012-2014). She found "The Newsroom" to be prophetic. "There was a rant each week about the internet and how it was destroying the way we get information," she says. "Now, it feels like nobody is being properly informed of anything."

Next, Ms. Mortimer is getting ready to sell a new show in which she'll co-star, produce and write, playing one half of a dysfunctional friend twosome. It builds on themes from a show she co-created a few years ago called "Doll & Em," about two best friends who are comically jealous of each other, which premiered at the London Film Festival in 2013 and debuted on HBO the following year. "Jealousy is so underexplored," she says.

As she has gotten older, she has continued to find solace in books, including a new appreciation for reading her father's works since he passed away in 2009. "I'm just grateful for any connection to the sound of his voice because I miss him terribly," she says. "Reading his stuff has become something that gives me more and more pleasure."



JASON GAY

It's Obscene to Pay \$180 for a Steak Sandwich—But It Sure Was Yummy

For the cost of a plane ticket to Florida, a five-minute dining caper.

I ATE a \$180 steak sandwich. Not for me; don't be ridiculous. I did it for journalism. Let's dispense with the obvious: A \$180 steak sandwich is an indefensible purchase. It is a foodstuff strictly for vulgarians, a decadent symbol of 21st-century gluttony and the over-luxurification of everything. To buy it is to wallow in one's privilege, one's shameless indifference to the plight of humankind.

Other than that, it's pretty tasty.

This \$180 Katsu sandwich

can be found in lower Manhattan, around the corner from Wall Street, at a hole-in-the-wall establishment called Don Wagyu. Don Wagyu is a spartan place with a small bar counter, a partly-open kitchen and a half-dozen stools. It is visible from the outside thanks to a red neon sign of a cow smoking a cigarette, a nod to the vaguely-illicit goings-on inside.

In another era, this joint like this would serve doughnuts and coffee to traders on the go. In 2018, with the stock market mostly humming, it serves sandwiches to emperors. Brokers, machers, Instagram-pulsetakers—they're all coming here, along with, as far as I can tell, every food writer east of St. Louis.

Unlike, say, the beignets at New Orleans' Cafe du Monde, the Don Wagyu \$180 sandwich seems to be less of a foodie's bucket-list experience than a freak-show curiosity: How could a sandwich cost as much as a plane ticket to Florida? This is, after all, the type of thing that makes the rest of the planet think New Yorkers



The A5 Ozaki, star of the menu at New York's Don Wagyu

are out of their minds. Was the \$180 sandwich a legitimate food experience or some kind of commentary on late-stage capitalism?

I should call the sandwich by its real name: the A5 Ozaki. The "A5" is a reference to the summit-grade of Japanese beef, and "Ozaki" is the farm from which Don Wagyu gets the meat (the only U.S. establishment to receive it, the server says while I'm there).

Don Wagyu also serves more affordable Katsu sandos—there's a \$22 off-menu burger, for example—but the \$180 Ozaki is the cleanup hitter at the bottom of the menu. It is served medium-rare.

Ordering the A5 Ozaki is not a showy experience. The lights do not dim, the kitchen does not clap; it does not require much more of a wait than a turkey club at a diner. A slice of beef is encrusted with panko, fried, placed on toasted white bread and served quartered, like a preschooler's PB&J. Nori-sprinkled french

fries and a pickle spear are the only accompaniments.

Breaking news: I liked it. I'm not a food critic. I hardly know my cuts of meat, and I cannot offer a detailed analysis of why the A5 Ozaki is \$100 more of an event than the closest-priced item, the A5 Miyazaki. I will not try to justify paying such an absurd amount for a single piece of food, especially one that can be tidily consumed in the space of five minutes. But the A5 Ozaki was light and buttery to the point of being almost ethereal, as if the sandwich knew the pressure of delivering on its comical price.

Which, of course, it does not. There is no sandwich that is possibly worth \$180. But that's the thrill (and the crime) of extravagance, is it not? Eating this thing felt right and completely wrong—more like a caper than a lunch.

When it was done, I exited Don Wagyu and headed for the subway. Hot, clammy and prone to breakdowns, it's still a bargain at \$2.75.



Lamarck's Revenge
What Darwin's great predecessor got right about evolution. C8

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Chopin's Piano
In search of an icon of musical romanticism. C12



SATURDAY/SUNDAY, AUGUST 18 - 19, 2018 | C7



UNEASY Two U.S. soldiers from the 1-26 Infantry resting after a firefight with the Taliban in the Korengal Valley of Afghanistan, 2008.

An Honest Reckoning

C.J. Chivers, an artist among war correspondents, fashions a vast mosaic of bravery and miscalculation from the lives of American combatants in Iraq and Afghanistan

The Fighters

By C.J. Chivers
Simon & Schuster, 374 pages, \$28

By MATT GALLAGHER

AFULL GENERATION of American service members have gone across the globe to fight for their country since 9/11. Sons and daughters have trod the same faraway dirt as their fathers, in different battles of the same war. A new soldier sent to Afghanistan tomorrow can't recall an America at peace. He's too young. It's too far gone.

Perhaps that's why much of the contemporary war literature that has emerged in the past 17 years considers neat, measured pieces of conflict. A tour of duty here, a tale of invisible wounds and recovery there. The wars feel comprehensible this way. But after 17 years, measured pieces can read smaller than they used to. Staler, too.

Into this terrain comes C.J. Chivers's "The Fighters: Americans in Combat in Afghanistan and Iraq," which seeks to tell a larger story. A war correspondent for the New York Times, Mr. Chivers was awarded a Pulitzer Prize in 2017 for an account of a Marine's arduous postwar journey. Like his previous work, "The Fighters" immerses readers in know-how and gravitas, bringing together a collection of war testimonies by infantry grunts, fighter pilots and hospital corpsmen. The battle fragments can't provide a full picture of the wars they portray, but together they do form something else: a dark and honest reckoning with just what it is we've done since that empty blue-skied day was filled with smoke nearly two decades ago.

"It is beyond honest dispute that the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq failed to achieve what their organizers promised," Mr. Chivers writes. "They continue today without a satisfying end in sight." Through individual combat experiences, he presents possible through lines for the collective memory. We meet naval officer Layne McDowell, an F-14 fighter pilot on an aircraft carrier in the Arabian Sea who becomes part of the mad, scrambling reaction in the hours after the towers fall and the Pentagon is attacked. Next comes Leo Kryszewski, a Chicago janitor's son turned rugged Green Beret, who's among the first Americans to touch ground during the invasion of Iraq in 2003. A later chapter introduces a family from Powder Springs, Ga., that sends two cousins—Joe Dan Worley and Dustin Kirby—into the Navy, thinking they'll be safe there. Both young

men become hospital corpsmen for Marine ground units, a vital and dangerous position that takes them to a ferociously violent corner of Iraq known as Anbar.

From these stories and those of other men—the book's central subjects are predominantly men—Mr. Chivers crafts a vast and absorbing mosaic. He returns to the wars as they do, Mr. Kryszewski to Iraq as an insurgency swells, Mr. McDowell to Afghanistan, where he finds an intricate web of air-traffic-control regulations and new rules of engagement due to a greater emphasis on avoiding civilian casualties. "Changes marked the ground below as well," Mr. Chivers writes of Mr. McDowell's observations from the cockpit. "Rural provinces had been overlaid with American military bases and outposts. Even small positions were visible from the air, with linear blast walls and telltale gravel landing zones. Some bases were effectively small cities."

Mr. Kryszewski survives a rocket attack on a base store. A fellow Special Forces operator standing a few feet away does not. Desperate to attend the man's memorial at Fort Campbell, Ky., Mr. Kryszewski sneaks out of the military hospital where he is being treated and flies to the States in a painkiller haze, wrapped in bandages. Messrs. Worley and Kirby become battle casualties as well, the former in 2004 when a secondary bomb hidden in a guardrail takes his left leg, the latter two years later when he is shot through the face on an out-

post roof. That both were able to survive serves as a testament to their training and to the rapid medical advances that wars foster out of grim necessity.

Themes of betrayal and unintended consequence serve as the book's marrow. "The Pentagon specializes in war," Mr. Chivers writes. "Across three presidential administrations, with a license to spend and experiment unmatched by any nation on earth, it managed, again and again, to make war look like a bad idea." Still, acts of great courage rise in "The Fighters," from the toils of a young Bronx soldier named Robert Soto in the infamous Korengal Valley of Afghanistan to comments by Mr. Kirby's mother, Gail, politely but firmly letting former President George W. Bush know what the war had done to her son and to sons all over. A set of linked vignettes that recount the frenzied attempt to save the life of Chief Warrant Officer Michael Slobodnik stand out. Slobodnik was shot while flying his Kiowa helicopter in Afghanistan in 2008, and Mr. Chivers traces the many moving parts and people involved in the aftermath, from Slobodnik's co-pilot, who

takes control of the bird, to the flight medic who picks up a far more wounded casualty than she expected, to the Army chaplain who prays over Slobodnik's lifeless body.

Mr. Chivers served in the Marines during the Gulf War, and his military experience braces "The Fighters." There's no technical designator or bit of equipment minutiae that escapes his eye. There's a continuing debate in war-writing circles over how much jargon and technical detail are necessary for lay readers. Mr. Chivers plainly sides with the "specifics matter" crowd (and may indeed be their grand champion), but he's such a clean writer that it works. His writing shines with careful understatement and a muted irony, as when he quotes Mr. Bush both accurately and absurdly advising a young Iraq veteran adrift in his post-military life to "make better decisions."

And when Mr. Chivers does let it rip stylistically, you notice: "[The Taliban] had studied the Americans' way of war, and fought within its seams." And: "Circumstances for Third Squad had aligned. Officer catechisms had faded." And: "He had seen the Reaper before, and knew the color of his eyes."

This is not a book that details the strategies of generals and presidents, a fact it acknowledges and celebrates. Mr. Chivers states in the preface that his book "channels those who did the bulk of the fighting with the unapologetic belief that the voices of combatants of the lower and middle rank are more valuable." As someone whose own writing career was quick-started by challenging a senior officer in Iraq, I'm more than sympathetic to this approach but still found myself wondering if some strategic perspective would have broadened the book. Not all generals and colonels who have served in these wars can be stupid or myopic—right? The corporal often thinks he knows better than the lieutenant, until he's given the chance to prove it. Same with the lieutenant and the major. Many of today's generals were once fighters themselves. If they don't remember the rage and frustrations of ground life, that's interesting. If they do, it's even more so.

Tomorrow's generals will all have been fighters, their careers a registry of how a big nation with big ideals can lose itself in the pursuit of vengeance. The men and women charged with pursuing that vengeance have done all they can, time and time again. They continue to do so. With breadth and raw truth, "The Fighters" lays bare just how exacting and brutal that duty has been.

Mr. Gallagher, who served as an armored cavalry officer in Iraq, is the author of the novel "Youngblood" and the memoir "Kaboom."

A Beloved, Troublesome Household

Meg, Jo, Beth, Amy

By Anne Boyd Rioux
Norton, 273 pages, \$27.95

By MEGHAN COX GURDON

LITTLE WOMEN is not a polarizing book, exactly, but it does elicit strong reactions. "Fresh, sparkling, natural, and full of soul," wrote an early critic; a much later one deemed it "a kind of horror story." When the first portion of what would be a two-part novel appeared in 1868, reviewers in the religious press thought it unsuitable for Sunday-school libraries on account of its insufficient Christianity. Eight decades later Soviet censors banned the book, lest its scenes of loving domesticity dull the minds of the masses. A friend of mine says that reading it aloud to her daughter constitutes their happiest shared memory; a daughter of mine tossed the book down in exasperation after a favorite character "marries the wrong person!"

For 150 years, Louisa May Alcott's novel about the four March girls and their mother, Marmee, has held a special place in the popular heart, even though—or perhaps because—"there has never been much agreement about how to read or what to think about *Little Women*," as Anne Boyd Rioux writes in "Meg, Jo, Beth, Amy: The Story of *Little Women* and Why It Still Matters."

In an adroit consideration of Alcott and her milieu, of the book's reception and popularity, and of the story's legacy in film, television and literature, Ms. Rioux comes around again and again to the book's rich perplexities. "Is it a realistic tale of a New England family during the years of the Civil War or a nostalgic, even sentimental portrait of a family life that never existed?" she asks. "Is it a rebellious tale of one young woman's resistance to the restrictions of her era, or a dispiriting portrait of her capitulation to the status quo?" Such open questions have made

"Little Women" as provocative as it is beloved, as consoling as it is troublesome.

The "one young woman" in the rebellious reading of the novel is, of course, Jo March, the aspiring writer and tomboy whose character was so closely aligned with Alcott's own that fans wrote to the author as if there were no difference between the two. Alcott modeled Jo's fictional siblings on her own sisters, Anna, Lizzie and May, and the character of Marmee on their long-suffering mother, Abigail. Often angry and unhappy, Mrs. Alcott had the unenviable responsibility of keeping her girls fed and sheltered while married to a dreamy utopian who brought in almost no money.

Bronson Alcott was, it is fair to say, long on big ideas and short on

Please turn to page C9



LITTLE WOMEN From the cover of the Little, Brown & Co. centennial edition.

BOOKS

'Time is... never a difficulty for Nature. It is always at her disposal... an unlimited power with which she accomplishes her greatest and smallest tasks.' —LAMARCK

Inheriting the Wrong Ideas

Lamarck's Revenge

By Peter Ward

Bloomsbury, 273 pages, \$28

By JOHN HAWKS

JEAN-BAPTISTE Lamarck (1744-1829) formulated the first real theory of biological evolution, in which organisms acquired traits directly from adapting to the environments they faced and passed those new traits on to their offspring. If there's one thing high-school biology students learn, it's that Darwin was right about natural selection. If there's a second thing, it's that Lamarck was wrong.

Recently a few scientific admirers have begun dredging Lamarck from the textbook depths. One of these is Peter Ward, a paleontologist whose earlier works looked at Earth's history of extinctions and the prospects for life on other planets. Mr. Ward's "Lamarck's Revenge: How Epigenetics Is Revolutionizing Our Understanding of Evolution's Past and Present" proposes that Darwin's idea of natural selection is not enough to explain the rapid proliferation of new species after mass extinctions or the rapid response of humans to new environments of the past few thousand years. In his telling, the new science of epigenetics stands ready to replace Darwinian natural selection as the prime explanation of fast evolutionary change.

Some scientists have hailed epigenetics as the future of biology, while others denounce it as an empty buzzword. Perhaps no other term inspires so much debate among scientists about how to define it.

What is epigenetics, and why has it inspired such intense, sometimes acrimonious, interest? Different types of cells in your body—liver cells, brain cells, skin cells—look and function differently from one another, even though they all carry the same DNA sequence, or genome, that you inherited from your parents. The diversity of your cells dates to when you were an embryo, when molecular processes activated or inhibited different genes in different types of cells. These molecular interactions leave chemical marks on the chromosomes passed on to different lines of cells in the body, explaining why a brain cell cannot be simply reprogrammed into a kidney cell or vice versa. These marks, broadly, are called epigenetic.

Biologists have learned that experiences and environmental insults like chemicals during childhood can leave epigenetic traces. Such traces explain, in part, how identical twins become different from each other. No area of epigenetic research is more controversial than the idea that such marks might be inherited across generations. In "Lamarck's Revenge," Mr. Ward grips this most controversial area of epigenetics and doesn't let go. In his telling, if individuals can pass on to their offspring some trace of new behaviors acquired during their lifetimes, then the offspring can gain a leg up in the survival race. He argues that this new Lamarckian mechanism of inheritance could help explain periods of rapid evolutionary change during the history of life on Earth.

Mr. Ward eloquently describes the scenario at the end of the Permian, roughly 250 million



IT'S A STRETCH Lamarck argued that giraffes who strained to reach food passed their lengthened necks on to their progeny.

years ago: the greatest mass extinction in the history of Earth, which killed some 95% of species. In the Karoo Beds of South Africa are the remains of the most prolific survivor, a dog-size creature called *Lystrosaurus*. "Those *Lystrosaurus* lucky enough to have survived the great extinction ran wild," Mr. Ward writes. In a new world without predators, over hundreds of thousands of years, this creature shrank in body size. Mr. Ward likens *Lystrosaurus* to the first domesticated animals, which quickly evolved new features and behaviors once humans protected them from predators. In both cases, he argues, epigenetics allowed species to rapidly change their behavior to suit a rapidly changing environment.

But here's the catch. When it comes to the fossil record, paleontologists have a different idea of "fast" from everyday life. Hundreds of thousands of years is plenty of time for Darwinian natural selection to have changed *Lystrosaurus*. We don't need Lamarckian inheritance or epigenetics to explain it.

Our own species has also been evolving fast for the past 100,000 years. We, along with the species we have domesticated, are among the most prominent examples of rapid evolution. Indeed, Mr. Ward points to humans and our domesticates as support for the role of Lamarckian epigenetics. But there's a problem: Scientists have found no evidence that trans-generational epigenetic inheritance plays a role in a single trait that has changed in humans in the past several thousand years. Some traits, like the gene that enables adults in Europe and some other populations to digest milk effectively, result from new mutations that have rapidly increased within the past few thousand years. Other new traits, like the tolerance of high altitude by the people of Tibet, rely on genes borrowed from ancient

human groups. Most of the new traits, like lighter skin pigmentation, are a more complicated blend of the natural selection of genetic variations that have persisted for hundreds of thousands of years and a sprinkling of new ones. As far as we can see, all these traits evolved by Darwinian natural selection on gene sequences, not by children inheriting epigenetic marks on their parents' DNA.

"Lamarck's Revenge" is frustrating. For Mr. Ward, every problem is a nail and epigenetics is the hammer. He lumps together genetic mechanisms like horizontal gene transfer with epigenetics, and every example of epigenetics serves as evidence for the proposition that epigenetic inheritance must matter. This leaves no room for explaining real scientific debates about how epigenetics may shape biology. Not until the fourth chapter does the book discuss any scientific studies of epigenetic inheritance, and the book never presents the views of any scientific detractors of epigenetic inheritance.

One needn't look far to find such detractors. The most famous studies of epigenetic inheritance have examined Dutch men and women born during or shortly after the famine of 1944-45. Deprived of nutrients in utero, the famine survivors carried persistent differences in their epigenetic markers from other adults. Studies of the children of these survivors have also shown effects that might possibly have come from epigenetic inheritance. But those effects are inconsistent. In other words, the evidence for epigenetic inheritance is inconsistent at best—and may not hold up in other human populations beyond this single event.

Epigenetic changes explain, in part, why even identical twins can differ from each other.

It's not that there's no evidence for the phenomenon. Experiments in mice have shown the potential, in some circumstances, of inheritance of induced epigenetic changes. But such changes last at most a few generations, and most studies have found no evidence for a directed effect. Instead, the life experiences of the parents exert mostly random effects on their offspring. Such effects may turn out to be important in understanding human health, but they are much more like Darwin's notion of inheritance than Lamarck's.

Still, even if Mr. Ward tells an imperfect and sometimes exaggerated story, this area of science is fascinating. Scientists really are talking about Lamarck again, and while not everyone

agrees, there is increasing buzz that in the microbial world, genetics—not epigenetics—sometimes allows organisms to acquire adaptive changes and pass them on.

The highest-profile example is Crispr/Cas, the scientific breakthrough now enabling scientists to edit new sequences directly into genomes, creating novel traits from scratch. Before scientists recognized its engineering applications, Crispr/Cas existed in nature as a way for humble bacteria to fight off viruses. Because it works by assimilating viral DNA directly into a bacterial genome, deploying it as a weapon against the virus itself, the Crispr/Cas mechanism is a form of Lamarckian inheritance. With scientists working to apply these techniques to human genes, we may indeed be able to shape our own evolutionary future.

Mr. Hawks is a professor of anthropology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.



ART FOR ANTIVAXXERS An 1802 cartoon by James Gillray, showing the bovine side effects of Edward Jenner's novel cowpox vaccination process.

worked in both academia and the private sector, is biased in favor of the vaccine industry, but his book is far better documented than many popular-science volumes. If he is wrong and the antivaccinators are correct, then a great deal of modern bioscience is also fallacious.

The book's subtitle announces a history of both vaccines and human immunity, and it is the latter theme that sets this volume apart. The immune system is notoriously complex, and Mr. Kinch offers a masterly exposition of the evolution and operation of our defense against what scientists call non-self, including disease-causing microorganisms. Mr. Kinch devotes more than a third of his book to immunology—since understanding it is central to the rationale of vaccine effectiveness—and to the ways in which bacteria, viruses and other organisms invade our bodies. Underlying his analysis are the dynamics of virulence and coexistence: Evolutionary pressures favor organisms that increase their own chances of survival by not rapidly killing their hosts, thereby maximizing their chances of being spread. Mr. Kinch's description of the thymus gland (the origin of the pathogen-fighting lymphocytes called "T cells") is especially clear.

"Between Hope and Fear" is much more than an immunology primer for beginners, however. Mr. Kinch clearly likes general history. In a volume on vaccines and the immune system one might not expect to encounter Alexander the Great, Napoleon Bonaparte, Alfred Dreyfus and Adolf Hitler. The author skillfully weaves these and other historical figures into his narrative, with a good eye for largely forgotten players. Several of Louis Pasteur's associates and disciples, such as Charles Chamberland and Gaston Ramon, get as much space as the master himself.

Mr. Kinch takes great interest in underdogs such as Benjamin Jesty, an 18th-century farmer in Dorset, England, who noticed that people who had acquired the cowpox seemed to develop an immunity to smallpox. More than a decade before Edward Jenner's famous 1796 experiment on young James Phipps—in which Phipps was given cowpox cell matter to inoculate him against smallpox—Jesty vaccinated his wife and two sons with pus from a cowpox lesion, using his wife's knitting needle. But whereas Jenner was handsomely rewarded by Parliament, all Jesty received was the opprobrium of his neighbors for such a dangerous and audacious act.

Waldemar Haffkine was a "Russian-born, French-trained, and English-supported researcher in India" who developed a (modestly) effective vaccine against cholera. He was taking up new research on combatting the plague when a batch of his cholera vaccine caused an outbreak of tetanus. Haffkine always protested his innocence—blaming not his method or procedure but a single vaccine bottle that had been locally contaminated—but being a foreign-born Jew hardly helped his defense during the investigation by British authorities. Although

the historical record has since exonerated Haffkine, the episode put paid to his promising career. The disaster is one of several unfortunate episodes in the history of vaccination that Mr. Kinch describes. But the solution, he says, should be rigorous testing and quality control, not abandoning a valuable medical strategy.

