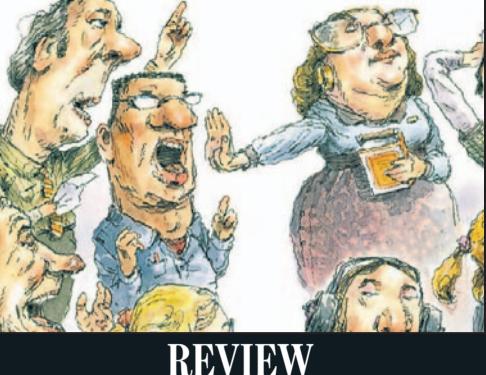


The Closing of the Academic Mind



REVIEW

JOHN CUNE

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. WSJ



OFF DUTY

VOL. CCLXXI NO. 40

WEEKEND

★★★★ \$5.00

DOW JONES | News Corp

SATURDAY/SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17 - 18, 2018

WSJ.com

What's News

World-Wide

Three Russian firms and 13 Russian nationals were charged with engaging in an effort to interfere in the 2016 U.S. presidential election. **A1**

◆ The FBI admitted that it didn't investigate a credible tip about the teenager charged in the Florida high school massacre. **A1, A6**

◆ Trump's administration said it is weighing sweeping new limits on imports of steel and aluminum. **A8**

◆ The Senate failure to pass an immigration bill alarms House Republicans who want protection for Dreamers. **A4**

◆ States worry about budget effects of a tax-law provision extending college savings accounts to K-12. **A3**

◆ The Pakistani leader of a group on the U.N. terror list blasted the U.S. and Islamabad in a sermon. **A10**

◆ Mitt Romney announced he is running for the U.S. Senate seat from Utah. **A4**

Business & Finance

◆ U.S. stocks rebounded to finish their best week in years, a sign sentiment remains bullish. The Dow rose 19.01 points Friday to 25219.38, up 4.3% for the week. **A1, B10**

◆ The Justice Department asked a judge to ban AT&T from claiming political opposition by the Trump administration in its defense of the Time Warner deal. **B1**

◆ Goldman and Citigroup said they gave their CEOs raises for 2017, boosting the average pay of five big-bank chiefs 17% to \$25.3 million. **B1**

◆ Big food makers posted weak sales amid a consumer shift to healthier options. **B1**

◆ Qualcomm said it remains opposed to Broadcom's offer but is open to talks. **B4**

◆ Deere raised 2018 sales forecasts for its farm and construction equipment. **B2**

◆ Wynn won't collect severance pay from the firm he founded, a filing said. **B2**

Notice to Readers

WSJ.com and WSJ mobile apps will publish through the weekend. The print edition won't appear on Monday, Washington's Birthday (or Presidents Day), but a daily edition will be available in WSJ iPad and Android apps.

Inside

NOONAN A17

Parkland
Massacre
And the Air
We Breathe

CONTENTS Pyeongchang, A12-13
Books, C5-10 Style & Fashion D2-3
Business News, B2-3 Travel D10-11
Food, D8-9 U.S. News, A2-7
Head on Street, B10 Weather, A18
Obituaries, A11 Wknd Investor, B5
Opinion, A15-17 World News A8-10,18

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0 7 8 9 0 8 6 3 1 4 4 2

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Lunar New Year Festivals Ring In Year of the Dog



DEDI SINUHAJ/EPA-EFE/REX/SHUTTERSTOCK

FIERY EXTRAVAGANZA: Cities in Asia and around the world marked the start of the Lunar New Year on Friday. Above, Indonesians look to the skies at a Chinese temple in Medan, in North Sumatra.

FBI Didn't Follow Up Tip By Person Close to Shooter

The Federal Bureau of Investigation failed to investigate a credible and specific tip that it received about the teenager

year-old charged in this week's shooting, the bureau said in a statement on Friday. The caller provided information on "Cruz's gun ownership, desire to kill people, erratic behavior and disturbing social-media posts, as well as the potential of him conducting a school shooting," the FBI said.

was conducted at that time," the FBI said.

FBI Director Christopher Wray offered his regrets to victims and families on Friday. He said he is "committed to getting to the bottom of what happened in this particular matter" of the January tip, as well as the FBI's overall procedures for responding to information provided by the public.