Mr. Kinch notes that we may be in danger of losing many health gains if we fail to adapt to the awesome ability of viruses, bacteria and other microorganisms to evolve against our immune systems. We also stand to sacrifice the blessings of herd immunity if public participation in vaccination programs is only partial. He highlights recent outbreaks of mumps and measles on American college campuses as evidence that the system is failing. As Queen Victoria's eldest son, the future Edward VII, asked more than 100 years ago: "If preventable, why not prevented?"

Why, indeed? The reasons are several. Gaps in all medical systems leave some individuals unprotected. The immunity produced by vaccines can weaken over time. Disease-causing organisms can mutate; the influenza virus and HIV being notorious examples. Even smallpox, whose eradication

was one of the greatest achievements of cooperative human endeavor, could return—perhaps through bioterrorism aimed at a world of now-unprotected human beings. Mr. Kinch worries about this possibility, but he reserves his greatest wrath for the purveyors of antivaccination sentiment who encourage parents to opt out of available and effective vaccines.

In 2010, Andrew Wakefield was barred from practicing medicine in Britain after his work on the effects of the "triple vaccine" MMR—mumps, measles and rubella. In a paper, he purported to show that the rise of autism was a consequence of the vaccine, Mr. Kinch recounts, and linked "impaired neurological development with MMR vaccination in eight of twelve children evaluated." But Mr. Wakefield's claim rested on shoddy research and fabricated data. His paper, first published in 1998, was later retracted by the Lancet, where it appeared, but it continues to influence parents. The supposed link has been thoroughly investigated by several groups and shown to be completely unfounded. Unrepentant, Mr. Wakefield is now based in Texas, where he continues to publish, give lectures and promote his own version of the vaccine. Drawing on the investigative journalism of Brian Deer, Mr. Kinch pulls no punches in detailing Mr. Wakefield's murky career.

This is a fine book, marred only by a few factual slips. For example, Karl Marx was German, not Russian; Paul Ehrlich used Salvarsan for syphilis, not gonorrhea. Nevertheless, Mr. Kinch's volume ought to be read by parents and policy makers alike, and its message heeded by all.

Mr. Bynum is the author of "Science and the Practice of Medicine in the Nineteenth Century."

Anxieties Immune To Reason

Between Hope and Fear

By Michael Kinch

Pegasus, 334 pages, \$27.95

By WILLIAM F. BYNUM

WE LIVE in a world of risk and risk assessment. The trouble is that if you or your child happens to experience a one-in-a-million event, a remote possibility becomes a certainty. That's good when it's the lottery, bad when it's a disease. Many people also increasingly distrust the "experts" who are judging risk, especially when it comes to a child's well-being. It's one of the reasons why some educated and well-intentioned parents are opting out of vaccination programs, despite clear scientific and epidemiological evidence against doing so.

Michael Kinch has spent his career studying vaccines, but he has sympathy for these parents. In "Between Hope and Fear: A History of Vaccines and Human Immunity," he acknowledges the risk—real, if slight—that any vaccination might produce unwanted consequences, and he writes of several disastrous episodes. At the same time, he has no sympathy for the purveyors of shoddy research, fabricated data and rank hearsay who fuel the contemporary antivaccination movement. Cynics might argue that Mr. Kinch, an oncologist and researcher who has

BOOKS

'If I were to say, "God, why me?" about the bad things, then I should have said, "God, why me?" about the good things.' —ARTHUR ASHE



FOCUS ON SPORT/GETTY IMAGES

UNFLAPPABLE Pathologically self-controlled Ashe at Wimbledon in 1975.

A Hard Road to Glory

Arthur Ashe: A Life

By Raymond Arsenault
Simon & Schuster,
767 pages, \$37.50

By EDWARD KOSNER

JUST 4 FOOT 8 and 70 pounds with matchstick arms and legs, the 11-year-old clutched his tennis racket as he stared across the net at the 15-year-old girl. She was annoyed that a scheduling glitch had forced her to play the kid at an all-black tennis tournament in Washington, D.C., and suspected the organizers wanted to embarrass her by making her face an obviously overmatched little boy. An hour later, racing around the court and hitting slingshot forehands with surprising power and accuracy, the kid had demolished her in straight sets.

It was Arthur Ashe Jr.'s first big win in a 25-year run of relentless effort that took him to the top of the tennis world and made him an icon of black achievement.

Watching Ashe play Jimmy Connors two decades later at Wimbledon in 1975 on YouTube is a revelation. Slender and graceful, he thwarts Mr. Connors with piercing serves, artfully carved volleys and pinpoint backhands, often taking off the pace to confound his bulldog opponent. When he hoisted the trophy, Ashe became not just the first African-American man to win the most prestigious title in tennis but likely the first ever to play at the green sanctuary of the All England Club.

That Wimbledon victory was a high point of Ashe's career, one of the most memorable in American sports. He is as much a pioneer as Jack Johnson, Joe Louis and Muhammad Ali, Jackie Robinson, Jim Brown, Bill Russell and Althea Gibson. Appropriately enough, the 2018 U.S. Open begins later this month in the big bowl of a stadium in New York named for him. Now he has been entombed in a thick brick of a biography that muffles his court wizardry with clunky prose and potted history.

At more than 700 pages, "Arthur Ashe: A Life" is plainly a labor of love by Raymond Arsenault, a history professor at the University of South Florida. He has set himself a worthy task to tell Ashe's story in the context of the push for civil rights in America and the arduous ascent

of black tennis players to the pinnacle commanded today by Serena Williams. One problem is that the diffident Ashe—who died at 49 in 1993 of complications of AIDS contracted from a blood transfusion—was for many years more focused on fighting apartheid 8,000 miles away in South Africa than on the black struggle at home. The other is that the social and political history tends to diffuse the focus from Ashe's own epochal career.

The result is an encyclopedic recitation. It's hard to believe that Ashe ever played a match, conducted a clinic or attended a tennis-organization board meeting that Mr. Arsenault hasn't recorded here. Nor is there a tournament in the separate-but-unequal world of black amateur tennis that goes unmentioned. Or a defiant Stokely Carmichael "Black Power" shout while the Rev. Martin Luther King was discouraging use of the incendiary cry. The lifeless prose doesn't help. "Ashe's emerging consciousness of an imperfect social order in need of radical reform was not the only change affecting his life that year," reads a typical sentence.

Still, Ashe's remarkable story is worth reading, however ponderously it's told. Unlike flamboyant stars of his era like Mr. Connors, Ilie Nastase and later John McEnroe, Ashe was a pathologically self-controlled grinder. He grew up in a house within a segregated public park in Richmond, Va., that was supervised by his father. It was just steps from a set of tennis courts. When the spindly boy showed promise, his father and his first coach drilled him not only on proper strokes but on poise and court etiquette. Then Robert Johnson, a prosperous physician who was the godfather of black tennis in the area, took over. He enrolled Ashe in his summer tennis camps and shepherded him to youth tournaments. The boy was an apt pupil on the court and in school, where he was a top student. His only interests seemed to be tennis and reading.

Throughout his life, Ashe was an odd hybrid: a conspicuous outsider who played the system as handily as he played a qualifier in

the first round of a big tournament. And the system used him for its own purposes. He left his family in Richmond for a high school in St. Louis with a renowned tennis program. That was a steppingstone to a scholarship at UCLA, where he led the tennis team to an NCAA championship over powerhouse rival USC and joined the ROTC program.

Commissioned as a second lieutenant during the Vietnam War, Ashe was conveniently stationed at West Point as a data specialist and assistant tennis coach. The Army granted him countless leaves to play in tournaments that produced positive imagery for the military. His younger brother, meanwhile, fought as a Marine in the war.

Later, as a pro, Ashe made lucrative deals with, among others, the Catalina sportswear company, Head tennis rackets and Aetna insurance, for whom he recruited black trainees. The stylish Doral Hotel in Miami made him the face of its tennis program.

His lithe body, cool affect and stardom made him an ace on the dating circuit as well. A bachelor until his early 30s, he dated scores of women

across racial and religious lines. When he finally settled on a bride, a beautiful mixed-race photographer named Jeanne Moutoussamy, his father was stunned to discover that Jeanne was the image of Ashe's mother as a young girl.

They married in the ecumenical chapel at the United Nations with Andrew Young, the Atlanta congressman who was Jimmy Carter's U.N. ambassador, performing the ceremony. Mr. Young had accompanied Ashe on one of his early trips to agitate against apartheid. Indeed, Ashe lobbied for years to play in the South Africa Open and to integrate sports there. Some South Africans who wanted the country and its international sports teams boycotted derided him as a carpetbagging Uncle Tom. Some Americans chastised him for ducking the racial struggle at home. In any case, Ashe's far-off focus made him less of a controversial figure to his white American sponsors.

For all his fame, Ashe won only two other Grand Slam singles titles besides his Wimbledon victory over Mr. Connors. But he did take 30 other singles titles, won three-quarters of all the matches he played and was one of the top money winners of his time. He helped bring the Davis Cup back to America as a player and later as the captain of the U.S. squad. He fought back from serious heel surgery to face (and lose to) Mr. McEnroe in a classic 1979 Grand Prix tournament final at Madison Square Garden. But then Ashe's trim body betrayed him.

The year of the McEnroe match, he suffered a heart attack and had quadruple bypass surgery. He rehabbed obsessively, hoping to resume his career, but needed a double bypass in 1983. To speed his recovery, doctors prescribed two blood transfusions.

Tennis was finished now, but Ashe didn't slow down. He worked with his sponsors, stepped up his philanthropy, especially with young black tennis players, did tennis commentary for HBO, and put in countless hours and spent more than \$200,000 on a monumental history of black athletes, "A Hard Road to Glory." Then, one day in 1988, without warning, he couldn't move his right hand—the first symptom of the AIDS infection, stemming from those blood transfusions, that had invaded the left hemisphere of his brain. AIDS was a death sentence then, but he was as professional a patient as a tennis player. He took dozens of medications each day and kept a demanding schedule, becoming an outspoken advocate for other AIDS sufferers and for research.

He was finally overwhelmed by a particularly ferocious pneumonia and died in February 1993.

Ashe led an exemplary life as an athlete and an activist, and there's surely some scholarly value in Mr. Arsenault's exhaustive chronicle. Still, it's legitimate to ask how many more readers might be drawn to a shorter, more evocatively written account. Arthur Ashe was a quicksilver figure on the court, erratic at times but never boring. He deserves a book that matches his magic.

Mr. Kosner is the author of "It's News to Me," a memoir of his career as the editor of Newsweek, New York, Esquire and the New York Daily News.

Why 'Little Women' Still Matters

Continued from page C7

competence. An eccentric believer in a vague sort of Transcendentalist spiritualism, he founded the ill-starred, short-lived Fruitlands commune in Harvard, Mass., and imposed strict and austere rules on his household (his daughters were permitted no use of animal products, either to eat or wear). He "never could contribute much materially to the family's welfare," Ms. Rioux writes, "believing simply that his gifts were not valued by his contemporaries and thus were not remunerative."

The father's fecklessness ensured the family's poverty, though it also spurred his talented daughter to write for money. In the novel, Mr. March, a minister, is conveniently away at war doing pastoral work, leaving the stage to his four daughters and a fictional wife who is considerably less embittered than her real-life inspiration.

"When *Little Women* first appeared, readers and reviewers were astonished by how new and original it was," Ms. Rioux writes. Most literature for children at the time was "so stilted and pious that it failed to capture the attention of young readers." Alcott's lively,

Rioux draws a line connecting Meg, Jo, Beth and Amy to such pop-culture descendants as Hermione Granger, Katniss Everdeen and Lena Dunham's 'Girls.'

natural prose, with its informal dialogue, came as something of a revelation. From the vivid, fire-lit opening scene, with the teenage Marches bemoaning their poverty and the prospect of Christmas without their father, each girl has a distinct voice that hints, as Ms. Rioux says, "at her unique personality."

Meg, the eldest, is the prettiest and most conventional of the girls; impulsive, hot-tempered Jo defies societal expectations; Beth is a shy, modest, self-sacrificial homebody; and Amy is the family artist, imaginative but also ambitious, ornamental and vain. (It was a portrayal that did not thrill May Alcott, on whom Amy was modeled.) For generations, girls have asked each other which March daughter they most like or resemble, with Jo "the one girl most readers have always wanted to be, and for good reason," Ms. Rioux notes. "Jo shows us a different path out of the wilderness of female adolescence and into an adult womanhood that is modified to fit her own needs. Rather than conforming to ideals of femininity or succumbing to their destructiveness, as her sisters do, she figures out how to thrive in spite of them."

Innumerable women writers have seen themselves in Jo—"I, personally, am Jo March," Barbara Kingsolver once wrote—and have applauded her refusal to marry the rich and handsome boy next door. (Laurie eventually marries Amy, *the wrong person* to countless disappointed romantics.)

Alcott's cultural influence is such that Ms. Rioux, an English professor at the University of New Orleans, sees a direct line connecting "Little Women"—and the character of Jo in particular—with such pop-culture descendants as Hermione in J.K. Rowling's "Harry Potter" books; Katniss Everdeen, who takes on the role of provider and protector in Suzanne Collins's "Hunger Games" trilogy; the affectionate mother and daughter of the television show "Gilmores"; and even the ensemble cast of Lena Dunham's TV vehicle "Girls." Each, in its way, reflects themes seen in what the author calls Alcott's "fable of growing up female."

Unfortunately, even as Alcott's legacy extends, fewer people are reading the original story. Initially it was "a wildly popular book devoured by children and adults of both sexes," Ms. Rioux writes, but over the decades it has slipped into ever-narrower categories of reader. On the book's centenary in 1968, one commentator observed that "Little Women" had gone from a mass-market favorite to "more of a women's novel, then an adolescent girls' book, and finally . . . a notable piece of children's literature, specifically perhaps, a work for seventh and eighth grade girls."

Today "Little Women" may be entering its fatal eclipse. Vanishingly few schools now teach the book, and though nostalgia continues to run strong with adults, among children the book is dwindling into obscurity. "I don't like books that tell me who I should be and what I should do," one young critic told a friend of the author. As Ms. Rioux remarks with regret: "Today's girls are giving Marmee one big eye roll."

It is a shame, for, as the author observes, "Alcott's classic pointed the way not only toward girls' future selves but also toward the future relationships they could have with men and with each other. She imagined her characters moving into a mature womanhood that achieves self-fulfillment as well as shared joys and responsibilities, a storyline today's little women desperately need."

She's right about that. The thoughtful pages of "Meg, Jo, Beth, Amy" amount to a plea: Let us not forget these girls! We still need them.

Mrs. Gurdon writes about children's literature for the Journal. Her book "The Enchanted Hour: The Miraculous Power of Reading Aloud in the Age of Distraction" will be published next year.

BOOKS

'It is not a lack of love, but a lack of friendship that makes unhappy marriages.' —FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE

FIVE BEST BOOKS ON CONTEMPORARY MARRIAGES

Thrity Umrigar

The author, most recently, of 'The Secrets Between Us'



By Nightfall

By Michael Cunningham (2010)

1 Michael Cunningham's tender but knowing look at bourgeois life in contemporary New York brims with humor and sweet regret. A novel of manners that lights on many themes, none more irresistibly than the souring and revival of love, it's a work that draws its powers from detail. Here are the everyday minutiae of art dealer Peter Harris's marriage to Rebecca—the banter and the ennui, the rituals of coffee and the New York Times in bed on Sunday mornings, the "not much sex anymore but not no sex, not like other long-married couples he could name." Peter's droll wit and hyperanxious musings about his growing attraction for his young brother-in-law propel this exquisitely crafted novel toward its unexpected and poignant conclusion. A probing view of a modern cosmopolitan marriage, complete with infidelities, dissatisfactions, betrayals and moments of grace, "By Nightfall" manages the remarkable feat of sustaining sympathy for its privileged yet malcontent protagonists.

The Heart Is a Shifting Sea

By Elizabeth Flock (2018)

2 Here are the loves, marriages, infidelities and tribulations of three couples in 21st-century India. The middle-class subjects of this nonfiction work—including Veer and Maya, professionals who have eloped in defiance of Maya's parents—granted Elizabeth Flock access not only to their conversations, arguments and journal entries but also to their most intimate reflections and vulnerabilities. ("When Veer imagined life in the seaside shack," Ms. Flock writes, "he didn't always imagine Maya in it... Instead, he imagined waking up alone to the sound of waves. He told himself he didn't want to force Maya into his dream.") Some of these couples' concerns, such as the desire for female



BUENA VISTA IMAGES

independence or the longing for a child, will feel familiar to Western readers, but other moments will feel strange. For instance, Maya, an educated woman who had pursued Veer even though he was in love with another woman, has her phone confiscated by her overbearing in-laws. "In our house," Veer's father says, "we don't bring up daughters-in-law to use gadgets or to be technologically advanced." Still, influenced by a mishmash of Hindu mythology, Bollywood romances and astrological signs, Ms. Flock's subjects are unwilling to give up on love. "If there was anywhere to be in love," the author writes, "it was in Mumbai."

Crossing to Safety

By Wallace Stegner (1987)

3 Wallace Stegner's novel packs a remarkable emotional punch in its story of two aging couples confronting the limits of love and friendship. Lifelong friends Larry and Sally Morgan and Sid and Charity Lang meet in Vermont for a final reunion because Charity is dying. Recalling their first meeting with the Langs in Madison, Wis.,

when he and Sid were young academics, Larry says, "Never in our lives had we felt so close to two people... we were all at the beginning of something, the future unrolled ahead of us like a white road under the moon. When we got back to their big lighted house, it seemed like our house too." Stegner brilliantly captures both the effervescence of their early lives and the melancholy of twilight years marked by physical limitations. One character is disabled by polio and another prepares to die, yet this work is miraculously free of pathos. Watching his wife struggle with her crutches, Larry rails "at the miserable failure of the law of nature to conform to the dream of man: at what living had done to the woman my life was fused with." Stegner's spare, unsentimental vision prevails throughout this complex and immensely moving work.

The Child in Time

By Ian McEwan (1987)

4 Ian McEwan's melancholy and disturbing novel concerns the sudden, mysterious loss of a child and the unanswerable questions left

in its wake. Set in England, the novel traces the fate of children's writer Stephen Lewis, who turns away from his 3-year-old daughter for a moment in the grocery store and finds her gone. His life hereafter will be one of slow disintegration. Hereafter too begins a vivid portrait of a marriage strained by the weight of guilt, grief and blame. Even in a rare moment of reconciliation with his estranged wife, Julie, the ghost of their missing daughter hovers. "They were talking freely, but their freedom was bleak, ungrounded. Soon their voices began to falter, the fast talk began to fade. The lost child was between them again." Mr. McEwan's signature tone of dispassion deepens the affect—the heartache—of this story of missed connections and the redemptive power of forgiveness.

An American Marriage

By Tayari Jones (2018)

5 Tayari Jones's intimate epistolary novel is a searing look at a marriage undone by a false accusation of rape and consequent imprisonment. Told in part through the letters exchanged between Celestial and Roy, an upwardly mobile African-American couple, during Roy's prison sentence, the novel charts their loss of innocence and fraying relationship. Ms. Jones's quiet, nuanced writing achieves a great and heartbreaking power in this tableau of domestic unraveling. Recalling the moment when Roy is arrested and Celestial is knocked to the ground as she lunges for him, Celestial says, "Roy was on the asphalt beside me, barely beyond my grasp... I don't know how long we lay there, parallel like burial plots." The rest of the novel proves the prophetic nature of these words, as husband and wife battle not only the consequences of Roy's imprisonment but also struggle to save their marriage in the face of Roy's bitterness and Celestial's infidelity.

SCIENCE FICTION

TOM SHIPPEY

A Novelist In Awe Of Physics



SHOULD SCI-FI be centered on human beings and human problems, as Theodore Sturgeon insisted long ago? Or is actual science vital for producing the "sense of wonder"? Most sci-fi authors these days lean toward the focus on people, no longer generating stories like Arthur C. Clarke's 1961 "A Fall of Moondust" or Poul Anderson's 1963 "Shield," which had at their core a technical problem, or a technical breakthrough.

Cixin Liu's "Ball Lightning" (Tor, 384 pages, \$28.99), translated from the Chinese by Joel Martinsen, swings firmly the other way. At the start Mr. Liu insists that all descriptions he uses of the titular phenomenon—in which lightning takes the form of floating balls of plasma—are based on historical records, and very strange they are. People burned instantaneously to

while the wooden stools they were sitting on are left untouched; a man's toenails burned off without affecting his boots.

THIS WEEK'S BOOK

By Cixin Liu

The first quest, then, is for a theory to explain this intensely selective release of energy. The second is to find a use for it, if it can be controlled. Once ozone replaces gun smoke as the scent of the battlefield, ball lightning will succeed the tank and the nuclear bomb as the ultimate war-winner.

The theory, though, is what creates the wonder. We know about microscopic fundamental particles. Is ball lightning a *macroscopic* fundamental particle? If so, maybe the strangeness is quantum. When Mr. Liu's protagonist Dr. Chen, whose parents were killed by a burst of ball lightning, and his colleagues create a thunderball gun, they find it works only in the presence of an observer. If you try it with the cameras off, it remains a probability cloud.

The trouble is that sometimes it works even when they have taken all precautions. So someone is observing, but they have no idea who. One thought is that ball lightning's victims may continue to exist in a quantum state—like ghosts, in fact, trying to communicate. But how? The head theoretician says that once "you yourself become a macro-particle in a quantum state," understanding the world will become a lot easier. Could this be reassurance? It doesn't feel like it.

Yes, there is a human story buried in the techno-political struggle, for only an obsessive with a reason for his obsession would keep pursuing such a mystery. Nevertheless, it's science that commands the high ground of the action. Cixin Liu showed how that could still be with his "Three Body" trilogy, which nevertheless overwhelmed many readers with sheer data-stream. In this stand-alone novel he has taken sci-fi back to its origins in fear and hope and mystery. Were any of us thinking that the wonder had gone out of physics?

A Proving Ground for Men and Storytellers



FICTION

SAM SACKS

The code of the American West, celebrated and subverted in works by writers old and new.

1 For "Westerns," a new volume in the *Library of America* (781 pages, \$40), Terrence Rafferty has collected four of Leonard's finest novels from this period alongside a handful of stories, including "Three-Ten to Yuma" (1953), whose 15 pages are so thick with tension that they spawned a pair of full-length movies. Leonard's westerns were defined by the market—they fetched good money from magazines like Collier's and Esquire—but also by the method. The West was the proving ground where he honed his pared-back technique. Leonard would later codify elements of this style in his "10 Rules of Writing": Never open a book with the weather, for instance, and never use a synonym for "said." His books are wiry and tightly coiled, bare in description but electrically

charged by dialogue. Their most striking quality is the lack of omniscient commentary. The scenes are always grounded in the points of view of the characters. They don't seem written so much as telepathically reported. "My sound," Leonard once said, "is the absence of me."

The novels testify to his development. "Last Stand at Saber River" (1959), about a Confederate soldier who returns from the war to find strangers living in his house, is good fun but too fuzzy with Old West nostalgia to be more than a curio. The high-water marks are the claustrophobic stage-coach thriller "Hombre" (1961) and the righteous revenge drama "Valdez Is Coming" (1970). Neither has an ounce of flab. You finish each of these perfectly told books in a single breathless sitting and you want only to flip back the pages and read them again. With the superb "Forty Lashes Less One" (1972), a prison-break novel with a crackerjack ending, Leonard introduced the deadpan, ironized sense of humor that filters through his best crime fiction.

I hope it doesn't harm Leonard's man-of-the-people reputation to say that these compressed, voice-driven stories owe something to the Greek tragedians. The plots continuously probe questions of fate and moral agency. A bank robber holed up from the law in

the short story "Blood Money" (1953) says, "Something's brought us to die here all together, and we can't escape it. You can't escape your doom." "I think it was twelve thousand dollars that brought us," his partner says.

The conflicts arise when a person of principle disrupts the orderly system of brute force. Bob Valdez, the aging town constable, prosecutes his relentless, suicidal crusade

THIS WEEK'S BOOKS

Elmore Leonard: Westerns

Edited by Terrence Rafferty

Whiskey When We're Dry

By John Larison

against a powerful horse smuggler and his gang to get restitution money for an Indian woman whose husband was mistakenly killed. In "Hombre," the Apache who stops the theft of government funds earmarked for a reservation is the only character willing to risk his life for the civilized values his two-faced white neighbors pretend to represent. White settlers generally come off poorly in these books, all hat and no cattle. "Some people can do whatever they want. Other people have to let them," says a Mexican prisoner in "Forty Lashes Less One." Leonard's heroes are the

outsiders who decide not to let them any longer.

Of course, social dynamics disappear from sight once gun smoke fills the air. Leonard's characters understand that there are times when they have to stop thinking and rely on instinct, and in the moments of pure action that regularly punctuate this outstanding collection his writing becomes weightless and exhilarating, as though harnessing the shape and sound of speed itself:

He saw the opening and he saw a rider slash out of the trees in front of him and come around, his horse rearing with the sudden motion. Valdez broke out of the trees straight for the rider, seeing him broadside now and kicking his mount. He bore down on the man, raising the Remington in front of him, and at point-blank range blew the man off the back of his horse.

The words "genre" and "gender" have a root in common, and in his western "Whiskey When We're Dry" (Viking, 387 pages, \$26), John Larison looks to subvert both. The narrator of this novel is Jessilyn Harney, a pint-sized teenager helping her father maintain their family homestead in the mid-1880s. Jessilyn's brother, Noah, who ran away on bad terms, is the charismatic leader of a band of Robin Hood-like outlaws and there's a

bounty on his head. When Pa Harney suddenly dies, Jessilyn chops her hair, binds her chest and, posing as a man, sets off into the frontier with the desperate aim of finding Noah.

In fact, cross-dressing isn't new to the western. It featured recently in Sebastian Barry's spellbinding "Days Without End," bringing out the softer side of the book's battle-scarred U.S. Army veterans. For Jessilyn—who now goes by Jesse—the disguise accesses the whiskey-drinking, quick-drawing desperado inside her. Blessed with a crack shot, she's hired as a guardsman for the territorial governor, pretending to join the hunt for her brother while scheming to help him escape.

Mr. Larison can turn a sharp phrase—"seeing men unsure is its own fast horse," Jessilyn thinks—but he's a writer who takes his time, filling scenes with atmosphere and reflection. (As though to signal his departure from Leonard's rulebook, he opens by mentioning the weather.) The novel suffers from inconsistency. The propulsive first section follows Jessilyn's search for Noah. In the second, she joins his mountain redoubt and idles the time hiding from authorities. A more disciplined writer would have tightened the latter portion considerably. Even so, there are pleasures to be had from a book that moves at an amble—that sometimes takes a detour for no reason except to admire the view.

BOOKS

'If we reject the word ["jazz"] . . . what's left? . . . Communities who make music together, or among whom music circulates. That's it.' —VIJAY IYER

No Longer Wrestling With Ghosts

Playing Changes

By Nate Chinen

Pantheon, 273 pages, \$27.95

BY LARRY BLUMENFELD

IN THE MONTHS leading up to Ken Burns's 10-part, 19-hour documentary "Jazz," which first aired on PBS in 2001, the director hit the road with the fervor of a political candidate. One stop along his tour, hosted by Columbia University's Center for Jazz Studies, brought a telling moment. Professor and author Krin Gabbard gleefully noted "cinematic miracles" performed by the filmmaker through rare photographs and obscure footage. But he had a problem: "The program," which gives short shrift to the music after the 1960s, "really doesn't give us a reason to care about the present and future of jazz."

In the first chapter of "Playing Changes: Jazz for the New Century"—a book about why readers and listeners might care about jazz's present and future—author Nate Chinen reports that the five-CD boxed set "Ken Burns Jazz: The Story of America's Music" sold 40,000 copies before the first episode aired. Mr. Burns boosted jazz's meager market share (less than 3%) but also promoted jazz as a wondrous story that, alas, had run out of steam. Mr. Chinen cites a moment in Mr. Burns's film—taken somewhat out of context, he claims—when saxophonist Branford Marsalis explained that, in the 1970s, "Jazz just kind of died. It just kind of went away for a while."

Reports of jazz's death have been ill-advised and, yes, misquoted. So too have tales of the music's resurrections and saviors. Mr. Chinen chronicles these with irony, mostly through headlines: "Will Charles Lloyd Save Jazz for the Masses?" (New York Times, 1968), "JAZZ Comes Back!" (Newsweek, 1977), "The New Jazz Age" (Time, 1990).

Mr. Chinen began his dozen years of jazz coverage for the New York Times in 2005. (He is now Director of Editorial Content for WBGO, Newark, one of the few public radio stations dedicated to jazz and blues.) His criticism and reporting shy away from grand pronouncements yet amply reflect jazz's present vitality. Ken Burns's storyline reached a dead end; today's impro-

vising musicians, Mr. Chinen argues, "scour jazz history not for a linear narrative but a network of possibilities."

RIFFING
Esperanza Spalding
at Italy's
Gruvillage Festival
in 2013 and Kamasi
Washington at
Florida's
Okeechobee
Music & Arts
Festival in 2016.

His book about jazz today begins with "a reflection on the crisis of confidence that distorted jazz's ecology during the late phases of the twentieth century." His master-shot sequence for that tension is the 1984 Grammy Awards ceremony: Trumpeter Wynton Marsalis, then 22, accepted his Best Jazz Instrumental Performance award by thanking the masters who "gave an art form to the American people that cannot be limited by enforced trends or . . . bad taste." For Mr. Chinen, Mr. Marsalis's comment, offered "with a crooked grin, raised eyebrows and a little head waggle," targeted a jazz master—pianist Herbie Hancock (then 43), whose "Rockit" won that year's Best R&B Instrumental Performance award (and introduced a wider public to, among other things, the art of turntablism).

Mr. Marsalis's startling success paved the way for the establishment of Jazz at Lincoln Center in 1987 and, for Mr. Chinen, carried a message: "At this stage in its history, jazz had to choose between one of two existing models: classical and pop." By the 1990s, he writes, musicians and critics "felt compelled to take sides in what became a rift colloquially known as the Jazz Wars." The jazz wars subsided largely because both sides realized insufficient spoils. Mr. Chinen ignores that fact, yet makes a persuasive case that this once-elemental schism is now largely beside the point.

Mr. Chinen's narrative begins with saxophonist Kamasi Washington standing tall onstage at the Coachella Festival ("the desert summit of California boho-chic") and ends with guitarist Mary Halvorson seated mostly out of view on the bandstand of the Village Vanguard, Manhattan's basement jazz shrine. He explores the range of stances, broadly visible on our cultural landscape and not, that constitute making jazz today—and "making it" while making jazz.

Thankfully, Mr. Chinen doesn't seek to define jazz. He focuses on subtler existential dilemmas. Singer Cécile McLorin Salvant impresses because she is "neither wrestling with ghosts nor shouldering a weight of obligation"; she is "both the fulfillment of a promise and the rejection of an idea." Mr. Chinen quotes novelist David Foster Wallace to relate pianist Brad Mehldau's quandary: "The old postmodern insurgents risked the gasp and squeak. . . . The new rebels might be artists willing to risk the yawn, the rolled eyes, the cool smile, the nudged ribs, the parody of gifted ironists, the 'Oh how banal!'" That, too, is jazz's current challenge.

Mr. Chinen recognizes the benefits of jazz institutions (a recent development) but also the stultifying effect of jazz as "America's classical music." He reports on a new breed of elder with "no real investment in a rhetoric of purity," best exemplified



through saxophonist Wayne Shorter's long-running quartet. Yet it's not just elders showing the way: In search of rhythmic purpose, drummer Questlove hears, in the late-1990s work of beat-making hip-hop producer J Dilla, "someone to lead us out of the darkness, to take us across the desert."

An old idea for organizing—the Association for the Advancement of Creative Musicians (AACM), founded in Chicago in 1965—emerges as freshly and broadly empowering. The institutions where jazz now comfortably resides get doses of insurgent spirit. Pianist Jason Moran installs a special ramp for a collaboration with skateboarders at the Kennedy Center, where he directs jazz programming. Pianist Vijay Iyer, now a Harvard professor, describes the need to "infiltrate and ambush" at elite institutions, such as the Ojai Music Festival, where he recently served as music director.

Jazz fans and critics love to quibble. Yet Mr. Chinen's choices—his narrative subjects and lists of recommended recordings—are hard to question. Saxophonist Steve Coleman embodies his book's forward-leaning attitude and intellectual rigor, bassist and singer Esperanza Spalding its open-minded yet knowing positivity. (Still, clearer focus on pianist Geri

Ken Burns's 'Jazz'
traced the
supposedly
unbroken
development of
'America's music'
from 1917 to 1961.
Today's
improvising
musicians, Nate
Chinen argues,
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not for a linear
narrative but
a network
of possibilities.'

the heart of the new aesthetic—and is the engine of its greatest promise."

Mr. Blumenfeld has written regularly about jazz for the Journal since 2004.



Making 'Museum Men'

The Art of Curating

By Sally Anne Duncan &
Andrew McClellan

Getty, 261 pages, \$49.95

BY KAREN WILKIN

NOT LONG AGO, American museums were dominated by what was affectionately known as the "Williams mafia"—acclaimed curators and directors who had been taught by the Williams College professors S. Lane Faison Jr., William H. Pierson Jr. and Whitney S. Stoddard, legendary for transforming aspiring pre-med jocks into knowledgeable art historians. Stoddard was a product of Harvard, a former student of the equally legendary Paul J. Sachs (1878-1965), who, from 1921 until his retirement in 1948, conceived, refined and taught the "Museum Course," an innovative graduate program designed to create directors, curators, librarians, registrars and other members of a modern museum staff. At the time, American cities were building and expanding museums aplenty, but there were few trained "museum men" to run them and to ensure that, in a booming, unreliable

art market, the works that filled them were what they purported to be. (The term "museum men" was routinely used, but a third to a half of Museum Course participants were women.) After 1925, museums, large and small, in the U.S. and sometimes elsewhere, were led and shaped by a "Museum Course mafia"—art historians whose perceptions and discernment had been sharpened under Sachs's tutelage, along with such practical skills as installation, museum design, record keeping, label writing and drafting persuasive letters to prospective lenders to exhibitions and trustees in support of acquisitions.

"The Art of Curating: Paul J. Sachs and the Museum Course at Harvard," by Sally Anne Duncan and Andrew McClellan, anatomizes this influential program, its origins, practice and effects. Described in the introduction as "a study of the aims, priorities, patrons, and students of the Museum Course with a central focus on its creator," the book began as Duncan's 2002 doctoral dissertation, completed under Mr. McClellan's supervision at Tufts University. In 2007, while revising the work for publication, she died of cancer at the age of 62. Mr. McClellan reworked the material and made some additions.

We begin with a portrait of Sachs, a scion of Goldman Sachs & Co. with a passion for art. His privileged background and a 14-year stint in the family business allowed him to collect ambitiously, and gave him financial and social skills, as well as close friendships with philanthropist Felix Warburg and the expert in Renais-



SETTING STANDARDS Paul J. Sachs meeting with the Museum Course at the Fogg Museum in 1944.

sance art Bernard Berenson, invaluable assets when, in 1915, he left Goldman Sachs to become assistant director of Harvard's Fogg Museum of Art, as it was then called. Six years later Sachs created the Museum Course, which after the mid-1930s he shared with his deputy, the German refugee expert in drawings Jakob Rosenberg. In 1937 he oversaw the construction of a new Fogg building, an embodiment of the course's principle that museums should be clear, neutral spaces in which to showcase art, in contrast to the crowded, multi-layered installations then common.

Conceived as a yearlong, pre-professional program for those with degrees in art history, the course (Fine Arts 201: "Museum Work and Museum Problems") was an intense quest for high quality in works of art, designed

to educate the eye, to make students able to distinguish superb from merely good, and, it was hoped, real from fake. Connoisseurship—the scrupulous study of objects—was primary, with the Fogg as laboratory, plus lectures from collectors, academics and "museum men," debates about the function and character of museums, and visits to celebrated collections. Students collaborated on the organization of a significant annual exhibition and also learned about the art market, so that they could make informed decisions about prices. Sachs encouraged students to collect for themselves, even modestly, in preparation for building museum collections. The book's appendices, with course outlines, assignments and the mouthwatering itinerary of a 1937 spring trip to the still-private collections of Duncan Phillips, Andrew Mellon and

Joseph Widener, bring all this to life.

So does the list of graduates and their affiliations. It includes A.E. "Chick" Austin, who brought George Balanchine, Virgil Thomson and High Baroque paintings to the Wadsworth Atheneum in the 1930s; Alfred H. Barr Jr., the first director of the Museum of Modern Art; MoMA curator William Lieberman; James Rorimer, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Jean Sutherland Boggs, director of the National Gallery of Canada and later of the Philadelphia Museum of Art; and many other luminaries. A few case studies of alumni careers, however, illuminate both the importance of social class in the museum world and what was, in Sachs's lifetime, a prejudice against women in institutional leadership.

The final chapter, added by Mr. McClellan, discusses the later history of the course, which continued for some 30 years without Sachs and changed in response to changing times. Other elite institutions offered similar courses and the once-radical ideas about museum practice that Sachs advocated had become standard. More important, the "new art history," with its emphasis on theory and on interrogating works of art for what they reveal about society, politics and the like, challenged the Museum Course's concentration on the study of objects for their intrinsic qualities and merits. It's a fascinating story. If only it didn't read like a dissertation.

Ms. Wilkin is an independent curator and art critic based in New York.

BOOKS

'It was an unforgettable picture to see Chopin sitting at the piano like a clairvoyant, lost in his dreams.' —ROBERT SCHUMANN

Postscript to the Preludes

Chopin's Piano

By Paul Kildea

Norton, 353 pages, \$27.95

BY MICHAEL O'DONNELL

HIgh on a mountainside, in an abandoned monastery on the Spanish island of Majorca, Frédéric Chopin worked at a small upright piano. His room resembled, in his words, "a tall coffin, the enormous vaulting covered with dust, the window small." Outside, the winter landscape featured a crusader's church and a ruined mosque, cypresses and olive trees, mountains, the sea, and ceaseless whipping wind. The harsh alpine climate did nothing for Chopin's consumptive cough, and he disliked the pestering rubes from the town below. Yet he would look back on his winter in Majorca in 1838-39 as one of the high points of his life. In the monastery he composed many of his famous preludes, which Paul Kildea calls "the nineteenth century's greatest collection of piano miniatures."

Chopin traveled to Majorca for rest but upon arriving could not find a piano. He finally settled for a local craftsman's pianino, hauled up the mountainside in a cart drawn by mules.

In "Chopin's Piano," Mr. Kildea chronicles the unassuming instrument on which Chopin composed these treasures, following it from Majorca to Paris to Leipzig over nearly two centuries. It is an exceptionally fine book: erudite, digressive, urbane and deeply moving. A conductor and the author of a biography of Benjamin Britten, Mr. Kildea is a talented writer whose spark flares brightest at the level of the sentence and the phrase. (Chopin played delicately and felt "disdain for Liszt-style thumping"; a piano tuned to another era's temperament today sounds "slightly rank, like meat on the turn.") "Chopin's Piano" achieves what the preposterous film "The Red Violin" (1998) attempted—a precious instrument lost and found over generations—only without a long-haired virtuoso playing caprices while having sex. It is still a pretty exciting story.

Chopin traveled to Majorca for rest and recuperation, and the space to work. But upon arriving he could not find a piano. He had ordered one from Pleyel of Paris, the Steinway of its time, but until it could be delivered he satisfied himself with an upright "pianino" from a local craftsman named Juan Bauza. A cart hauled it



ENDURING YET EVANESCENT A 1917 postcard by Adolf Karpellus depicting George Sand admiring the piano-playing of Frédéric Chopin.

up the mountainside, drawn by mules. Mr. Kildea's description deserves to be quoted at length: "Bauza's instrument was out of date before it was completed. It possessed no technological pretensions: it was unable to support thicker or longer strings, greater tension or a larger compass, its wooden frame and iron bracing a hostage to the island's fierce climate. Yet it had its own beauty."

As Chopin composed—an exhausting process filled with revision and self-doubt—his companion wrote. She was Amantine-Aurore-Lucile Dupin, known to history by her pen name, George Sand. In her day she cut an extraordinary figure, dressed in black breeches, waistcoat and boots; wearing a large diamond crucifix at her neck; cigar in hand; hair secured by a silver dagger; full of opinions and fully ablaze. Sand subverted the era's notions of gender and enjoyed many lovers; her writing attracted the admiration of Oscar Wilde and Henry

James. Her descriptions in "A Winter in Majorca" are vivid indeed, but luckily for Mr. Kildea, Chopin hovers in the background of her book, leaving ample room for his.

Chopin composed roughly half of the preludes in the monastery. Like all pianistic composers, he wrote in the shadow of Bach, whose "Well-Tempered Clavier" provided inspiration. Mr. Kildea situates Chopin less as a committed Romantic than as a link between Bach and Impressionists like Ravel and Debussy. Chopin's preludes are exquisite: enduring yet evanescent, painstakingly conceived while bearing the hallmarks of improvisation, each one sounding "as though it was plucked from the air." The somber melody of Prelude No. 4 harks back to Beethoven; No. 8, with its dizzying arpeggios, anticipates Rachmaninoff.

Mr. Kildea's own favorite is No. 13, particularly the middle eight bars, a passage of tender loveliness that appears just once and then is gone.

After Chopin and Sand left Majorca in February 1839, the Bauza piano stayed behind. There it remained, gathering dust through the years as Chopin and Sand's love affair petered out in Paris. In the realm of public performance generally, as Mr. Kildea relates, the concert hall began to replace the salon; and the grand piano took the place of the smaller, plinkier fortepiano. Chopin died in 1849, and his reputation benefited from the endorsements of Liszt, Mendelssohn and Robert Schumann.

Mr. Kildea gracefully traverses the decades, his pages rich with period detail leading up to Paris's belle époque—from the horse-powered air conditioning at the opera to the gilt "singing bird boxes" that briefly enchanted the upper classes, re-creating bird song mechanically. "Each splendidly feathered bird was no bigger than a thimble," he writes; the cage interior was "jammed with pistons

and fusees, rotating cams and fly-controlled wheel trains."

The piano sat forgotten until the great Polish harpsichordist Wanda Landowska made a pilgrimage to Majorca in 1911 and viewed the composer's rooms for herself. She offered to buy the Bauza, and soon enough it became hers. Landowska installed it in her retreat at Saint-Leu-la-Forêt, north of Paris, where a photograph was taken that provides most of the known detail about the instrument's dimensions and ornamentation—including two inlaid candleholders. "Chopin's Piano" contains lavish illustrations of Landowska concertizing and recording across Europe, including a plate of her playing the harpsichord for Rodin in Paris and an uncannily similar one of her performing for Tolstoy in Russia. On one of her recordings in 1940 it is distinctly possible to hear the thuds of French antiaircraft guns targeting the Luftwaffe.

Once the Nazis seized Paris, Landowska, a Jew, fled to New York, leaving behind her priceless collection of instruments and manuscripts. A chilling German inventory sheet reproduced in the book lists, as item 56, "Piano (Joan Bauza, Palma)." Her friends in the French government howled at her displacement and the looting of her relics by Nazi soldiers. If Chopin's piano were not returned, "such a loss to the French artistic patrimony would be absolutely irreplaceable," wrote one grande in vain. Here nationalism enters the frame, for though Chopin was French in sensibility, by birth he was of course Polish. Landowska, whose country was perennially torn apart by war, often took pains to point out that he was, first and foremost, a Polish composer.

Her efforts to reclaim her seized possessions take up the final third of the book. The Nazis moved the piano and other instruments to Leipzig and then to Raitenhaslach, a town east of Munich, for warehousing, ironically, in another monastery. Mr. Kildea's indignation at the obstacles to postwar restoration of Nazi-looted musical instruments—less well-known than plundered works of art—is a model of restrained outrage. The story is one of "obfuscation, indignation, amnesia, buck-passing, collective guilt, arrogance, superiority and guile," he writes in a fine simmer. Yet the search ultimately yielded the Bauza, which was returned to Saint-Leu-la-Forêt in 1946. No one knows exactly what happened to it upon Landowska's death 13 years later, and today it remains at large. With luck this outstanding book will prompt its rediscovery, and Mr. Kildea can update readers in a new afterward. This story is well worth reading again just to see how it ends.