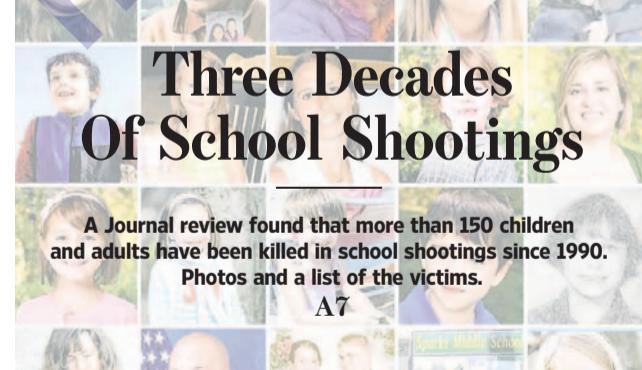
Last fall, the FBI investigated another tip tied to an online commenter with the same name as Mr. Cruz, but didn't connect it to the shooter.

The admission led Florida Republican Gov. Rick Scott to call on Mr. Wray to step down from the post he has held since last summer. "See something, say something" is an incredibly important tool, and people must have confidence in the follow through from law enforcement," said Mr. Scott, an ally of President Donald Trump, who has lashed out against the FBI on Twitter.

The FBI declined to comment on the call by Mr. Scott.

Authorities say Mr. Cruz arrived at the Parkland, Fla., school on Wednesday after a 13-minute Uber ride. Armed with a legally purchased Smith & Wesson M&P 15, he pro-

Please see FBI page A6



Three Decades Of School Shootings

A Journal review found that more than 150 children and adults have been killed in school shootings since 1990.

Photos and a list of the victims.

A7

into correction territory, a sign that bullish sentiment remained intact.

Both the S&P 500 and the Dow Jones Industrial Average climbed 4.3% for the week, the S&P 500's biggest gain in more than five years and the best performance for the Dow since the 2016 presidential election. The indexes have risen for six

consecutive sessions, the Dow's longest winning streak since November. The blue-chip index has now recovered roughly half of its more than 10% decline from its January peak. For the year, the Dow is up 2%.

For some, this week's rebound makes sense. The rout reflected concerns that valuations were getting too high, and the sudden rise in volatility made the selling worse, they say. After last week's selling, metrics like price-to-earnings ratios have come down.

Global growth is improving and U.S. corporate earnings look healthy. Interest rates and

Please see RALLY page A2

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U.S. NEWS

THE NUMBERS | By Jo Craven McGinty

The Alpha and Omega of Olympics Timing



To capture each launch, finish and point of the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics, Omega, the official timekeeper, has deployed 300 employees, supplied 230 tons of equipment and enlisted the help of 350 volunteers.

By the time the Games conclude on Feb. 25, the Swiss watch manufacturer will have recorded roughly 800,000 times, distances and other readings for nearly 3,000 athletes over 19 days.

"Everything that is needed to provide an official result is measured by us," said Alain Zobrist, Omega's CEO of timing.

Each Olympic sport has its own rules and requires specific equipment, Mr. Zobrist said, estimating that more than 1,000 different devices will be used to assess the events.

"If I had to pick one, I would pick the photo-finish

camera," he said. "This device allows us to have the official time of every single athlete of all races where there is a finish line."

In some cases, only milliseconds separate the competitors.

To distinguish winners, the photo-finish camera takes 10,000 pictures per second as the athletes cross the finish line. In the first week of the Games, it revealed that Canadian speed skater Ted-Jan Bloemen won the silver medal over Norwegian Sverre Lunde Pedersen in the 5,000-meter race by two-thousandths of a second.

Another device, the photocell, works by projecting a beam of light across the finish line. The clock stops as soon as a competitor crosses the line. In the second run of the men's singles luge, it showed that Roman Repilov of Russia topped Chris Mazdzer of

the U.S. by just one-thousandth of a second.

In the ski jump, one of the more difficult events to monitor, gauges installed around the track measure wind speed. Jump distance is measured with cameras that help judges identify where athletes land. And a special radar system measures speed.

"Also, for the first time in the ski jump is analysis of the biomechanical movement of the athletes while they're leaving the jump," Mr. Zobrist said. "We can identify exactly at which point in time they made the movement to jump and have a clear analysis of whether it was too early, too late or on time."

Commercial partnerships, which provide companies with an international marketing platform, account for more than 40% of Olympic revenue, and this year, there are 13 world-wide partners, including Omega, which is serving as the official timekeeper of the

Games for the 28th time. The first time was the 1932 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles.

"Back then, Omega sent one watchmaker with 30 chronographs," Mr. Zobrist said, referring to a type of stopwatch. "That was a comprehensive deployment back then."

In 1952, the company began timing the Games electronically.

to that level of precision.