Mr. O'Donnell is a lawyer in the Chicago area. His writing has appeared in the New York Times, the Atlantic and the Nation.

Best-Selling Books | Week Ended Aug. 12

With data from NPD BookScan

Hardcover Nonfiction

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Girl, Wash Your Face Rachel Hollis/Thomas Nelson	1	2
The Russia Hoax Gregg Jarrett/Broadside Books	2	1
Liar, Leakers, and Liberals Jeanine Pirro/Center Street	3	3
Magnolia Table Joanna Gaines & Marah Stets/William Morrow & Company	4	4
The Subtle Art of Not Giving a F*ck Mark Manson/Harper	5	5

Nonfiction E-Books

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Girl, Wash Your Face Rachel Hollis/Thomas Nelson, Inc.	1	2
Everything Trump Touches Dies Rick Wilson/Free Press	2	New
Educated Tara Westover/Random House Publishing Group	3	1
Washington: A Life Ron Chernow/Penguin Publishing Group	4	-
The Age of Anomaly Andrei Polgar/Andrei Polgar	5	-
The Daniel Key Anne Graham Lotz/Zondervan	6	-
The Essential Vegetable Cookbook S. Haber Brondo, M.S., R.D./Haber Brondo, M.S., R.D.	7	New
Destiny and Power Jon Meacham/Random House Publishing Group	8	-
The Subtle Art of Not Giving A F*ck Mark Manson/HarperCollins Publishers	9	-
Dopesick Beth Macy/Little, Brown and Company	10	New

Hardcover Fiction

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Tailspin Sandra Brown/Grand Central Publishing	1	New
The President Is Missing J. Patterson & B. Clinton/Little, Brown & Company & Knopf	2	1
The Hate U Give Angie Thomas/Balzer & Bray/HarperTeen	3	3
Serpentine Laurell K. Hamilton/Berkley Books	4	New
The Outsider Stephen King/Scribner Book Company	5	4

Fiction E-Books

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Tailspin Sandra Brown/Grand Central Publishing	1	New
Serpentine Laurell K. Hamilton/Penguin Publishing Group	2	New
Crazy Rich Asians Kevin Kwan/Knopf Doubleday Publishing Group	3	8
The Chase Elle Kennedy/Elle Kennedy	4	New
The Money Shot Stuart Woods & Parnell Hall/Penguin Publishing Group	5	New
The Other Woman Daniel Silva/HarperCollins Publishers	6	5
The President Is Missing J. Patterson & B. Clinton/Little, Brown and Company	7	-
The Silent Corner Dean Koontz/Random House Publishing Group	8	-
Home Harlan Coben/Penguin Publishing Group	9	-
The Red Ledger: 3 Meredith Wild/Meredith Wild	10	New

Methodology

NPD BookScan gathers point-of-sale book data from more than 16,000 locations across the U.S., representing about 85% of the nation's book sales. Print-book data providers include all major booksellers (now inclusive of Walmart) and web retailers, and food stores. E-book data providers include all major e-book retailers. Free e-books and those sold for less than 99 cents are excluded. The fiction and nonfiction lists in all formats include adult, young adult, and juvenile titles; the business list includes only adult titles. The combined lists track sales by title across all print and e-book formats; audio books are excluded. Refer questions to Peter.Saenger@wsj.com.

Hardcover Business

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
StrengthsFinder 2.0 Tom Rath/Gallup Press	1	6
Total Money Makeover Dave Ramsey/Thomas Nelson	2	2
Extreme Ownership Jocko Willink and Leif Babin/St. Martin's Press	3	3
Bad Blood John Carreyrou/Knopf Publishing Group	4	4
The Five Dysfunctions of a Team Patrick Lencioni/Jossey-Bass	5	5
Principles: Life and Work Ray Dalio/Simon & Schuster	6	8
The Culture Code Daniel Coyle/Bantam	7	-
Measure What Matters John Doerr/Portfolio	8	-
Radical Candor Kim Scott/St. Martin's Press	9	9
Who Moved My Cheese? Spencer Johnson /Penguin Putnam	10	-

PLAY

NEWS QUIZ DANIEL AKST

From this week's
Wall Street Journal

1. Aretha Franklin, the queen of soul, died at 76. Where was she born?



- A. Buffalo, N.Y.
 B. Detroit
 C. Atlanta
 D. Memphis, Tenn.

2. What program did New Zealand just enact to rein in runaway real estate prices?

- A. A hefty property transfer tax
 B. A massive program of government building subsidies
 C. A virtual ban on foreign purchases of existing homes
 D. A dismantling of restricting zoning rules

3. China denied that it's holding up to a million Muslims in internment camps. What does it say the places are instead?

- A. Vacation resorts
 B. Vocational schools
 C. Farming settlements
 D. Self-governing homelands

4. The writer V.S. Naipaul died at 85. Which of these was among his best known works?

- A. A Canticle for Leibowitz
 B. A House for Mr. Biswas
 C. A Bell for Adano
 D. A Dream for Winter

5. Omarosa Manigault Newman, a former top White House aide, said President Trump knew about Democratic campaign emails stolen by Russian hackers before

Answers are listed below the crossword solutions at right.

they were made public. What's the title of her new book?

- A. Unloosed
 B. Unleashed
 C. Unhinged
 D. Unmoored

6. Investors were spooked by the collapse of the lira—in which of these countries?

- A. Italy
 B. Lebanon
 C. Malta
 D. Turkey

7. The biggest reservoir in the West is on track to fall below a critical threshold in 2020. Name that body of water.

- A. Lake Mead
 B. Lake Powell
 C. Lake Oahe
 D. Hourglass Lake

8. With the support of President Trump, Kris Kobach won a narrow GOP primary victory—for what office?

- A. New York State Attorney General
 B. Senator from West Virginia
 C. Governor of Kansas
 D. California Secretary of State



9. Ben & Jerry's new CEO, Matthew McCarthy, is likely to ramp up the brand's activism. What's his favorite flavor?

- A. Phish Food
 B. Empower Mint
 C. Apple Piety
 D. Imagine Whirled Peace

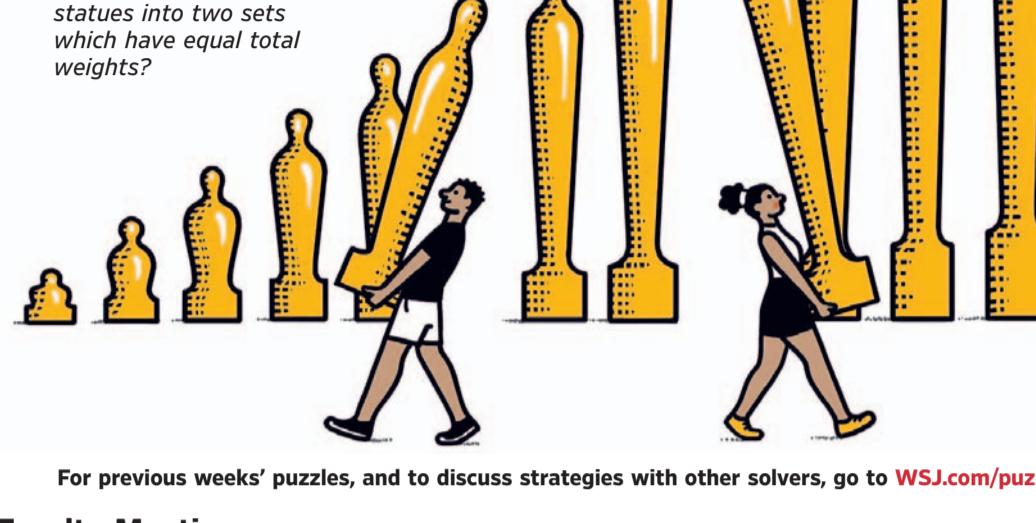
VARSITY MATH

Problems involving the cubes of numbers are to be tackled today.

Twelve Statues

A brother and sister own 12 identically shaped solid gold statues that are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 inches tall.

How can they divide the statues into two sets which have equal total weights?



For previous weeks' puzzles, and to discuss strategies with other solvers, go to WSJ.com/puzzle.

Faculty Meeting

At the annual faculty meeting, a couple approaches the head of the math department and states "Our three children are all younger than 20. Earlier tonight we told Professor Smith the sum of their ages and the sum of the cubes of their ages and challenged him to tell us how old they

are. He got the wrong answer. We gave Professor Jones the same problem two years ago and he got the wrong answer then." The head of the math department replies, "You've told me all I need to know."

How old are the couple's children?

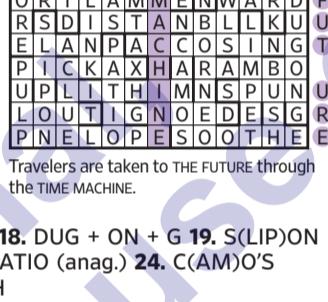
Learn more about the National Museum of Mathematics (MoMath) at momath.org

LUCI GUTIÉRREZ

SOLUTIONS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

Travel Agency

- ACROSS** 1. S + TRIPS 11. TOT + 0 12. S + UPS 13. HEA(R)T 14. ZEALOT (anag.) 17. WARD (rev.) 22. ELAN (hid.) 25. PI(CK)AX 27. RAM + BO 29. (SP)UN 30. L + OUT 31. SO + O + THE
DOWN 2. T + RUE 3. REPайд (rev.) 4. PAST + AS 5. S + CRAM 6. LA + DEN 7. POLL ("pole" hom.) 8. ACT(TWO)RK 9. HOST (2 def.) 10. ASH + ORE 11. AWLs (anag.) 16. L + INK 18. DUG + ON + G 19. S(LIP)ON 20. BORNE + O 21. L(IMP)ET 23. PATIO (anag.) 24. C(AM)O'S 25. PU(L)P 26. CLiQUE 28. BUS + H TRAVELERS a. ISTANBUL (anag.) b. K + A + CHINA c. I + G(N)ORED d. ORIFLAMME (anag.) e. LIT + H(I)UM f. TELEPATH ("tell a path" hom.) g. A + C + CO + STING h. PEN + ELOPE i. REMODEL (anag.)



Travelers are taken to the FUTURE through the TIME MACHINE.

Biz Quiz

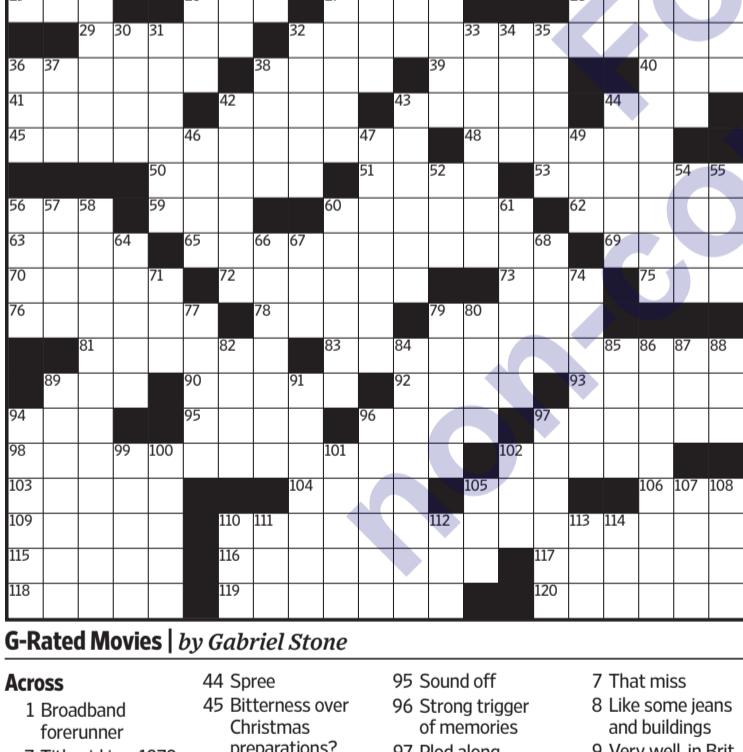


Varsity Math

In Nuts and Bolts, nuts are \$0.24 apiece and bolts are \$0.75 apiece. In Bridge Crossing, the hikers can get across the bridge in 31 min.

Answers to the News Quiz: 1.D, 2.C, 3.B, 4.B, 5.C, 6.D, 7.A, 8.C, 9.A

THE JOURNAL WEEKEND PUZZLES edited by MIKE SHENK



G-Rated Movies | by Gabriel Stone

- Across**
1 Broadband forerunner
7 Title girl in a 1979 #1 song by the Knack
14 Key of "Sons of Anarchy"
19 Wild
20 Like some bright teeth
21 University of Maine town
22 Visit with three charming sister goddesses?
24 Pro Football Hall of Fame quarterback Dan
25 Sleepy colleague
26 Fish with winglike fins
27 Sister of Hades
28 Fernando who got two grand slams in a single inning in 1999
29 "Message received"
32 Pink uniform color adopted by a historically black university?
36 "C'mon, help me out here!"
38 Diamonds, e.g.
39 Running behind
40 Notes before sols
41 Fighting
42 Fling
43 Deadbeats' cars, by and by
- 44 Spree
45 Bitterness over Christmas preparations?
48 Much
50 Common aquarium fish
51 Circle calculation
53 Fusilli form
56 Brewpub brew
59 Punk offshoot
60 Acts the coquette
62 "Samurai Champloo," e.g.
63 Brood tenders
65 Yield from a plum-wheat hybrid?
69 Dundee denizen
70 European viper
72 Jackson Hole backdrop
73 Receipt addition
75 Obstinate equine
76 List of tickets
78 Move quickly
79 Into pieces
81 Ran the game
83 The NCAA's Falcons knocked out of March Madness?
1 Pair
2 Prefix with China or Pacific
3 How rush hour traffic often moves
4 Not ordained
5 Star of Quentin's "Kill Bill"
6 Far-flying seabird
- 44 Sound off
96 Strong trigger of memories
97 Plod along
98 Deep cuts made by Merkel?
102 A great deal
103 "Good Times" star Esther
104 Pledge drive premium
105 In shape
106 "Antiques Roadshow" network
109 Name on a famed B-29
110 Party in an Empire State Building wedding?
115 Splits violently
116 Hires stuff
117 Win-and-place bet
118 Argument in public, say
119 Troubles
120 Make a second film together, e.g.
- 7 That miss
8 Like some jeans and buildings
9 Very well, in Brit slang
10 Prepare for more fighting
11 Where to find the Weather Channel
12 Maiden name indicator
13 Craigslist content
14 Sound from gerbils and giraffes
15 Cheering wildly
16 Toe woe in Togo?
17 Designed to hold things up, as some gate brackets
18 Red-ink figures
20 Question of motive
23 Pitch kin
30 Iridescent mineral
31 Leaf spot?
32 Tempestuous
33 Port southeast of Buenos Aires
34 Langston Hughes poem
35 Settles down
36 Hefty thing
37 H look-alike
38 Stock option?
42 Reach an upper limit
43 Hoists again, as sails
44 Couples
46 Displace

47 Longtime Motion Picture Association of America president Jack

49 Hotel amenity

52 Slip up

54 Biblical shepherd-turned-prophet

55 "I'm game if you are!"

56 Captain with a whalebone leg

57 Mother of Helen

58 Bit of winter wear that stretches forever?

60 Like some wallpaper

61 Twangy instruments

64 Site of a 1965 voter registration drive

66 "Sittin' On The Dock of the Bay" singer

67 Sch. support group

68 Dealer's foe

71 Flyer of myth

74 Rogue's predecessor

77 Common aquarium fish

79 Bushy dos

80 Substandard

82 Historic stretches

84 Christ the ___ (Rio landmark)

85 Climb

86 Brand with a sailing ship logo

87 Not pos.

88 Windows program file extension

89 Orthodox

91 Moderately quickly

94 Tools for kitchen prep

96 First words of Browning's "Home-Thoughts, From Abroad"

97 Tie

99 Big name in TV talk

100 Charter

101 Reality, quaintly

102 Producer's dream

105 Cedar's cousin

107 B look-alike

108 Moved in waves, perhaps

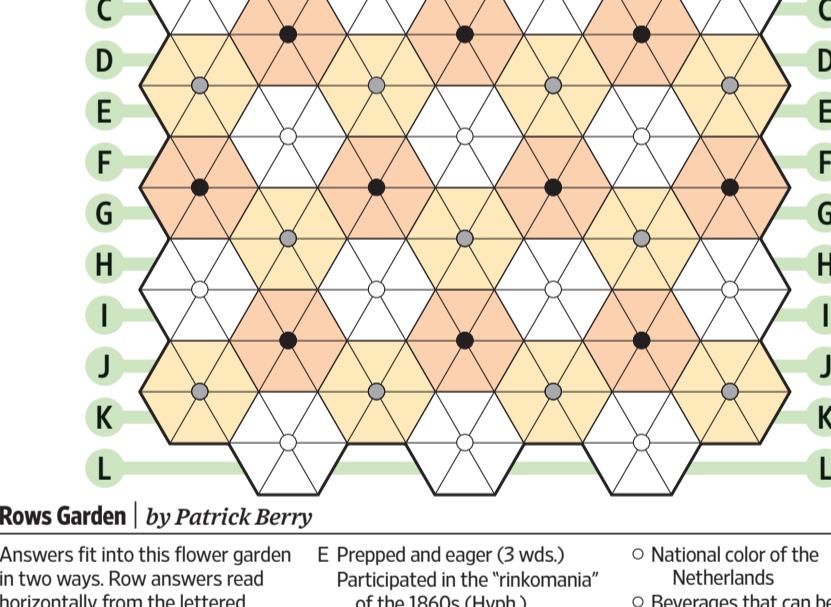
110 Securities trader, for short

111 Viscous stuff

112 "The Grand Budapest Hotel" director

113 Fire

114 Dyeing spot



Rows Garden | by Patrick Berry

Answers fit into this flower garden in two ways. Row answers read horizontally from the lettered markers; each Row contains two consecutive answers reading left to right (except Rows A and L, which contain one answer reading across the nine protruding spaces).

Blooms are six-letter answers that fill the shaded and unshaded hexagons, reading either clockwise or counterclockwise. Bloom clues are divided into three lists: Light, Medium and Dark. Answers to Light clues should be placed in hexagons with white centers; Medium answers belong in the hexagons with gray centers; and Dark answers belong in hexagons with black centers. All three Bloom lists are in random order, so you must use the Row answers to figure out where to plant each Bloom.

Rows

A Table game invented by Brunswick Billiards employees (2 wds.)

B Product with a patented "burp seal"

C Monetary policy term popularized by Paul Harvey in the 1980s

D Politician dubbed the "Lion of the Senate" during his 40+ year tenure (2 wds.)

E Oscar nominee for "The Age of Innocence" and "Little Women" (2 wds.)

F Toaster-cooked treats since 1953 (2 wds.)

G Bill de Blasio's official title from November 5 to December 31, 2013 (Hyph.)

H Prepped and eager (3 wds.)

I Participated in the "rinkomania" of the 1860s (Hyph.)

J Short version of a web address (2 wds.)

K Devices believed to contribute to "sleep inertia" (2 wds.)

L City that's "got the swimmers," in the lyrics of "Sweet Home Alabama" (2 wds.)

M Band whose #2 hit "We've Only Just Begun" was originally written for a local TV ad (2 wds.)

N Rejecter of all existing institutions

O It's red and yellow for messages at sea, and white and blue for messages on land (2 wds.)

P Garment worn in the shower

Q Fashion designer who's the mother of Anderson Cooper (2 wds.)

R Horse race prize

S Fitness machine first sold in 1983

T Change one's opinion by slow degrees (2 wds.)

U Like some poultry farming (Hyph.)

V National color of the Netherlands

W Beverages that can be "hard" or "soft"

X Like decorative teacups

Y Workaholic's priority

Z 1998 Winter Olympics host

A Unifying ideas

B Paris-based cosmetics giant

REVIEW

ICONS

Picasso Before Cubism, In Blue And Rose

A show at Paris's Musée d'Orsay brings together the master's waifs, wastrels, acrobats and clowns

By J.S. MARCUS

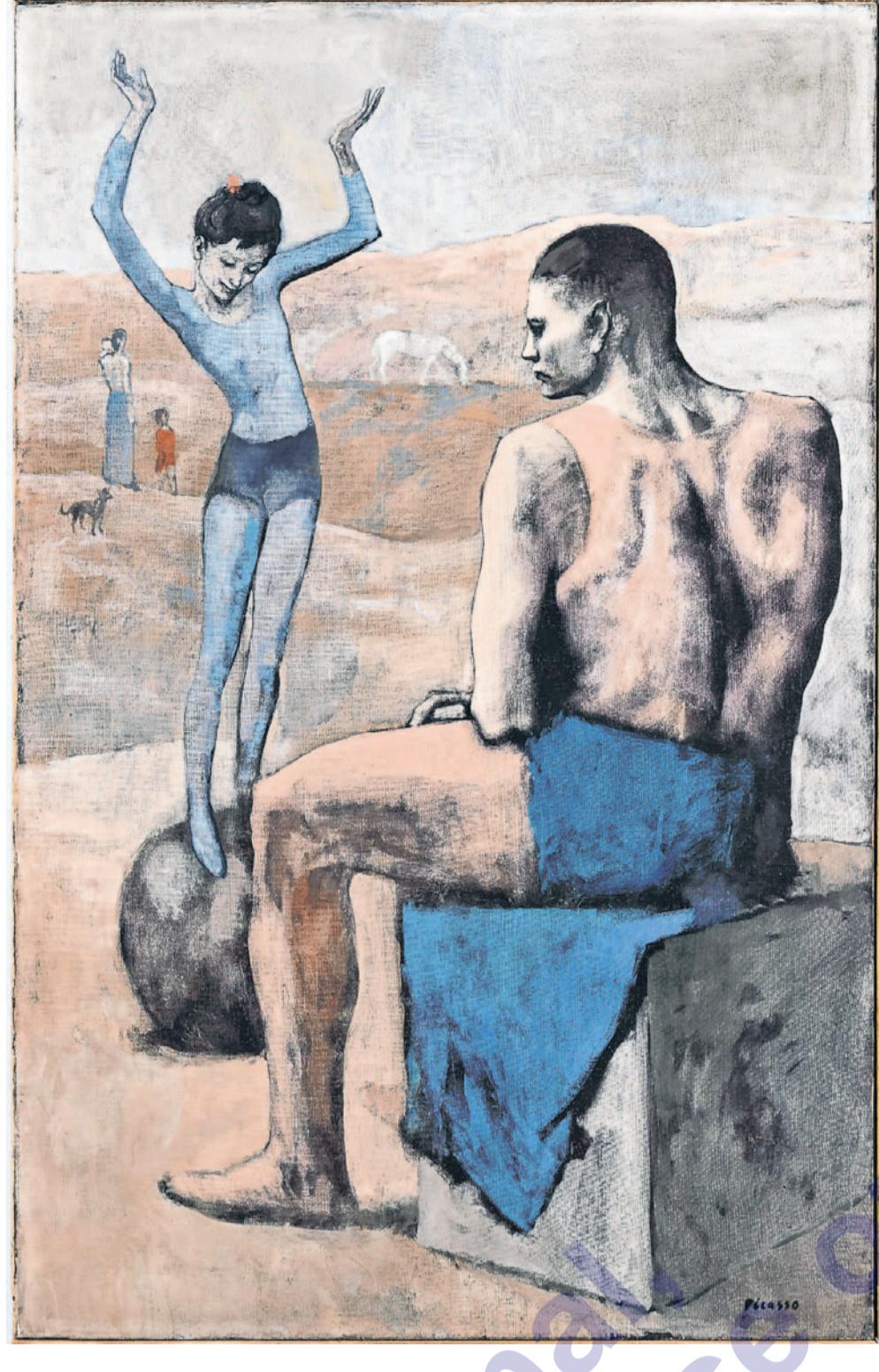
Before taking up the browns, grays and ochers of Cubism, the young Pablo Picasso spent the years 1901 to 1906 creating colorful works of enigmatic realism that started out in shades of blue and ended up in shades of pink. Forged in his native Spain and then in Paris—where the artist moved in 1904, at the age of 22—the paintings from Picasso's Blue and Rose Periods are among his best known and most popular, and count as some of the most expensive artworks ever sold at auction. Now they are being gathered together for an exhibit that dramatizes how Picasso metamorphosed from a provincial art student into the colossus of modern art.