"Technology mainly helped us get rid of human reaction time while judging the athlete," Mr. Zobrist said. "It's more accurate, it's more precise and it's faster."

Omega is now experimenting with systems to track the movements of athletes as they compete to reveal where they lost or gained time. To collect the data, hockey players wear a tag on their shirts. Alpine skiers wear a sensor on their boots. Ski jumpers wear one on the back of their skis. And snowboarders wear it on their ankles.

Although it's rare, Olympic timing occasionally has involved controversy. In 1960, before automatic touchpads were introduced to swimming, the winner of the men's 100-meter freestyle was disputed when Australian John Devitt was awarded the gold medal over American Lance Larson, whose time appeared to be faster.

In 2008, Serbian swimmer Milorad Cavic may have reached his touchpad in the 100-meter butterfly ahead of American Michael Phelps, but it was decided that Phelps—whose sponsors included Omega—had applied enough pressure to stop the timer. He was awarded the gold.

Over the modern history of the Olympic Games, two other companies have acted as the official timekeeper. Tag Heuer held the post three times in the 1920s. Seiko was the timekeeper five times, most recently at the 2002 Winter Games in Salt Lake City, Utah.

But Omega has served as official timekeeper longer than any other company and has now extended its partnership with the International Olympic Committee until 2032, which would bring its tenure to 100 years.

Now, that's what you call standing the test of time.

Tornado Trouble in Pennsylvania



RESTORING POWER: Crews worked Friday to fix electrical lines in Uniontown, Pa., after a tornado ripped through the area, leaving damage and debris in its wake.

RALLY

Continued from Page One
inflation remain low by historical standards despite recent signs they may be rising. All this should push share prices higher, these investors suggest.

"The backdrop is as strong as I've ever seen," said Craig Hodges, portfolio manager for Hodges Funds, who bought stocks including Bank of America and Micron Technology over the past week. While he thinks price volatility may return, "I do believe all the sell-offs long term will be buying opportunities."

Still, some investors worry that if the rally continues at the current pace, it could raise some of the same issues that rattled stocks earlier: concerns that shares are rising too quickly, bond yields are increasing faster than anticipated and that the Federal Reserve will raise interest rates at a quicker pace than expected to keep inflation in check.

"It's risk on now," said Francois Bourdon, global chief investment officer for Fiera Capital. "It could be risk off tomorrow."

Stocks' sudden resurgence—

which coincides with gains in emerging markets, commodities and other risky investments—is giving many investors whiplash as they try to make sense of the wild price moves that have left many confused.

"If you've been a bull it's pretty good, and if you're bearish, you're starting to question your thinking," said Jim Paulsen, chief investment strategist at research firm Leuthold Group. "If you go back five days ago, it would be just the opposite."

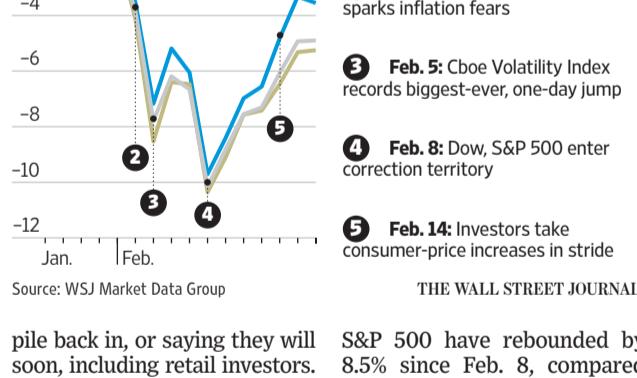
January featured a record \$102 billion of inflows into mutual funds and exchange-traded funds that invest in stocks globally, helping push stock markets to all-time highs. Some analysts referred to a "melt-up" phenomenon where investors jumped in without bothering about fundamentals.

But at the start of February, as bond yields nudged higher and data showed faster wage growth, investors started to fret that inflation could be coming back. Stocks suffered their worst selling in two years and global and U.S. stock funds experienced their highest-ever weekly outflows through Feb. 7, according to fund tracker EPFR Global.

Now, many are starting to

There and Coming Back

Stock markets tumbled after reaching an all-time high in late January but have rebounded since entering correction territory.



pile back in, or saying they will soon, including retail investors. The share of individual investors who think the stock market will rise over the next six months jumped 12 percentage points to 49% in the week through Wednesday, according to the American Association of Individual Investors. Outflows from U.S. stock mutual funds and exchange-traded funds dropped to \$7.2 billion in the second week of February, from \$22.9 billion the previous week, EPFR data showed.