"Picasso. Blue and Rose" opens on September 18 at Paris's Musée d'Orsay and runs through January 6, 2019. Featuring over 290 works—including 80 paintings, related works on paper, and sculpture—the show conjures up Picasso's dizzying progression with key loans from American and Russian collections. Co-organized by Paris's Picasso Museum, the show will later travel to the Beyeler Foundation in Basel, Switzerland, from February 3 to May 26, 2019.

The show's title is something of a misnomer. Picasso "painted in different blues and different pinks," says Orsay curator Claire Bernardi, not just one of each. But each period arguably had one real-life mascot.

The Blue Period is haunted by Picasso's doomed Catalan friend Carlos Casagemas, a poet and artist. Picasso met him at Barcelona's Els Quatre Gats, a cafe and bohemian stomping ground that proved a launching pad for the painter's career. Casagemas was a romantic figure from central casting, prone to drink, drugs and depression, who shot himself in 1901 after failing to woo a French girlfriend.

Not long after, Picasso painted a series of depictions of his dead friend. These include "The Death of Casagemas," with a visible gunshot wound at the temple, and a bluer version, on loan to the Orsay show from the collection of Bernard Ruiz-Picasso, the artist's grandson.



By 1902, the color blue, in all its variations, seemed to take hold of Picasso, becoming dominant in everything from self-portraits to Barcelona cityscapes. In 1903, back in Spain after a Parisian sojourn, Picasso created his Blue Period masterpiece, "La Vie" or "Life," which will be shown in Paris for the very first time, on loan to the Orsay from the Cleveland Museum of Art. The work shows a ragged, nearly naked couple embracing and mysteriously interacting with an archaic mother and baby. The man has the face of Casagemas, the girl in his arms is his dead friend's would-be lover, and the mother and child have walked in from a distant century.

Like "La Vie," other Blue Period works drew on the down-and-out for subjects. In "The Blind Man's Meal" (1903), on loan from New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, Picasso contrasts his man's royal-blue kerchief with a dire blue background, while suggesting that the meager cafe meal has aspects of the Eucharist.

Top, "Young Acrobat on a Ball" (1905), a circus-themed work from Pablo Picasso's Rose Period; below, "Life" (1903), a Blue Period masterpiece that will be on display in Paris for the first time.

In 1904, Picasso encountered his first great muse, Fernande Olivier, an artist's model. They met at Le Bateau-Lavoir, the now legendary warren of artists' studios in Montmartre that helped spawn European modernism. Just as Casagemas's death was the opening gong for the Blue Period, Picasso's love affair with Olivier ushered in a change in mood and palette. This new Rose Period, filled with earth tones as well as pink ones, coincided with a whole new subject—circus life—and a signature sexuality.

The show charts how the waifs and wastrels of the Blue Period gave way to the Rose Period's brash acrobats and vague, seductive adolescents. "Young Girl with a Flower Basket" (1905), featuring a lithe pubescent who may be offering herself as well as her flowers, is on loan to the Orsay, after it was sold for \$115 million at a headline-grabbing auction at Christie's New York this past spring.

The naked "Girl" will join another key Rose Period nude, "Leading a Horse" (1905-06), on loan from New York's Museum of Modern Art. Its early owners were Picasso patrons Gertrude and Leo Stein. Circus-themed works on view include "Young Acrobat on a Ball," on loan from Moscow's Pushkin Museum, which shows a girl balancing on her ball, while a large, menacing man looks on.

By 1906, Picasso was discovering new inspiration from ancient Iberian sculpture, primitive tribal masks and a towering El Greco he saw in Paris. And he was souring on Fernande, whose depictions in his work began to shift from the classically beautiful to massive and maternal. Picasso was on his way to painting "Les Demoiselles d'Avignon," the vast 1907 painting that seemed to recast the pink-hued adolescents of the Rose Period as sharp-edged prostitutes in a brothel. Their pink-orange bodies, topped with menacing masklike faces, helped to shatter the use of perspective that had marked European art since the Renaissance. The Orsay show stops short of that pioneering work, but ends with omens like MoMA's "Two Nudes," a canvas from late 1906, whose full-breasted subjects share a face or two with the women in "Demoiselles."

MASTERPIECE | 'NAPOLEON I ON HIS IMPERIAL THRONE' (1806) BY JEAN-AUGUSTE-DOMINIQUE INGRES

Portraiture as Propaganda

By BENJAMIN SHULL

IN HIS 2014 BIOGRAPHY of Napoleon Bonaparte, the historian Andrew Roberts calls the French emperor's coronation the "ultimate triumph of the self-made man, and in one way a defining moment of the Enlightenment."

Granted, Napoleon's journey from Corsica to the imperial throne was hardly a bloodless affair. But what a sight he made that December day in 1804, at Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris, in his gold-embroidered satin gown and his ermine-lined velvet cloak decorated with a bee motif, sporting a laurel-wreath crown on his head.

It's in this costume that Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres depicts *le petit caporal* in "Napoleon I on His Imperial Throne." First exhibited in 1806, and now at the Musée de l'Armée at Les Invalides in Paris, the portrait depicts the French emperor with a bemused—almost irritated—look on his face, dressed in attire nearly comical in its level of splendor. It's a scene at odds with the image of Napoleon the battlefield genius: On the first anniversary of his coronation, ditching his velvet cloak for a military get-up, he'd crush a combined Russo-Austrian army at Austerlitz, effectively ending the War of the Third Coalition.

Ingres's portrait shows Napoleon with a symbolic staff in each hand: In his right, he holds a scepter on top of which a statuette of Charlemagne sits; in his left, he holds the hand of justice. The latter passes near a

sword hanging off his left-hand side. He wears the necklace of the Grand Master of the Legion of Honor, the military and civilian order he had introduced in 1802, while First Consul.

At its debut, at the Paris Salon, the painting invited withering criticism—including from Jacques-Louis David, Ingres's artistic mentor who painted his own grand depictions of Napoleon. Its detractors found it jarring and dissonant. "How," asked writer and art critic Pierre-Jean-Baptiste Chaussard, "with so much talent, a line so flawless, an attention to detail so thorough, has M. Ingres succeeded in painting a bad picture?"

Though Ingres's contemporaries were spot on in noting the painting's intensity, their criticisms would have been more appropriate to a conventional portrait, where descriptive detail takes a back seat to the expression of character. Ingres's aim here is something different. His is a work of political propaganda—an unalloyed instrument of mythmaking and an exercise in hero worship. As such, his portrait—among the most enduring of the Napoleonic Era—exemplifies the art of the personality cult.

Napoleon's stature here is magnified by the hieratic frontality of his pose and the fact that the image fills almost the entire canvas. Ingres largely bypasses the pictorial hierarchies present in conventional portraiture, where some elements of the painting take a back seat to others. Every detail here screams out for attention—the bees that adorn Napoleon's cloak;



his laurel-wreath crown; the ivory spheres on each side of his throne. Similar artistic tactics are at work in some earlier portraits of notable monarchs, but in Ingres's painting this approach is in overdrive as its world-conquering subject stares down at you from atop his circular-backed throne. The work's rhetorical

power—its success as propaganda—stems from this in-your-face quality.

In the century after his downfall and beyond, a plethora of writers and thinkers would grapple with Napoleon's legacy. Was he an enlightened despot who brought liberal reforms to the places he conquered, or an ego-driven tyrant who engulfed a continent in bloodshed for nothing more than personal ambition?

An artistic work canonical in shaping Napoleon's larger-than-life historical image

Should we be wary of a "great man" conception of history that elevates heroic figures as the determinants of human affairs? Art, and the tradition popularized in part by Ingres, would frame these questions. So central, in fact, was art in the making of the Napoleonic myth that it's hard to divorce the legend from the paintings that depict it. Ingres's portrait is thus canonical in shaping Napoleon's larger-than-life historical image, as are the works of others—David, Antoine-Jean (Baron) Gros and François Gérard among them—who venerated the Little Corporal from Corsica.

Of course, Ingres could capture only what came before the fall. After a string of further successes following his coronation, Napoleon's run would end in exile on the remote island of St. Helena in the South Atlantic, his empire restored to the Bourbon kings whom the French Revolution had toppled. Glory, ambition, power: All of these characterize "Napoleon I on His Imperial Throne" and the subject it exalts. So, too, does another word: hubris.

Mr. Shull is an assistant books editor at the Journal.

FROM TOP: SCALA, FLORENCE/SUCCESSION PICASSO 2018; THE PUSHKIN STATE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, MOSCOW/SUCCESSION PICASSO 2018

BRIDGEMAN IMAGES



A Whiff of Wisdom
10 burning questions about men's cologne
D3

FASHION | FOOD | DESIGN | TRAVEL | GEAR

OFF DUTY

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

SATURDAY/SUNDAY, AUGUST 18 - 19, 2018 | **D1**

Relations With China
Mom left it to you, but you hate it. What next?
D8



Will It Air-Fry?

BY BEN MIMS

GADGETS ARE SO uncool—in my world, at least. Over the course of my career as an editor and recipe developer at mostly highbrow food publications, “good” cooking has always been defined as elemental, authentic, historically rooted; when it comes to equipment, you stick with saucepans, cast-iron skillets and Dutch ovens. Blenders and stand mixers generally pass muster, but God forbid you should microwave anything. Beware all appliances that blink and beep and purport to do the work for you.

So when I first heard about the air fryer, I responded with the requisite eye rolling. This appliance seemed to promise the impossible: “Healthy frying!” (Yeah, right.) “All the crisping and flavor of a deep fryer without the fat!” (Please.) But as fate would have it, I was re-gifted one of these gizmos by a friend. Curiosity got the better of me, and I swallowed my snobbery and took the opportunity to experiment with it—if only to confirm once and for all that my skepticism was justified.

Imagine my surprise when I began, grudgingly, to admire my air fryer. At first, I stuck mostly to cooking frozen veggie burgers and reheating leftover pizza, and I found the results to be notably better than what I typically get with a microwave or even a conventional oven. For heating and crisping up one or two servings of food, this small machine was both efficient and effective. Upon hear-

Roast beef. Cinnamon rolls. Frittatas. The air fryer—a gizmo both maligned and adored—can handle far more than french fries.

But first you might have to make an adjustment...to your own preconceptions

ing of my burgeoning enthusiasm, a colleague tasked me to develop recipes for an air fryer cookbook. At this point I really began to acquaint myself with the technology, hacking it every which way to find out just how much an air fryer could do for me.

I had a hard time blocking out the naysayers. “It’s just an adult Easy-Bake Oven!” cried one. “I’ll stick to my good old-fashioned deep-fryer,” said another. “I shoved a whole chicken in my air fryer, and it didn’t cook through at all!” another hater sniffed, incredulous. I began to detect a common thread running through the critiques: a failure to use the machine as directed.

Through my own careful trials, I came to understand that an air fryer is, essentially, a small convection oven, with a heating coil up top and a fan that blows hot air inside the machine. The food sits in a removable basket that allows the hot air to circulate all around and whisk away moisture to encourage crisping and the browning that builds flavor. Detractors seize on the convection-oven comparison, as if exposing a hoax. “Aha! It’s not a fryer at all!” But I relished the thought of enjoying the functionality of a convection oven at a fraction of the size and price of a conventional oven. No more turning on my hellishly hot range in high summer or forming a queue of dishes waiting to cook at Thanksgiving.

Drawing on my experience as a pastry chef in restaurants, where I Please turn to page D6

Hasselback Potatoes

Cooking Time:
40 minutes

Cinnamon Buns

Cooking Time:
25 minutes

Frittata

Cooking Time:
25 minutes

Roast Beef

Cooking Time:
40 minutes

Garlic Knots

Cooking Time:
14 minutes



F. MARTIN RAVIN/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, FOOD STYLING BY BARRETT WASHBURN, PROP STYLING BY ANNE CARDENAS

TECH CHEF The CRUX 2.2-Qt. Air Convection Fryer and some of the counter-intuitive cuisine it can prepare.

Inside



CAST AWAY
The new fishing vessel of choice? Stand-up paddleboards **D9**



CRUISING FOR A BRUISING
Two feisty writers square off over the merits—and miseries—of sea travel **D4**



ACCESSORIES TO A CRIME?
How to get away with wearing glasses and serious earrings—together **D2**



ESCAPE YOUR PHONE
Google and Apple are actually urging you to step away from your devices **D10**

STYLE & FASHION

All Eyes And Ears

Pairing glasses with earrings can result in an over-accessorized, frazzled vibe. So what is a spectacled woman to do for a night on the town?

BY CHRISTINE LENNON

NO ONE WANTS to re-cite an entire menu to his or her dinner companion.

I discovered this a few years ago when my eyeglass prescription intensified, forcing me to upgrade from occasional readers to progressive lenses potent enough for Velma from "Scooby-Doo." During the day and on casual nights out, I was thrilled to wear my bulky tortoise Céline frames, which I thought had presence and distracted from the deepening grooves of my "smile lines," making me look wiser and less wizened. But for dressier moments, which have always been an opportunity for me to break out my major earrings, the glasses presented a problem. Anything dangling or bold or even very shiny competed with my large frames, rendering the look too accessorized. I didn't recognize the older-looking, busier, somehow frumpier reflection in the mirror. I barely saw my face at all.

When confronted with the

choice, I generally let narcissism win and choose earrings over perfect or even passable vision. The pro: I can't send a comprehensible text or read my phone screen, so by default I practice good technology etiquette. The con: Even the most patient date, i.e., my husband, finds it deadening to read aloud about local rock cod ceviche. So how should four-eyed women like me approach the glasses vs. earrings conundrum?

"People ask me this question all the time. It's a thing," said Elena Doukas, the head of design for Los Angeles eyewear line Garrett Leight. Ms. Doukas said the secret is balance, and that frames should be allowed to make their own statement without competition. "I treat it like makeup. You should pick one thing to focus on, a bold lip or a smokey eye, not both."

In other words, unless I'm walking the Gucci runway, where subtle eyeglass-earring combos express the more-is-more aesthetic of eccentric designer Alessandro Michele, I either need to downsize my frames or stick to studs.

Really? For inspiration, I looked to vision-challenged style icons: Julia Roberts combines thinner black glasses and earrings all the time, even when she isn't reading awards-show teleprompters. Oprah does, too. Elaine Welteroth, the trendsetting former editor of Teen Vogue, has been known to wear wire frames with metallic earrings. Another Elaine, the "Seinfeld" character played by Julia Louis-Dreyfus, often paired dangles with wire glasses to somewhat goofier effect. Though I have a soft spot for her, her multiple-earring'd '90s look would seem over-the-top today.



CONFlict RESOLUTION? Julia Louis-Dreyfus as the over-earring'd Elaine on the set of 'Seinfeld' in the early 90s. Inset: Elaine Welteroth pairs wire aviators with shoulder-grazing dangles more successfully this year.

Maybe the secret to success is the hair. Both Oprah and Julia Roberts have voluminous curls, which create a backdrop for the accessories, and contribute to a generally effusive image. Scrapped-back buns can provide a nice canvas, too, as in the case of Lucy Chadwick, the art gallery director who often pairs her aviators with one large sculptural earring. I have a chin-length bob, which may explain why I feel more like Dame Edna than bespectacled Meryl Streep at the Oscars when attempting the combination.

Perhaps the solution lies in earrings that, while still unobtrusive, are one step up from a banal stud.

Jessie Gainsley Rivera, half of the Los Angeles-based styling duo the Team, steers clients who wear bulky, dark frames like mine toward smaller earrings, like interesting gold-bar studs or a cluster of small earrings if you have multiple piercings. For metal frame wearers, a medium-size gold hoop or Anita Ko's wraparound diamond earrings allow for "a little splash," she said.

Of course, one can have reasons for wanting to upstage one's face, Gucci style. Jewelry designer Sarah Hendler said that she admires women who aren't afraid to "pile on" more jewelry. "I think of Nora Ephron, when she talks about wearing a scarf," said Ms. Hendler,

referring to the author's reflections on her own aging neck and her tricks for concealing it. "Beautiful earrings and glasses can be a great distraction." Which is to say: a cluster of large accessories will make it harder to see your face, for better or for worse.

"The most important part of figuring out any style is remaining true to who you are," said Ms. Rivera. "If you feel good, well, you feel good. If you're not sure, keep it clean. If your outfit is fussy, don't work the glasses and earring angle." Or, if you're out to dinner, forget the glasses, order whatever the waiter rattles off as the special and enjoy yourself.

SMART SETS / WHEN CHOOSING EARRINGS TO COMPLEMENT YOUR FRAMES, CONSIDER COMPOSITION AND BALANCE, JUST AS YOU LEARNED IN ART CLASS



Pair heavy tortoise with subtle bling. Glasses, \$450, gucci.com; Earrings, \$2,940, cartier.com



Clear frames can withstand playfulness. Glasses, \$305, lowercasenyc.com; Earrings, \$168, trade-mark.com



Match metallic with metallic for tone-on-tone sheen. Glasses, \$145, warbyparker.com; Earrings, \$175, jennifefisherjewelry.com



An eclectic combo for the rule-flouting rebel. Miu Miu Glasses, \$450, glasses.com; Earrings, \$7,500, sidneygarber.com



Sweater, \$1,355, Miu Miu 212-334-5156.

POINTS OF DISTINCTION

A Sweeter Sweater

Ditch that sad, generic cardigan you've had draped over your office chair all summer, and consider this unique alternative

BY REBECCA MALINSKY

AH, THE CURSE of corporate-office air-conditioning. As I sit here grumpily at my desk in Midtown Manhattan, I'm wearing my favorite gauzy, white, short-sleeved summer blouse, but you'd never know it because the Arctic air calls for a heavy wool cardigan. Anyone who wants to express a seasonally carefree style message come August and into steamy September tends to resent such artificially chilly conditions. The way out of that bitterness? An insulating layer that's more interesting-looking than the drab sweater you keep tucked in a file cabinet at work.

Miu Miu, designed by Miuccia Prada, is known for playful sweaters. By splattering on pattern, or adding details like rhinestones or ribbons, the brand injects wit into the world of fluffy-duddy knitwear. This particularly charismatic cotton cardigan (left) is striped in Day-Glo shades of

neon pink and green, toned down with mustard-colored hand-knit trim—an exuberant, maximalist palette that gives the wearer permission to combine it with just about anything. Once fall arrives in earnest, its collar and heavy-duty resin buttons make it substantial enough to wear as a lightweight jacket.

Natalie Kingham, fashion and buying director at MatchesFashion, advocates for fashion-forward cardigans as a way to boost rather than drag down the delightful summer outfit beneath it. "They can be popped over a summer dress without disguising the fact that [your outfit] is summery," she said. "By the end of September, beginning of October, it feels too early to wear a coat but certainly not too early to wear a shirt over your dress or something heavier like a cardigan." After that, if you're lucky, any shivering will be complemented not by Xerox machines but, as nature intended, by picturesquely snow.

STYLE & FASHION

**1 JUST HOW BIG OF A BUSINESS IS COLOGNE?**

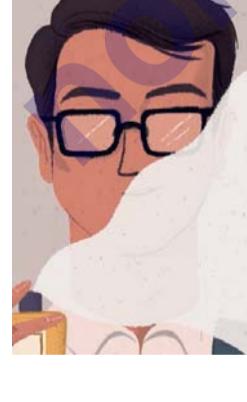
Oh, it's big. \$969.3 million big, in fact. That's the total sales of men's fine fragrances from June of 2017 to June of 2018, an increase of 12% year over year according to industry analysts at the NPD Group. And that figure doesn't account for lower-end drugstore scents. "Our men's fragrance business is definitely increasing," said Erica Russo, Bloomingdale's fashion director for accessories and beauty. Even if you personally don't touch the stuff, many men perceive cologne as a key part of their routine. "It's becoming a much more significant piece of a man's wardrobe," said Ms. Russo.

BURNING QUESTIONS**10 Things You've Always Wondered About Cologne**

Men's fashion editor Jacob Gallagher answers your questions both practical and whimsical about the most evanescent element of style

**6 HOW MANY SPRITZES IS TOO MANY SPRITZES?**

Stick to two: one on the neck and the other in the center of your shirt. Why there? Because it's where you're likely to perspire, and sweat is what helps the cologne blend in and became a part of your whole aura, rather than just something that clings to your clothes.