Technology stocks on the

S&P 500 have rebounded by 8.5% since Feb. 8, compared with a 5.1% rise in the utility sector, suggesting that investors are shifting away from safe areas and back into comparatively risky plays.

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is also up 5% from its recent low, oil prices have edged higher, and copper is back near the roughly four-year high it reached in December. Even the price of bitcoin has come roaring back.

The cryptocurrency was recently trading at \$10,057.88,

about 45% higher than its recent low on Feb. 5, according to CoinDesk.

News on Wednesday that consumer prices in January rose higher than expected initially weighed on stocks, but the market later rallied and share prices closed higher.

Those gains were a sign that investors are less fearful of inflation than last week's rout would suggest, said Tim Rudderow, chief investment officer at Mount Lucas Management LP.

Investors have decided the recent inflation reading is "just good growth, not the end of the world," he said. He owns stocks like General Motors and Kohl's that he thinks will benefit as investors turn from technology names that have led the markets higher in recent years.

But many remain cautious. The close-knit moves between stocks, commodities and other risky bets could contribute to further swings in global markets as traders unwind popular trades from last year.

Average correlations between the S&P 500, 10-year U.S. Treasury yield, euro and oil are higher than they have been for much of the past four years, according to Deutsche Bank.

Fund managers shed their stockholdings in February, pushing the share of investors who say they are overweight equities in their portfolios to 43% from 55%, according to a Bank of America Merrill Lynch fund-manager survey conducted at the start of the month. That marked the biggest one-month drop in equity allocations in two years.

Cash holdings are up, and more investors are watching the price swings from the sidelines. Average daily trading volumes since Feb. 9 have been 22% lower than they were from Feb. 2 to Feb. 8.

"The market has bounced back way too fast, and we're in danger of seeing another stall-out," said Kenny Polcari, managing director at broker-dealer O'Neil Securities.

"While the challenges we face are always evolving, the Fed's approach will remain the same," said Mr. Powell at his swearing-in ceremony this past week. "We are in the process of gradually normalizing both interest-rate policy and our balance sheet with a view to extending the recovery."

The Fed has raised its benchmark short-term rate five times since December 2015 to a range between 1.25% and 1.5%. Officials have largely shrugged off the stock market's recent turbulence as unlikely to hurt the economy, which has been growing at a solid pace. It would take a more serious financial-market disturbance to prompt a change in plans.

"My outlook hasn't changed because the stock market is a little bit lower than it was a few days ago," said New York Fed President William Dudley. "It's still up sharply from where it was a year ago."

Fed officials also welcome signs inflation is rising toward their 2% target, a level they view as consistent with a healthy, expanding economy.

Prices excluding the volatile food and energy categories rose 2.6% in January on a six-month annualized basis, up from a 1.1% gain in July and one of the strongest periods in years, according to the Labor Department's consumer-price index released this past week. The Fed's preferred inflation gauge, the personal-consumption-expenditures index, is projected to rise 1.6% in January from a year earlier, according to Morgan Stanley economists.

Top officials are unlikely to change course in response to such figures, just as they didn't veer from their path last year when inflation was weaker than they expected. They also don't yet see signs inflation is headed much above their target.

CORRECTIONS & AMPLIFICATIONS

The Cboe Volatility Index rose 116% on Feb. 5. A Page One article on Feb. 6 about the stock market incorrectly said it rose 117%.

In the Closed-End Funds tables in Monday's Business & Finance section, the column representing "12-month yield" for loan-participation funds, high-yield-bond funds, other domestic taxable-bond funds and world income funds was incorrectly labeled

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

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U.S. NEWS

Flu Shows Signs of Slowing, CDC Says

BY SARAH TOY

There are signs that the flu season is slowing down—at least for now, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The proportion of all outpatient and emergency-department visits for flu symptoms, the main measure for flu activity, held steady during the week ended Feb. 10, staying at 7.5%. Deaths from influenza and pneumonia, a common flu complication, dropped to 9.8% for the week ended Jan. 27 from 10.4% the week before.

The CDC said the numbers were encouraging, but cautioned that it was impossible to tell whether flu activity had peaked without more data. Hospitalizations continued to increase, rising to 67.9 hospitalizations per 100,000 people compared with 63.7 the week before.

This flu season has been particularly challenging. The predominant strain of the flu virus, H3N2, is known to cause more severe illness than other strains.

Twenty-two more pediatric deaths were reported, bringing the total number to 84 so far this season.

The number of child deaths tracks closely to what was seen in 2014-15, another high-severity flu season also dominated by H3N2, when 184 children died by the end of the season, the CDC said.