**5 WHO INVENTED THIS MAGICAL ELIXIR?**

"We are the cradle of eau du Cologne," said Johann Maria Farina, the managing partner of the Farina Fragrance Museum in Cologne, Germany, whose ancestor and namesake purportedly invented the modern cologne back in 1709. "Until that time, especially in the 17th century, most perfumes were heavy strong scents," said Mr. Farina. His ancestor diluted perfume and used lighter ingredients like citrus and bergamot to create the less-imposing "eau de Cologne." Originally, there was no gender divide between scents; colognes were simply a less potent concoction.

7 WHAT'S THE WEIRDEST COLOGNE KNOWN TO MAN?

Sex Panther, the absurdist fragrance from "Anchorman: The Legend of Ron Burgundy," the 2004 comedy starring Will Ferrell. That's purely fictional, you protest. Sorry, but an officially licensed version of Sex Panther is available. For \$35, you too can smell like pure gasoline.

**9 WHAT WAS YOUR STARTER SCENT?**

Three men recall the first cologne they ever wore:

David Seth Moltz, co-owner D.S. & Durga: Polo (left)

"I was 6 or 7. I won it at a camp raffle and I thought it was cool. There's a big pine note in there and flower notes. It ushered in an era of the fantasy of the hunting man and the Nantucket man, that whole dream of Americana that Ralph Lauren invented."

Rene Holguin, owner RTH clothing store, Los Angeles: English Leather

"I liked the fact that it smelled like a classic, gentleman's kind of cologne. It was clean, like a soap dish or a barbershop men's cologne. I do remember that I loved the cap because it was a big wooden cap."

Matt Jacobsen, Facebook's head of market development: Czech & Speake 88

"I've worn it for 30 years. It reminds me of an old Italian barbershop. Czech & Speake is an English bathroom faucet company. They used to have a shop in London. Now they don't, so it's become fiendishly complicated to get."



10 MY ROOMMATE KYLE STILL WEARS AXE BODY SPRAY, AND HE HAS SINCE HE WAS 13. HE FINDS IT NOSTALGIC BECAUSE IT REMINDS HIM OF THAT TIME IN 8TH GRADE GYM WHEN HE SPRAYED IT ON JUST BEFORE WINNING THE DODGEBALL TOURNAMENT. AND HE CLAIMS THAT HE WAS WEARING IT THE FIRST TIME HE SUCCESSFULLY ASKED OUT A GIRL. LOOK, I SYMPATHIZE WITH THE MAN, BUT HE MAKES OUR APARTMENT SMELL LIKE A HORMONAL ADOLESCENT. CAN YOU WEIGH IN: SHOULD HE GIVE IT UP?

Yes.



Mysterious and astringent

El Cosmico Cologne, 50 mL, \$175, dsanddurga.com

Evocative of being freshly showered

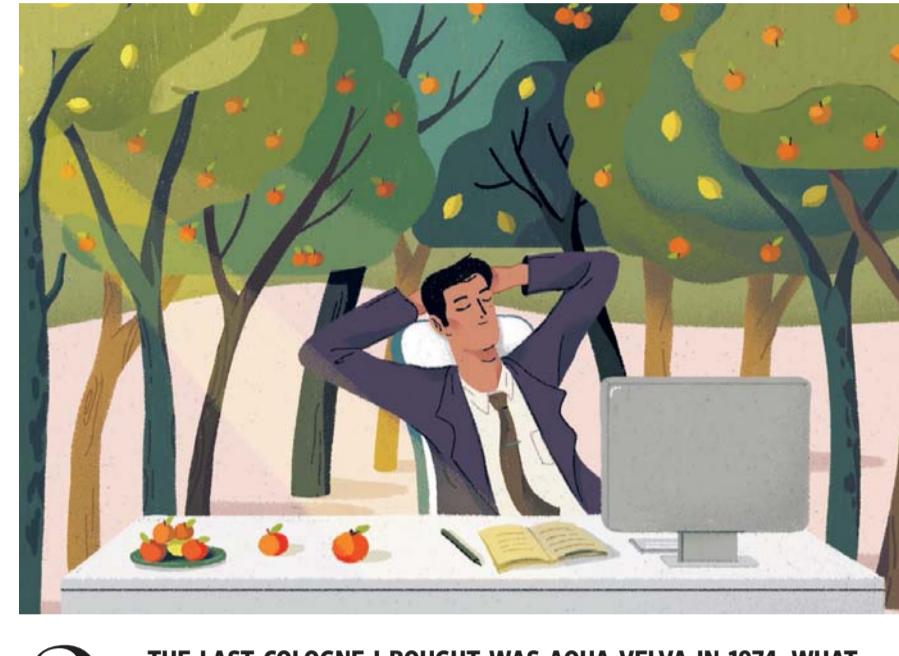
Aventus Cologne, 100 mL, \$435, creedboutique.com

Earthy and mineral

Jo Malone London Black Cedarwood & Juniper Cologne, 100 mL, \$136, jomalone.com

Woodsy and chocolatish

Fougere Platine Cologne, 50 mL, \$235, tomford.com

**3****THE LAST COLOGNE I BOUGHT WAS AQUA VELVA IN 1974. WHAT SHOULD I LOOK FOR IF I WANT TO SMELL MORE CURRENT?**

Scents with musk, tobacco and anything else that smacks of Charles Bronson-style machismo are out. "The biggest, strongest growth driver in the market are genderless fragrances that are not [specifically] marketed to men or women," said Larissa Jensen, an analyst at NPD Group. That's not to say that you should start spraying on your wife's perfume. Instead, explained Eric Weiser, the co-owner of Twisted Lily, a fragrance boutique in Brooklyn, seek out fragrances with citrus, light spice, patchouli and bergamot, notes that are "clean-smelling and wouldn't be considered offensive or overly powerful to anybody." (See four great options, above.)

A softer scent in that vein has the advantage of being office-appropriate. Josh Wilburne, 32, a product designer for Lyft in San Francisco, wears Keiko Mecheri's "Bois de Santal," a warm, sandalwood-ish scent that's only detectable if co-workers get close enough to reach out and hug him. "You don't want to be that guy you can smell from around the corner."

4**WHY DOES COLOGNE COST SO MUCH?**

The reasons depend on the cologne. For more "artisanal" scents, made in small batches by workshop tinkerers, the ingredients and labor of perfecting the formula are what raises the price tag. "In artisanal fragrance the focus of production and, of course, the finished product is based on the creativity and knowledge of the perfumer," said Mr. Weiser of Twisted Lily. As for luxury designer scents found in department stores, they're typically produced by monolithic corporations that up the price to compensate for the costs of big-time celebrity endorsement contracts and global ad campaigns. Said Mr. Weiser, "the face of the campaign is where the majority of costs are incurred." So thank Chris Hemsworth the next time you're shelling out \$80 for a bottle of Hugo Boss cologne. Or Nick Jonas (left), the new face of JVxNJ, his cologne with John Varvatos.

**8****I TRY TO BUY 'GREEN' PRODUCTS. DOES NATURAL COLOGNE EXIST?**

"For the most part fragrance today is made up from aroma molecules," said Mr. Weiser, which he characterizes as "eco-friendly," an admittedly vague term. The molecules are not strictly "natural," though, as they often involve synthetic recreations of natural scents. For something more natural (but less sophisticated), try a pure essential oil.

10

MY ROOMMATE KYLE STILL WEARS AXE BODY SPRAY, AND HE HAS SINCE HE WAS 13. HE FINDS IT NOSTALGIC BECAUSE IT REMINDS HIM OF THAT TIME IN 8TH GRADE GYM WHEN HE SPRAYED IT ON JUST BEFORE WINNING THE DODGEBALL TOURNAMENT. AND HE CLAIMS THAT HE WAS WEARING IT THE FIRST TIME HE SUCCESSFULLY ASKED OUT A GIRL. LOOK, I SYMPATHIZE WITH THE MAN, BUT HE MAKES OUR APARTMENT SMELL LIKE A HORMONAL ADOLESCENT. CAN YOU WEIGH IN: SHOULD HE GIVE IT UP?



ADVENTURE & TRAVEL



LOVE/HATE RELATIONSHIP

The Clash Over Cruises

High-seas holidays have as many boosters as they do detractors. We dive into the debate

WHY WE LOVE THEM I am a Travel Loner. When the crowd heads off to see the sunset, I go east. Once, before a Costa Rican volcano tour even reached the volcano, I paid a taxista \$100 to take me back to the capital, far from the chatty tourists on the bus.

I spent a lot of years dragging my suitcase up those long stairways to European train platforms because I thought cruises were stupid. I was entirely sure that only old folks and sheep go on cruises. Who wants to board a gigantic floating condominium? Who would choose to be trapped inside a hotel that wallows in the waves? Then we have "The Poseidon Adventure" factor: I can swim, but so could Shelley Winters! And we all saw the pictures of that Italian cruise liner beached on its side on the rocks—who wants a holiday like that one?

Then, an incredibly cheap deal on a cruise from Valparaiso, Chile, to Boston lured me in. Seventeen days, through the Panama Canal. How else would I ever get a chance to visit the remote western coast of South America? I jumped.

Aboard the ship, I unpacked. Once. (Unpacking just once is the first great thing about cruising, I've come to realize.) I put my socks in the drawer, stowed the suitcase, and brought my room along with me on a journey of 4,790 nautical miles, 12 ports-of-call. I had a tiny bathroom, a

desk, a balcony about the size of a lounge chair. A rectangle of blue Pacific to call my own. A vacation, to me, is best spent reading long books and not wearing a watch. There's no better place to do that than a lounge chair with the ocean rolling by at 15 knots. (Knots are miles per hour plus the glamour of the open sea.)

What about the herd of sheep? Turned out to be a wildly eclectic mix of European bargain hunters, South American wanderers, North American party animals, couples young and old, families, large friend-and-family groups—and I learned the second great thing about cruising. You can find your people, or no people at all. You can slip through the crowd unnoticed with your Proust and your tea, or party the night away with 20 hedonists who won't be going to yoga at dawn. If you choose the party option, you are never farther from your room than an elevator ride, and you won't meet law enforcement on the way.

No other mode of transportation allows time to read David McCullough's "The Path Between the Seas" as you approach the Panama Canal, then to watch the canal's spectacular machinery from the deck while an expert narrates everything over the ship's PA in satisfying detail. Ocean travel is all about time. And a day aboard ship can seem endless, in the nicest possible way. The horizon, like the vacation, goes on forever.

—Mark Childress

WHY WE HATE THEM In the glory days of oceanliners, your fellow passengers might have been actresses, CEOs, spies or card sharks. The glamour was self-perpetuating. Then magazine ads for Cunard began promising a bit desperately that "getting there is half the fun." The jet age was dawning, and steamship companies knew how things were going to end: Travel-hungry Americans would opt to fly to Europe to spend as much time there as their vacations allowed, foregoing the sheer pleasure of a trans-Atlantic crossing. But even without the threat of jets, a cloud hung over the liners as they steamed across the Atlantic, the legacy of the Titanic.

As a kid in 1956, I was mesmerized by TV coverage of the sinking of the Andrea Doria off Cape Cod on its way to New York. While my parents read danger on the screen, all I could see was adventure—scary, sure, but also thrilling. As I grew up, that changed. "Ship" came to mean "cruise." While it was great to be on the water, no cruise ever met my expectations. The only people I met onboard were unglamorous strangers who refused to remain strangers forever.

Cruise fans insist there's a lot to do onboard, but if I wanted to see a Broadway show, I'd stay in New York. If I wanted to learn Spanish (or Urdu or Mandarin), I'd stay in New York. Should I decide to climb a wall, what better place to struggle upward than my walk-up apartment in New York?

What about those small luxury cruise

ships, full of like-minded folks, headed far up a lazy river? Sounds good, but I have a problem with them too. I am by nature an Existentialist. I need chores—a rock to roll up the hill every day—to give my meaningless life meaning. I ride my bike to the grocery store, the post office, the farmstand. When cycling just for the sake of cycling, with no destination in mind, I end up asking myself the same question I do on a cruise: "Why am I doing this?"

I'll admit to taking one cruise—from Lisbon to London—that I thoroughly enjoyed in spite of myself. On the way to the Thames, we traveled up the Gironde Estuary to Bordeaux and up the Seine as far as Rouen. I was enchanted as rural France rolled slowly by, so close I could almost milk a cow. For the grand finale, Tower Bridge triumphantly opened to welcome us. Passengers stood on deck cheering, as jubilant as a conquering army. We could see the HMS Belfast, a warship-cum-tourist-attraction from World War II that is permanently moored by the bridge. We had tied up right beside her. I went back to my stateroom to grab my luggage. To my surprise, when I opened the door, no expanse of ocean greeted me through the window. Instead, I looked across the cabin at huge antiaircraft guns from the Belfast, aimed straight at my balcony. I threw up my hands in mock surrender and cried: "I confess. I loved it. Let me go, and I'll never do it again."

—William Sertl

CURRENT AFFAIRS / 5 NEW SEA VOYAGES THAT MIGHT EVEN TEMPT THE CRUISE SKEPTIC



Search Parties

Lindblad, master of the expedition cruise, has teamed up with Exhale, the spa brand, to offer a five-day cruise of Mexico's Sea of Cortez—which Jacques Cousteau once called the world's aquarium. On this "Base Camp Baja" trip, which combines marine exploration, fitness activities and occasional pampering, the 100-guest National Geographic Venture carries a team of naturalist guides and enough equipment to satisfy the geekiest of explorers. This includes: kayaks, Zodiacs and glass-bottom boats; scuba and snorkeling gear; video cameras for recording encounters with whale sharks; and hydrophones for listening to whales. You'll visit two protected islands—no permanent structures allowed—for snorkeling with sea lions, paddleboard yoga, mindfulness hiking and barbecues on the beach. From \$2,650 per person, expeditions.com

Jump Overboard

Each of Windstar's six small sailing ships (149–310 guests) has a water sports platform that deploys complimentary Jet-Skis, sailboards, kayaks, water skis, Hobie-Cats and snorkeling gear. Most popular toys: the stand-up paddleboards and a foam flotation island that's like a trampoline at sea. "It's a really fun, whimsical company," said Carolyn Spencer Brown, editor at large for Cruise Critic. "Really good wines, really good service." The seven-day "Antilles Island Hopping" cruise from Bridgetown, Barbados, to San Juan, Puerto Rico, visits seaside villages, quiet beaches and Unesco World Heritage sites. From \$1,699 per person, windstarcruises.com



Northwest Nostalgia

Uncruise Adventure's new eight-day cruise on the Columbia and Snake rivers thrusts you into some of the most dramatic scenery in the Pacific Northwest. Among the highlights: white-water rafting on the Deschutes River, hiking in the Cascades, bicycling through the Columbia River Gorge and a jet-boat ride into Hells Canyon. Your vessel: the 86-guest S.S. Legacy, a replica of an 1898 Gold Rush steamer with modern machinery. The line welcomes families with kids (age 8 and up) and has a special rate for solo travelers. From \$5,195 per person, uncruise.com



Alone in a Crowd

The 4,000-passenger Norwegian Bliss, which cruises Alaska in the summer, offers a boatload of onboard diversions. Tucked into its 20 decks, you'll find a dozen or so eateries, including the Q Texas Smokehouse and a French bistro. There's also a laser tag course and the world's largest racetrack (for go-carts) at sea. Worried about sensory overload? Book a luxury stateroom in the Haven, an upper-deck enclave with its own pool and dining and concierge service. "Grandparents who are paying for a family trip sometimes book themselves into these enclaves," said Ms. Spencer Brown, "and the rest of the family is down below." The seven-day Alaska Highlights cruise from Seattle stops in Juneau, Ketchikan and Skagway. From \$849 per person, ncl.com



Fjord Explorer

Viking, which caters to adults only, is known for good value—one shore excursion per port is included in the standard fare. At 930 passengers, all the ocean-faring vessels are big enough for privacy seekers but still fairly shrimpy compared with the megaships. Onboard facilities veer toward Scandinavian simplicity—instead of a casino, you get a sauna and an ice room. The ships also linger in each destination longer than competitors. On the new 13-day Northern Lights cruise aboard the just-launched Viking Orion, you can spend whole days in several ports above the Arctic Circle (including Alta, Norway, a top spot for viewing the aurora borealis), with time for glacier trekking, dogsledding or a fireside meal with Sami herders. From \$4,999 per person, vikingcruises.com

—Sara Tucker



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ADVENTURE & TRAVEL

All the World's a Stage—Even Spring Green, Wisconsin

At these destination theaters, from the Berkshires to coastal California, the locale never fails to win rave reviews

BY ELISABETH VINCENTELLI

DINNER and a show? How predictable. Instead, how about a road trip and a show? Or kayaking and a show? Big cities don't have a monopoly on quality theater productions. Several venues across the country stage laudable plays and musicals in sweet small towns surrounded by showstopping scenery, with many performances lasting into the fall. Here, a selection of theaters and theater companies well worth the trip.

Creede, Colo. Perched at 8,800 feet in the San Juan Mountains, Creede Repertory Theater may well be one of the most isolated places you can catch a play in the United States. The closest major airports, in Denver and Albuquerque, are both about five hours away by car. The drive is a big part of the attraction—winding through southern Colorado's high country and the Rio Grande National Forest up to Creede, a former mining town protected by impressive cliffs. There, stationed squarely on Main Street, alongside a 19th-century clapboard inn and a boutique selling horsehair jewelry, the Creede Repertory Theatre (established in 1966) presents classics and newer plays. In August and September, you can catch such musicals as "The Wizard of Oz" and "9 to 5," as well as "Miss Holmes" (Sherlock Holmes with a gender twist), which closes the season on Sept. 15. creederep.org

Carmel-by-the-Sea, Calif.

Among the prize properties of Carmel-by-the-Sea, the proudly quirky and arty town off California's Highway 1, is the Outdoor Forest Theater, which dates back to 1910. Like the two other playhouses in town, the 540-seat amphitheater mostly shows fare by the locally based Pacific Repertory Theater, but this one lights bonfires to combat the evening chill. Until Sept. 23, roadtrippers can catch the Disney musical "The Little Mermaid" and from Sept. 28 to Oct. 14 the period comedy "The Lusty Adventures of Tom Jones." Before showtime, visitors can take full advantage of the location, with coastal hikes, beach picnics or a stroll around the galleries in the center of Carmel. foresttheatercarmel.org

Spring Green, Wis. The setting of American Players Theatre (APT), officially part of the village of Spring Green, is relentlessly idyllic, on 110 acres in the bucolic Wisconsin River Valley. The nearest city, Madison, is 40 miles away, and Milwaukee is 2½ hours away. APT's season runs from June to November, and national theater critics regularly crow about the theater's programming and staging. Classics, in particular, are treated with great care. Fans of George Bernard Shaw should keep an eye out for his "Heartbreak House" (through Oct. 5) as well as John Moro-

three venues include one of the oldest Elizabethan-style amphitheaters in America. As befits its name, the company presents plays by the Bard, but it also premieres shows by major playwrights that often make their way to theater hubs like Chicago and New York. OSF's American Revolutions project, for instance, which commissions and stages works about U.S. history, spawned Lynn Nottage's Pulitzer Prize-winning "Sweat" and Robert Schenkkan's Tony Award winner "All the Way." The series' premiere this year is Idris Goodwin's "The Way the Mountain Moved," about the birth of the Transcontinental Railroad, which runs through the end of the season, Oct. 28. Until then, visitors can also dine on more familiar fare, including "Romeo and Juliet" or Kate Hammill's adaptation of "Sense and Sensibility." osfashland.org

Pittsfield, Mass. Late summer and fall are great times to visit New England—you may have heard of a little tradition called leaf-peeping? Fortunately, the season of the Berkshires' Barrington Stage Company runs almost through October. This year, it concludes with Tennessee Williams' "The Glass Menagerie" (Oct. 7-21). Before that you can also catch "West Side Story" (through Sept. 1) and Rachel Lynette's new play, "Well Intentioned White People" (Aug. 22-Sept. 8). Pittsfield itself, fighting its way back from economic hardship, has been banking recently on the arts and dining, but one of the older attractions is still worth a detour: Arrowhead, the converted farm where Herman Melville lived for 13 years and wrote "Moby-Dick." barringtonstageco.org

The Outdoor Forest Theater has bonfires to combat the chill.

giello's rom-com "Engaging Shaw," based on the esteemed playwright's bachelor days (Oct. 25-Nov. 18). Curiously, tiny Spring Green (pop. 1,700) boasts another cultural claim to fame: Frank Lloyd Wright's Taliesin estate is within walking distance from the theater. You'll find another impressive landmark, this one nature-made, a 30-minute drive away: the Cave of the Mounds, a limestone cavern, is open for guided tours. americanplayers.org

Ashland, Ore.

Against a background of spectacular hardwood forests, Oregon's Rogue Valley, near the California border, offers a bounty of activities, with rafting and hiking for the outdoorsy set and numerous wineries and markets for foodies. The valley is also home to the nonprofit Oregon Shakespeare Festival (OSF), which dates back to 1935 and whose



PLAY AROUND From top: Allen Elizabethan Theatre in Oregon; APT's Touchstone Theatre in Wisconsin.



KIM BUD (ALLEN ELIZABETHAN THEATRE); KELSI WERMUTH (TOUCHSTONE THEATRE); LAIF/REUDO/CARMEL



STAND UP FOR US ALL

Clinical trials bring us closer to the day when all cancer patients can become survivors.

Clinical trials are an essential path to progress and the brightest torch researchers have to light their way to better treatments. That's because clinical trials allow researchers to test cutting-edge and potentially life-saving treatments while giving participants access to the best options available.

If you're interested in exploring new treatment options that may also light the path to better treatments for other patients, a clinical trial may be the right option for you.

Speak with your doctor and visit StandUpToCancer.org/ClinicalTrials to learn more.



Sonequa Martin-Green,
SU2C Ambassador

Photo Credit: Matt Sayles
Stand Up To Cancer is a division of the Entertainment Industry Foundation, a 501(c)(3) charitable organization.



SCENE STEALER A view just outside Carmel-by-the-Sea, home to the Outdoor Forest Theater.

EATING & DRINKING

Air Frying Goes Haute

Continued from page D1

had to bake everything from delicate custards and cakes to crusty breads in a convection oven, I understood the appliance's unique capabilities and set out to manipulate them in order to make the best food possible, only on a smaller scale. After all, like many people, when I cook at home, I'm not cooking for a restaurant-size crowd or even a large family. Most nights, I'm cooking for my partner and me—meals, in other words, of air fryer proportions. Why heat up a whole oven if I can get the same results with a smaller appliance?

And I'm not just talking about french fries and frozen burgers. As I pushed the machine to its limits, I found it to be excellent at roasting meat. Cut down to the appropriate, air-fryer-friendly size, a beef top sirloin roast reached a perfect medium-rare doneness inside at the same time it was rendered brown on the outside. This was largely thanks to the precise temperature control of the smaller air fryer as compared with a conventional oven. After letting the roast rest for 10 minutes, I sliced it into thick rounds, prime-rib style. Pretty elegant fare for a glorified Easy-Bake Oven.

After letting the roast rest, I sliced it into thick rounds, prime-rib style. Pretty elegant fare for a glorified Easy-Bake Oven.

I learned I could toss cooked grains like rice, quinoa and couscous with a little oil and "air fry" them in a pan inserted into the air fryer's basket. This toasted the outside of the individual grains without overcooking the inside, creating a crunchy base for a grain salad. (Restaurant cooks break out the deep-fryer and deal with quarts of oil to achieve the same result.) On the dessert front, the air fryer's precise temperature control was once again a boon. I poured a basic brownie batter into the insert pan and was delighted to find it produced a firm-on-the-outside, gooey-on-the-inside brownie. I served it in the pan it was cooked in, topped with a couple scoops of ice cream—a perfect treat for two to share.

The biggest surprise, however, was the discovery that an air fryer is the ideal machine for cooking vegetables. For those who like to pre-prep lunches and dinners for the week, this machine makes quick work of cooking virtually any vegetable cut into bite-size pieces and tossed with a couple teaspoons of oil and some salt and pepper. I developed recipes for braised cauliflower, Hasselback-style potatoes, charred okra and roasted tomatoes that I've returned to again and again. A fryer in name only, the device can roast, toast, bake or braise. And because it does it so quickly, you're more apt to cook at home than turn to yet another takeout meal.

It took some time and a lot of cooking, but now, like the legions of cooks that succumbed to the mystical powers of the Instant Pot over the last few years, I'm an evangelist for the air fryer. Does it cook everything perfectly? Of course not, but it never claimed or aimed to. Think of it as your little robot sous-chef blinking away on the countertop, ready to expedite a meal on a busy weeknight, or even as an extra oven for a more elaborate cooking session. Take it to the beach rental, where you're not sure you can trust the oven, and cook without heating up the whole house. I know I will.

**Coriander-Crusted Roast Beef****Total Time:** 1 hour **Serves:** 6-8

Instead of spending hours in an oven, this sirloin roast air fries in under an hour. The recipe calls for a crust of crushed coriander seeds and black peppercorns, but if you don't have coriander or don't like the flavor, simply leave it off or substitute another crushed seed such as fennel or cumin, or swap in white or pink peppercorns for black.

**2 tablespoons coriander seeds
1 tablespoon black peppercorns**

3 tablespoons vegetable oil**1 tablespoon kosher salt****1 (2-pound) trimmed beef top sirloin roast, tied, at room temperature**

1. Combine coriander seeds and peppercorns in a plastic bag and crush with a heavy skillet or rolling pin until just cracked open. (Or use a mortar and pestle.) Mix in oil and salt and stir to form a spice paste. Spread paste evenly all over beef.

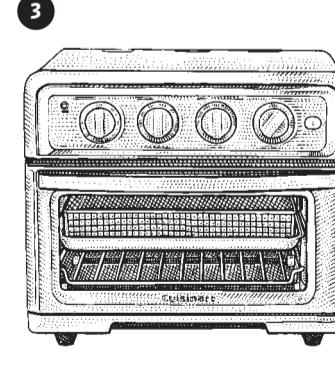
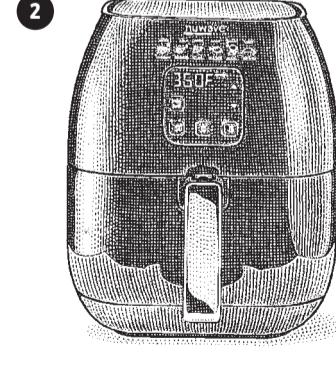
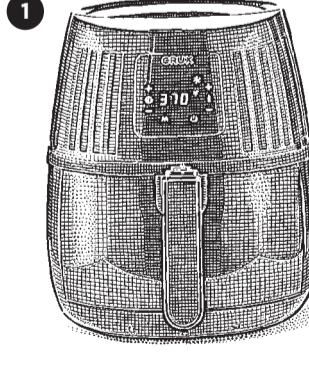
2. Transfer beef roast to air fryer and cook at 325 degrees, turning roast every

10 minutes, until golden brown and an instant-read thermometer inserted into the middle reads 125-130 degrees, about 40 minutes. (This temperature is for medium-rare, the ideal doneness for this recipe.)

3. Transfer beef roast to a cutting board and let rest at least 15 minutes. Cut beef into thick slices and serve warm. If not eating right away, or to make sandwiches later on, wrap roast in plastic wrap and refrigerate until firm, at least 4 hours and up to 5 days. This will help you obtain very thin slices of meat.



► Find a recipe for toasted couscous and lemon with cucumbers and feta at wsj.com/food.

TEST KITCHEN / FIND THE RIGHT AIR FRYER FOR YOU

You want an air fryer that has a digital display, so you can toggle between "increase" and "decrease" buttons to reach the precise temperature and cook time. And it's best to stick with a size of between 2 and 3 quarts. That way, food for one or two people fits comfortably inside and allows just about whatever you place in it to be cooked on the outside at the same time as it is inside—unlike smaller or larger models, which require you to ad-

just the time and temperature to cook from most standard air fryer recipes.

1. Of the models I tested, the star was the **CRUX 2.2-Qt. Air Convection Fryer** (\$80). Its display is clear, it makes no more noise than a standard microwave and it comes with a quick-release button at the top of the handle so you can open the air fryer with one easy push of your finger. Best of all, once you set the time on the CRUX, it

automatically pauses itself no matter how many times you open the basket to check on your food, and it picks up right where it left off once you replace the basket.

2. The **Nuwave Brio 36001 Air Fryer** (\$80) is as tricked out as the CRUX and has a shape that allows you to fit slightly more food in it. In terms of performance, it matches the CRUX—though I prefer the latter's sleeker exterior.

3. If you want more versatility with your machine outside of air frying, the **Cuisinart Air Fryer Toaster Oven** (\$200) is your best bet.

It smartly identifies the air fryer's real function as a convection oven and comes in a more oven-ish box shape to encourage the user to not just air fry but also do small-volume baking and toasting—another boon to cooks with only one or two mouths to feed. —B.M.

Gooey Spoon Brownies**Total Time:** 40 minutes**Serves:** 4-6

Spoon this brownie "pudding" straight into a bowl while hot and molten and get straight to your happy place. An important tip: If your air fryer doesn't have an insert with an easy-lift handle, serve the spoonable brownies directly from their pan, in the basket, since trying to lift the pan out could cause the liquidy center to spill out all over your air fryer.

**1 cup sugar
1/3 cup Dutch-process cocoa powder
1/2 teaspoon kosher salt
8 tablespoons (1 stick) unsalted butter, melted
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
2 large eggs, lightly beaten
1/4 cup all-purpose flour
1/2 cup roughly chopped bitter-sweet chocolate**

Vanilla ice cream and flaky sea salt (optional), for serving

1. In a bowl, whisk together sugar, cocoa powder and salt. Add melted butter, vanilla and eggs, and whisk until smooth. Stir in flour and chocolate and pour batter into a 7-inch round cake or pizza pan insert, metal cake pan or foil pan. Place pan in air fryer and cook at 310 degrees until brownie "pudding" is set at edges but still jiggly in the middle, about 30 minutes.

2. Let brownie pan cool in air fryer for 5 minutes (enough time to grab some bowls and allow the ice cream to soften to the perfect scooping consistency). Divide the gooey brownies among serving bowls and top with a scoop of ice cream as well as a decent pinch of flaky sea salt, if you like.

—Recipes adapted from "Air Fry Every Day: 75 Recipes to Fry, Roast and Bake Using Your Air Fryer" by Ben Mims (Clarkson Potter)



EATING & DRINKING

SONIA POLLIDO
ON WINE / LETTIE TEAGUESummer Reading List:
Wine In So Many Words

I RECENTLY SPENT time recovering from a nasty fall from my horse, doing what people once did during the long summer months: reading books. The books were a random mix of lightweight fiction and more substantial fare; some were favorites I've read many times and others were new to me, passed along by friends. But all had one thing in common: characters who drink wine, often indiscriminately and in large amounts. Each book made me want to open a bottle, though for a while I could only read about wine, not drink it.

In Alice Adams's 2016 novel "Invincible Summer," which takes its title from a quote by Albert Camus, college chums Eva, Benedict, Lucien and Sylvie consume copious bottles of wine over the course of two decades—often so much that they have terrible regrets—beginning when they are young, drinking "cheap acidic" stuff in a park.

When they are older and richer, drinking Champagne, even that is less than celebratory—pleasure pretended rather than felt. The bottles in question are often opened by unpleasant characters, too. "Ladies, you're not going to make us finish this bottle of

Champagne alone, are you now?" leers a guy named Robert to Eva and Sylvie. "What does it take to make you let your hair down?" More than anything, in this novel, wine reveals characters hiding from themselves.

The Champagne drinking in "Less" by Andrew Sean Greer—published in 2017 and awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 2018—was nearly as dispiriting to read

Certain authors clearly revel in a good bottle, and it shows in their prose.

about, though the prose was much better. The title character Arthur Less, about to turn 50, embarks on a world tour largely to escape that looming fact. He drinks Champagne at various points along the way—on an airplane, in a Swiss hotel—but doesn't seem to enjoy the experience much. When a waiter pours him a glass of bubbly on his birthday, he drinks it right down to the last "coin of Champagne" (a lovely image) but thinks: "We all recognize grief in the moments that should

be celebrations; it is the salt in the pudding."

Wine reveals more anger than grief in William Trevor's short story "Lovers of their Time," originally published in 1978. I come back to this late, great Irish writer more or less annually but only read this story for the first time this summer. It describes a jilted wife, Hilda, who drinks "V.P. wine" in her home's sitting room while her husband, Norman, romances a shop girl in town. A little research revealed that V.P. was a cheap English brand popular a few decades ago. In Trevor's telling, it sounds like a terrible wine, perhaps best consumed angrily. Indeed, upon Norman's confession of his infidelity, Hilda merely "shook her head at him, and poured herself some more V.P." By contrast, Norm's girlfriend, Marie, drinks gin and peppermint, which sounds disgusting, if a bit more fun.

The wines are of a better quality but no less depressingly (and liberally) consumed in "A Misalliance," a 1986 novel by English writer Anita Brookner. This author's work is particularly enjoyable if you're convalescing because her characters' lives, though exquisitely rendered, are reliably

more miserable than your own. Blanche, another jilted wife, once enjoyed drinking Sherry with her estranged husband, Bertie, and she recalls those ostensibly happier times: "She was thus always ready with bright conversation for him, as they drank their sherry, full of anecdotes." But once Bertie decamps with his girlfriend, Mousie, Blanche resorts to chilling bottles of Vouvray or Sancerre or Meursault on ice in the hope that Bertie will drop by. On the nights that he does not, Blanche drinks the wines "rather steadily" all by herself.

Both Mr. Trevor's and Ms. Brookner's works traffic in the stereotype of the sad, solitary female drinker (a stigma I found that many real-life women fear when I reported a column on drinking alone back in 2015). These books made me want to open a bottle of Champagne, if only to confirm that it could be consumed joyously.

Fortunately, I did find some joyous wine consumption in my stack of recuperation books. Certain authors clearly revel in a good bottle, and it shows in their prose—among them, the late James Salter, reportedly a great lover of wine and food. He and his

wife, Kay Salter, even wrote a memoir/food diary, "Life is Meals," published in 2006. His novel "Light Years," published in 1975, is one of my regular summer re-reads.

The novel opens with a description of what seems to be a perfect and perfectly gracious life in a house on the Hudson in the autumn of 1958. A married couple, Viri and Nedra, prepare a dinner for friends visiting from Manhattan. "She had trimmed the stems of flowers spread on the wood of the counter and begun to arrange them. Before her were scissors, paper-thin boxes of cheese, French knives. On her shoulders there was perfume."

The author lays out the dinner itself detail by detail: "November evening, immemorial, clear.

Smoked brook trout, mutton, an endive salad, a Margaux open on the sideboard." Viri explains to his friend Peter where he obtained the bottle: a store near Carnegie Hall. "You know, there are some small shops—it's surprising—where you can get good wines, and not expensively." Peter is familiar with the place and even the salesman who sold Viri the bottle: "It's not only that he knows wines; he knows the poetry of them." The specificity with which this seeming idyll is rendered makes the eventual unraveling of their life that much more heartbreaking.

The last book I read while I was laid up, "A Moveable Feast," is one I return to over and over again, and not just in the summer. It's my favorite book by Ernest Hemingway, not a novel but a memoir of his life in Paris in the 1920s as a young, newly married writer finding his way. Wine and food—especially wine—appear on almost every page.

Hemingway and his wife, Hadley, happily drink "Beaune from the cooperative you can see right out of the window" of their shabby rooms on the Rue du Cardinal-Lemoine. They dine at restaurant Pruniers on "oysters and crabe Mexicaine with glasses of Sancerre." Another evening, at another restaurant, this time the Négre de Toulouse, Hemingway recalls, "We drank the good Cahors wine from the quarter, the half, or the full carafe, usually diluting it about one-third with water. At home, over the sawmill, we had a Corsican wine that had great authority and a low price. It was a very Corsican wine and you could dilute it by half with water and still receive its message."

Wine can reveal so much, whether it's a sad, mean wine consumed by a sad, mean woman, a good Vouvray "steadily" swallowed, Champagne tossed back by characters who cannot enjoy it or wine considered carefully and deeply by characters who feel life deeply as well. Some books, like some wines, transmit a message so compelling you can't help but come back to it.

► Email Lettie at wine@wsj.com.

SLOW FOOD FAST / SATISFYING AND SEASONAL FOOD IN ABOUT 30 MINUTES

Summer-Market Vegetable Panzanella

BEFORE OPENING Pizzeria Lola along with her husband, Conrad Leifur, Ann Kim had a whole other career as an actress. "I'd never even waited a table," she said. "I became a chef at an age when most leave the business." Over the last eight years, one celebrated Minneapolis restaurant has led to another; last month, she announced that a fourth will open in the Twin Cities next year. "Don't let fear prevent you from making a choice," she said.

Though her repertoire has since expanded, Ms. Kim still serves some of the crowd-pleasers that first drew people to Pizzeria Lola. This panzanella, her first Slow

Food Fast contribution, is a particular favorite. It stars summer produce—tomatoes, zucchini, cucumbers, basil—plus olives, feta and a shallot vinaigrette. But the croutons that drink up that vinaigrette and the bright tomato juices really pull it all together.

A quick swipe with cut garlic after toasting the bread is key. "It adds so much flavor," said Ms. Kim.

Delicious as this salad is, it was actually something the chef improvised at home based on what anyone might have on hand. "I'd been at the farmers market. I had olives in the pantry, and some cheese," she said. "It all worked." —Kitty Greenwald

Total Time 25 minutes

Serves 4-6

Kosher salt and freshly ground black pepper

1 small shallot, minced

½ tablespoon Dijon mustard

2 tablespoons Sherry vinegar

3 tablespoons finely chopped basil or other soft herb, plus ½ cup torn basil or other soft herb

¾ cup plus 2 tablespoons olive oil

½ baguette, cut into ½-inch rounds

1 garlic clove, halved

2 small zucchini, sliced into ½-inch rounds

3 Persian cucumbers, sliced

into ½-inch rounds
¼ cup, pitted and roughly chopped, Castelvetrano olives

2 cups halved cherry tomatoes

6 ounces feta cheese

1. Preheat oven to 375 degrees. Make dressing: In a medium bowl, stir together shallots, mustard and Sherry vinegar. Set bowl aside and let shallots macerate until lightly pickled, about 5 minutes. Whisk in 3 tablespoons chopped basil and ¾ cup olive oil. Season with salt to taste.

2. Spread bread across a bak-

ing sheet and toss with 2 tablespoons olive oil and a pinch of salt. Bake until golden, turning bread halfway through for even cooking, about 7 minutes total. While toasts are warm, rub them with cut side of halved garlic clove. Tear slices into bite-size pieces and let cool.

3. In a large salad bowl, toss together zucchini, cucumbers, olives and torn basil. Season with salt. Five minutes before serving, toss in tomatoes, bread, feta and enough dressing to coat, but not drench, salad. (Save leftover dressing for another salad.) When ready to serve, toss again.



A BREAD APART Wait until five minutes before serving to toss in the croutons. That way, they'll retain a bit of crunch.



The Chef

Ann Kim

Her Restaurants

Pizzeria Lola, Hello Pizza and Young Joni, all in and around Minneapolis

What She's Known

For Skillfully and creatively interweaving strands of Korean, American and Italian cuisines. Unexpected flavor combinations that nevertheless make perfect sense.

DESIGN & DECORATING



F. MARTIN RAMIN/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL; ILLUSTRATION BY SPYROS HALARIS

A MATTER OF LIFE AND DÉCOR / MICHELLE SLATALLA



How Nostalgia Made Me Stop Hating My Mother's China

BY REASSEMBLING my mother's lost china set, I cannot reassemble my mother. I am aware of that. In fact, when she was alive I told her repeatedly I did not want 12 place settings of Adams's Singapore Bird pattern, in which said bird was perched on a flowery branch against a pale blue background. Things are just things, I told her. There was nothing blue in my house. And food looks best served on plain white plates.

"You could paint the dining room blue," she suggested one time. "A sky-blue pink would be a nice backdrop to the dishes."

"Sky-blue pink," which is by the way a paint color that does not exist, was my mother's favorite hue. She liked to point it out at twilight: a tinge on the edge of the horizon where the sun was setting.

"I don't like blue," I said.

"You might get a blue rug some day," she said.

"Never," I said.

These were the sorts of conver-

sations my mother and I had fairly often for the first five decades of my life. Then, four years ago she died (nobody saw that one coming, she would have said) and six weeks later my father died (broken heart, she would have observed), and although we aren't known for being a sentimental family, I bought a blue rug.

Where do nostalgia and interior design intersect? That's where I'm living these days, as I shove aside stacks of white plates to make room for the past. Ever since my brother Joe sent my mother's dishes to me, I've been scouring the internet as ruthlessly as a Russian hacker, on a quest to replace chipped or misplaced dinner plates, coffee cups and gravy boats.

Many of my friends report similar obsessions. One displays her mother's vintage Marimekko dress on the wall like art. Another bought a 1970s-era Brown Jordan patio furniture set. ("It had a resonance for me," she said, "but was



The author's mother's pattern: Singapore Bird, from Adams China

so big I got it shipped by Greyhound.") Sarah Horowitz took the impulse even further, spending over a year writing a book called "Dry-Me-Dry" to extol the virtues of mid-century dish towels that inspired "nostalgia for my mother, who told stories about growing up in upstate New York."

Curiously, however, for centuries nostalgia was considered a disease. The Victorians tried to treat the malady with leeches. (But then, what didn't they try to cure with

leeches?) Ever since Odysseus yearned for home (*nostos*) in pain (*algos*), the common wisdom was that nostalgia ruins one's enjoyment of the present. Happily, that idea has gone the way of leeches.

"Actually, nostalgia is a positive thing—feeling connected to the past is an important way to remind yourself of who you are, where you came from and why life matters," said Clay Routledge, a psychology professor at North Dakota State University. Dr. Routledge is a nostalgia expert whose research shows that the emotion actually cures sadness instead of causing it. "There's nothing intrinsically magical about your dishes, or any family heirloom. But they make you feel happy—and give you a reason to talk about your mother."

Yes, my mother! She grew up in the Appalachian hills of eastern Kentucky where a matched set of fancy English china was unheard of. So when the dishes arrived at our home in the Chicago suburbs one morning

in the 1960s, it was as if a parade, with clowns throwing candy, had marched up the front path and into our living room. I must have been five, and my brother Jack three and a half, playing Batman in our superhero capes (kitchen aprons). The deliveryman said he was surprised to see children swinging from the curtains but backed off after my mother, who saw that one coming, gave him a look. The rest of the morning was spent happily stacking blue, be-birded plates.

I think of that now when I look at those plates but can't help worrying that my nostalgia clashes with the interior design of my home. I love my mother's dishes because I loved her, and she loved them. But I think of myself as more of an Astier de Villette person than a Singapore Bird.

When the dishes arrived in the 1960s, it was as if a parade had marched up the front path and into our living room.

Plus, thanks to eBay and Etsy and the world's biggest discontinued-china retailer, Replacements Ltd., it is now incredibly easy to collect (hoard?) the once-obscure items from our pasts. The Replacements store, with annual sales of \$80 million and a 425,000-square-foot warehouse ("roughly the size of eight football fields," said founder Bob Page) is stocked with thousands of discontinued patterns. "There have been many days when I've seen people start crying when they finally find their mother's china," Mr. Page said. The store sends daily email alerts to customers who are looking for particular patterns—including the 4,581 who collect Singapore Bird.

"I'm currently up to 16 place settings and am starting to worry my house will turn into a theme park where the theme is my childhood," I told Dr. Routledge.

"I have a lot of these conversations about that topic with my wife, who is an interior design student," he mused. "Nostalgia isn't about pulling your home into the past. It's more about pulling the past into the present, where you can put your own creative stamp on it."

True, there are a lot of things my mother loved that I immediately passed along to the consignment store (I'm looking at you, cranberry red wine glasses), and I would never want my three daughters to feel as if they have to keep the blue dishes just because I did. They'll have their own nostalgia to make room for on their shelves.

My hope is that they'll be able to mix and match without feeling oppressed by the past. Maybe another word for the good that happens when nostalgia meets design is eclecticism. Pairing your midcentury modern Eames lounge chair with your grandmother's crystal chandelier? It's in.

Ms. Slatalla is an editor for remodelista.com which, like The Wall Street Journal, is owned by News Corp.

FAST FIVE

Lights That Swing Into Action

Pivoting sconces not only free up surface space, they can swivel to serve. Here, the most handsome

Hatton 4 Wall Light, \$1,499, originalbtc.comWallace Lamp, from \$180, onefortythree.comTom Swing Arm Wall Light, \$1,210, hectorfinch.comTolomeo Mega Wall Lamp, from \$610, artemide.com, 212-925-1588Mantis Wall Sconce, \$129, CB2.com

GEAR & GADGETS



LEARNING ON THE FLY / THE BEST NEW GEAR FOR SUP FISHERMEN



The wide, stable **BOTE Rackham paddleboard** can carry up to 400 pounds. Convenient storage built into the deck helps you stash keys or hold beer (\$1,900, boteboard.com).



Strap this indestructible rotomolded **Yeti Tundra 35** cooler to the deck and you'll have frosty beverages and a solid place to sit, rest and rig up your fly rod (\$250, yeti.com).



Advanced anglers can pair Scott's workhorse Meridian 9-foot 8-weight fly rod (\$865, scottflyrod.com) with a **Nautilus CCF-X2 Model 6/8** reel (\$445, nautilusreels.com).

Fresh Fishing

By ditching waders and climbing onto special stand-up paddleboards, anglers are accessing new waterways and fish. So what's the catch?

BY JOHN CLARKE

ALL SUMMER, I've been fly fishing for stripers along grassy banks and tidal flats of coastal New Hampshire. I've had some luck, but there are times when the fish are maddeningly just out of casting range—too deep to wade, too shallow for a boat, leaving me reaching for beer while the sun sets over marshlands and eager fish chomp everything but my fly.

"That's exactly why you need a stand-up paddleboard," said Stephen Ferrell, a Florida fishing guide and an early adopter of a new angling trend that's migrated from the cool aqua cultures of Hawaii and California to lakes, rivers and coastal shorelines across the U.S.

Mr. Ferrell first attempted to fish off a used stand-up paddleboard in 2010, but it proved too rocky. He also needed room for gear. "It just wasn't what I wanted, so I wrote it off," he said. Three years later, he spied the benefits of a bulked-up board: New SUPs are thicker, wider and longer than surfboards, with more volume and buoyancy, making them more stable. They also come with features like tie-downs for a

hefty cooler (which doubles as your seat) and a "sheath" on deck to quickly and quietly stash a paddle without spooking fish. "All the bells and whistles," Mr. Ferrell said.

He soon saw the draw of the SUP method. As a longtime kayak angler, Mr. Ferrell was used to sitting while unknowingly paddling over fish, squandering opportunities for a stealthy approach. Up on his SUP, he had a higher perch and better sight lines to spot them at a distance before they scattered. "They'll never know you're there," he said. And his board can reach tighter, shallower spots and motor-free zones that flats boats can't.

Fully upright for the most part, Mr. Ferrell has fished for stripers in Connecticut, brown trout in Missouri and bass in Tennessee. He once hooked a 150-pound tarpon near Satellite Beach, Fla., that dragged him a mile offshore. Later, on his knees, still fighting with the rod as he pulled the fish in close, he struggled to shoot photos for his 15,000 Instagram followers but realized he was overpowered and cut the line. Deflated, he had to paddle all the way back to land. SUP fishing, it turns out, has its downside. Unlike "flats" fishing boats—



TOTALLY HOOKED Lacey Kelly hauls in a redfish aboard her SUP.

shallow-hulled vessels typically used close to shore that can easily chase upwards of \$80,000 before trailers, storage and maintenance—you can buy an SUP for between \$700 and \$3,000, tie it on your roof rack, head out, then later hose it down and store it in your garage. It's profoundly simple.

"Flats skiffs are spendy," said Jim Bartschi, CEO of Scott Fly Rod in Montrose, Colo., who said he's seen an increase in SUP anglers both in freshwater and saltwater.

Since you'll be on your feet for hours, stability is a key criterion in selecting your board, said Mr. Ferrell. You also need an anchoring system when it's time to fight a fish. For a long time, SUPs lacked a way for anglers to stop in shallow flats without drifting. Now, in a nod

to flats boats, many SUPs employ an 8-foot through-hull "sand spear" that spikes lake, river and ocean beds to hold a board in place.

Up on deck, the focus is simplicity: the less gear, the better. For your essentials, Fishpond's Thunderhead Submersible Sling makes a great waterproof bag (\$230, fishpondusa.com); it offers quick access to gear and can be slung over a shoulder or easily strapped to jutting tabs built into a typical SUP deck. You'll also need a cooler (See: "Learning on the Fly") and maybe a stripping basket for your fly line. Otherwise, keep the board clean for an open casting platform.

The award-winning brand BOTE is the acknowledged leader at developing SUPs with fishing in mind. Top-ranked golfer and angler Rickie

Fowler has two BOTE boards. Singer Jimmy Buffett also has two and recently posted a video of himself fly fishing on one in the Bahamas. The late angler Jose Wejebe, who used to host "Spanish Fly" on the Outdoor Channel, was an early adopter 10 years ago.

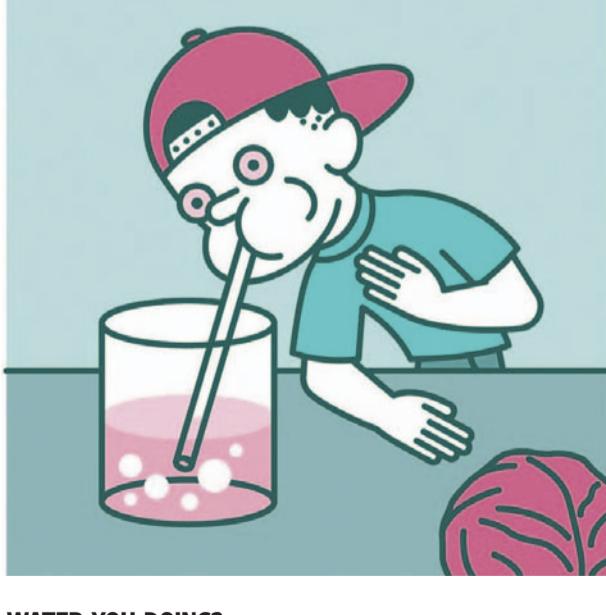
"The boards go along with the minimalist aspect of fly fishing in general," said Texas fly fisherman Hunter Harlow, who uses one of BOTE's inflatable SUP versions. "You can rely on just yourself."

Beyond what's on deck, you'll need a pair of quick-dry trunks like Columbia's PFG Backcast III Water Shorts (\$30, columbia.com) and a loose, stretchy sun shirt like Patagonia's silky long-sleeve Tropic Comfort Hoody II (\$60, patagonia.com). A billed hat and sunblock are also a must. And you can keep your eyes protected from glare off the water and sight fish like a pro with Costa's Fantail sunglasses (\$250, costadelmar.com) or Maui Jim Stingrays (\$230, mauijim.com).

Corey Cooper, CEO and founder of BOTE boards, has a message for anglers who fear fishing off an SUP might be too challenging: "Just try it," he said. Not everyone, it would seem, gets pulled out to sea.

Science for the Pint-Sized

Kate Biberdorf—aka 'Kate the Chemist'—shares three fun, safe, occasionally yummy home experiments for curious kids



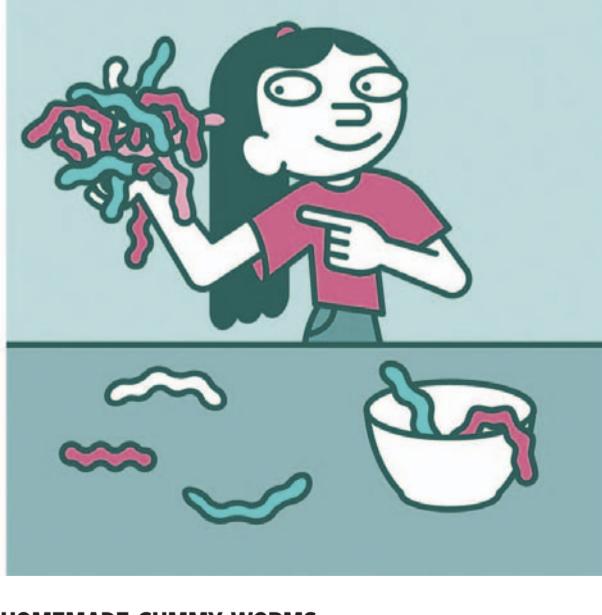
WATER YOU DOING?

- Shred one head of red cabbage and place in a large bowl.
 - Add enough tap water (not distilled!) to cover the cabbage.
 - Let it sit. Once the water turns blue, remove the leaves.
 - Munch on the cabbage. Or don't. This step is up to you.
 - Using a straw, blow bubbles into the blue water. Voilà! The water turns pink before your eyes. (It may take 30 seconds.)
- What Just Happened?** Red cabbage contains cyanidin, a scientific indicator that changes color based on a solution's pH (acidity level). When this solution has a pH above 7 or 8, it appears blue. When its pH level drops below 3—as the carbon dioxide in your breath seeps into the water—it changes to pink.



DO-IT-YOURSELF SNOW

- Place a teaspoon of super-absorbent sodium polyacrylate (aka "Instant Snow") in a plastic cup. You can find some in the lining of a diaper or buy a 50 g pouch on amazon.com for \$6.
 - Pour 60 mL of water into a second cup. Squirt your favorite hues of food coloring in too if you want colorful snow.
 - Add the water to the sodium polyacrylate. Poof! The snow will instantly start spilling out of your cup. It's very safe, so feel free to toss it around outside on a hot summer day.
- What Just Happened?** Sodium polyacrylate powder can absorb more than 500 times its weight in water. The liquid will eventually evaporate, leaving the original powder behind.



HOMEMADE GUMMY WORMS

- Add 2 g of food-grade sodium alginate (from \$10, amazon.com) to 100 mL of water. Soak in a bowl overnight. Note: Swap out water for watermelon purée for a tasty treat later.
 - Divide the alginate solution into various squirt bottles, or squirt guns. Add different shades of food coloring to each.
 - Dissolve 2 g of calcium chloride into 100 mL of water.
 - Fill plastic cup(s) halfway with the calcium chloride solution.
 - Squirt the sodium alginate solution into the calcium chloride solution. Wait five seconds and...instant edible gummy worms!
- What Just Happened?** Mixing the two salts creates a gel, in which a liquid is actually trapped inside of another liquid.

GEAR & GADGETS

**OUT TO PASTURE**

Even with a fuel economy among the best of any Range Rover, the HSE Td6 is a dinosaur.

JLR GLOBAL PR

RUMBLE SEAT / DAN NEIL



2018 Range Rover HSE Td6: The Last Days of Diesel

LET'S IMAGINE I work for a hedge fund as a researcher. My only purpose is to make management aware of anything in the public realm that might affect the value of the fund. By the way, since this is my scenario, I'm getting \$1.5 million annually and my boss is played by Dwayne Johnson.

One day the Rock calls me to his office. "Come in, Stan. Close the door. Sit, be comfortable."

"It's Dan, sir."

"Oh, right! Sorry. So, Stan, we're looking at a project that involves injecting pleasing aromas—like, a

wintergreen, or kettle corn—into diesel exhausts. Huh? Right?"

"Yes, sir."

"Damn right, yes, sir. Now, what want to know is, where's the diesel market going?"

Uh-oh. I can tell the Rock loves the fruity-smelling tailpipe idea. I hate to disappoint. He's so large in person. But I wouldn't be doing my job if I didn't tell him: Diesel is doomed. Three years after the revelations of Dieselgate—revelations that VW Group engineers and executives conspired to cheat tailpipe tests and defraud buyers—European

sales of diesel vehicles have been in free fall. U.K. sales of new diesel dropped 24.4% in July, month-over-month. Even in VW's home market, sales have fallen by double digits and taken resale values with them. Diesel's decline threatens the foundations of the German auto industry, which represents 15% of GDP and employs about 800,000.

The Rock goes into beast-mode. "Those waffle-eating Belgian bastards!"

Well, sir, let's put the blame where it belongs: with the German car industry first, and only then

with their captive regulators in Brussels. Since Dieselgate, the European Union has ratcheted up both vehicle standards and enforcement. For example, next month, EU certification will require passing the new World Harmonized Light Vehicles Test Procedure, or WLTP, using results from Real Driving Emissions (RDE) tests instead of lab tests so easily gamed by auto makers.

But reform at the EU level is happening too slowly for European cities plagued with intense diesel-related air pollution (hazardous nitrogen oxide and particulate matter, or soot) exacerbated by climate change. In February Germany's Federal Administrative Court ruled that cities, including Stuttgart—the home of diesel supergiants Bosch and Daimler—had the power to restrict or ban older cars from city centers in order to meet European Union air-quality standards.

Dozens of German cities exceed EU air-quality standards. Soon after the ruling, Hamburg announced it would use its newly affirmed power to restrict diesel access in its city center. Dozens more municipalities across the EU have the same problem and can be expected to use the German ruling as a template.

In other diesel-hating news, as of last month diesel and gasoline-powered vehicles face new restrictions during peak hours in east London.

This is in addition to the congestion tax and T-charge (T for "Toxic") already levied on older diesels, which can total 21.50 GBP per day. In April 2019, central London will become an official "ultralow emissions zone." Clear-air regulators in Paris have pledged to ban diesel cars by 2024 and all internal-combustion vehicles by 2030. The Mayor of Rome also announced this year that the city would ban diesel vehicles in its city center by 2024. Have you ever been to Rome, sir?

"Of course I've been to Rome, idiot!" The Rock leaps over his desk and picks me up by my lapels, glaring at me. No, please no, not the People's Eyebrow. "What about China?" he growls.

Range Rover's turbodiesel pulls like a mule, purrs like a jungle cat, gets 28 mpg on the highway—and is already obsolete.

To fight the appalling air pollution that hangs over its major cities, China has made vehicle electrification—replacing IC-powered personal transportation with electrics—a national strategic priority, more or less starting with diesel. There are already zoned restrictions in Beijing. The world's largest car market (about 25 million unit sales in 2017), China has soft-targeted 2040 for a total ban on IC transportation; but the point at which diesel becomes uneconomic for auto makers will come long before.

The Rock pushes back. "Doomed, huh? I have a friend who bought a fabulous Range Rover HSE Td6 with a six-cylinder turbodiesel—pulls like a mule, purrs like a jungle cat, gets 28 mpg on the highway."

"Lovely car. Already obsolete," I reply coolly, feeling the conversation move to my advantage. I go for the headlock. "Resale value." Grrr.

The Rock muses. He leans back in his chair, stretching wearily. Double python.

"America's different," he says.

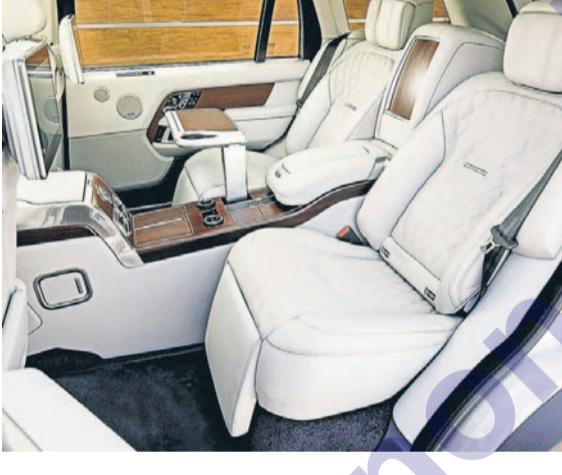
It is. European luxury auto makers like Jaguar Land Rover and Daimler can continue to amortize their last round of diesel investments by way of boutique U.S. sales; and they can afford to make attractive deals, like your friend's HSE Td6. But they are just burning through back stock. There is no next generation of diesel coming.

And America is not *that* different. We have cities too, and many of them have acute, no-fooling hazardous air. We too have a clunky, federal-level apparatus groping for a middle way on emissions that is being outpaced by regional authorities. California Assembly Bill 1745—The Clean Cars 2040 Act—proposes a Euro-style ban on the sales of IC engines by 2040. It's in committee.

The Rock shakes his fist at the sky. "Damn you, Sacramento!!!!"

Sir, please, you pay for the truth. I'm just saying, what happens to your friend's investment if, in 60 months, he can't drive his car in Bel-Air or Cupertino? It could happen.

I'll throw myself out.

**2018 RANGE ROVER HSE Td6**

Base Price \$96,050

Price as Tested \$108,040

Powertrain 3.0-liter turbocharged direct-injection diesel V6; eight-speed automatic transmission; full-time four-wheel drive

Power/Torque 254 hp at 3,750 rpm/443

pound-feet at 1,750-2,250 rpm

Length/Width/Height/Wheelbase 196.9/78.1

(mirrors folded)/73.6/115.0 inches

Wading Depth 35.4 inches

Turning Circle 40.5 feet

0-60 mph 7.5 seconds

Fuel Economy 22/28 mpg city/highway

Max. Cargo Capacity 68.6 cubic. feet

Step Away From the Phone

To help screen addicts break the habit, Big Tech companies are finding new ways to warn of overuse

STRONGLY STICKING to a juice cleanse might help you starve your way into those pants by the weekend, but come Monday, chances are you'll gorge yourself and gain it all back, plus an extra pound or two. Same goes for so-called "digital detoxes": Cutting yourself off from devices cold turkey can help you unplug in the short term, but with one notifying ding, your smartphone addiction could return in full force.

"There's been a shift from being completely shut off to trying to limit online time," said Michelle Evans, a consumer data analyst at Euromonitor, a London-based market research firm. Now Big Tech brands like Apple, Google and Facebook—heretofore devoted to feeding our device-based vices—are now suddenly attempting to help curb bad habits in a balanced manner dubbed "digital well-being."

Last month Apple started rolling out its new operating system, iOS 12, with tools to limit screen time, or at least to create self-awareness. Its Do Not Disturb function, a life-saver for the perennially distracted, got a sleek upgrade that lets you hide push notifications for set peri-

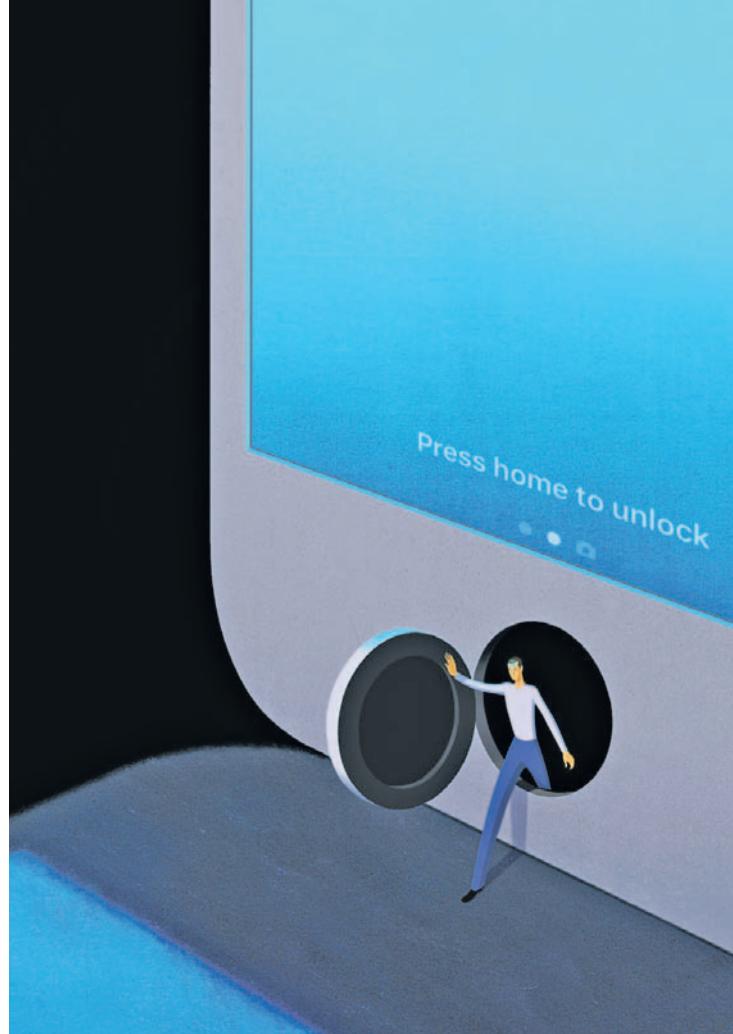
ods—an hour here or there, or all night while you snooze. The Screen Time dash, in Settings under Control Center, summarizes your daily and weekly activity, details how much time you've spent on social media and how many times you've checked your phone, ranks apps by the rate at which they're inundating you with notifications and shares insights about ugly habits.

Facebook dramatically revamped its Newsfeed algorithm earlier this year to personalize users' experience—winnowing out posts from brands and news outlets, prioritizing photos of, say, friends' pups. Now the social network is introducing features to clock all usage under the Your Time on Facebook tab in settings. Instagram, owned by Facebook, is also adding features that log time spent on the platform in a settings tab titled Your Activity and a new shaming but helpful "You're All Caught Up" check mark that signals when you can stop manically scrolling. But many of these new features are buried in menus and won't forcibly remove a phone from your hand, so they're only good for people actively trying to disengage.

Google Wellbeing—now in beta for Android phones—is arguably the best addiction counselor of the bunch: You receive a similar overview of daily habits including a tally of how many times you unlocked your smartphone. It also lets users disconnect when they want to (kicking you out of an app when you hit a set time limit); its Wind Down function reminds you it's bedtime by scheduling the screen's shift to grayscale and silencing all notifications. Gmail's app lets you set High Priority notifications so your phone only beeps for important messages. And Google Calendar users may have already been prompted to set Working Hours, a move designed to safeguard your free time and inbox by automatically declining meetings that don't fall within hourly confines you've customized.

For those addicted to YouTube, its app settings now let you toggle on Take a Break reminders and specify any 5-minute interval so you can occasionally enjoy some sun.

Knowing is half the battle. What you do with the data is up to you. Just, please, don't post about it on Facebook. —Rachel Jacoby Zoldan



JON KRAUSE