Three out of four of the children who died from the flu this season didn't get the flu vaccine, acting CDC Director Anne Schuchat said Thursday.

States Fear Tax Hit From 529 Plans

By MICHELLE HACKMAN

A tax break for families with children passed as part of the tax overhaul could lead to significant revenue declines for states.

The change extends the deductibility of 529 education savings accounts from college to K-12 expenses. But some state officials are wondering if the tax-law provision will blow an unexpected hole in their budgets.

The federal government created modern 529 savings plans in the mid-1990s that allow families to put away money for education and allow it to grow tax-free. As an added incentive, more than 30 states offer their own tax breaks to people who put money into the accounts.

In December, as part of a broad tax overhaul, Congress expanded the accounts to cover up to \$10,000 a year in expenses for kindergarten through 12th grade.

State budget officials are now concerned that a large number of parents will use 529 accounts to pay private-school tuition, giving them a new write-off for their state taxes.

That could result in potentially millions of dollars in lost tax revenue at a time when most states are struggling to close budget deficits.

"I'm worried that families could use these accounts to avoid paying state taxes," said Illinois state treasurer Mike Frerichs, a Democrat. "This is only going to put a deeper hole in the budget."

The dispute is in part between state and federal officials, but it also often breaks down along party lines. Many Republicans favor tax breaks for families who send children to private schools, which they see as a way to help parents, while Democrats worry that such breaks subsidize wealthy people



The expansion of 529 education savings accounts, a late addition to the tax bill, was a victory for school-choice advocates.

and exclusive schools.

The expansion of 529 savings accounts, added to the tax bill at the last moment through an amendment from Sen. Ted Cruz (R., Texas), was a victory for advocates of private-school choice.

The Cruz provision is pro-

In 2017, 6.3 million children attended private elementary or secondary schools

jected to cost the federal government \$500 million over nearly a decade, but it could cost the states much more, research suggests. Across the country, about 6.3 million children attended private elementary or secondary schools in 2017, compared with 5.2 million

children in public schools.

In Missouri, state officials have launched a social-media campaign to tell residents they can use 529 accounts, and the state's \$8,000-a-person tax deduction, for primary and secondary school expenses.

"Anything we can do to make education more affordable and let people save more of their own money is a good thing in my book," said Missouri's state treasurer, Eric Schmitt, a Republican.

Other states are expressing concern. In Indiana, where the state offers a \$1,000 tax credit to anyone putting money in a 529 account, the state could lose \$117 million a year, according to an estimate from Nat Malkus, deputy director of education policy at the American Enterprise Institute, a center-right think tank. Pennsylvania could stand to lose \$92 million. New York is one of eight

states to specify that its education tax breaks go solely for college expenses. But pressure is growing on state officials from parents and lawmakers to open up the state's \$10,000 tax deduction to primary and secondary school expenses.

Some state officials fear that if they take that step, parents of the 465,000 New York children enrolled in private schools could simply deposit money intended for tuition into a 529 account and withdraw the money days later, rather than letting the money accrue over time to use for college expenses. The change could cost New York \$120 million a year, according to Mr. Malkus's estimate.

The New York State Division of the Budget didn't respond to a request to comment.

Some states contend Mr. Malkus's estimates of their potential tax losses are high, but he stands by his work.

Not Just for College

Congress in December expanded 529 savings plans to pay for K-12 expenses, putting states that offer generous 529 tax benefits in a bind.

States with largest income tax lost due to change in federal tax law, estimates

N.Y.	\$198 million
Ind.	149
Pa.	92
Ill.	90
La.	44
Mo.	42
Mich.	30
Ga.	27
Iowa	26
Va.	25

Source: The American Enterprise Institute

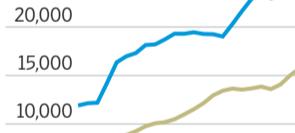
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

The Rise of Jumbo Student Loans Raises a Red Flag

Heavy Loads

As graduate students, undergraduates and parents of undergrads borrow more to cover tuition, the share of borrowers coming out of school owing at least \$50,000 in student debt is rising sharply.

Average annual borrowing amount



Note: In 2014 dollars

Source: Brookings Institution analysis of Education Dept. data

Share of borrowers owing at least \$50,000



By JOSH MITCHELL

During the housing boom of the 2000s, jumbo mortgages with very large balances became a flashpoint for a brewing crisis. Now, researchers are zeroing in on a related crack in the student debt market: very large student loans with balances exceeding \$50,000.

A study released Friday by the Brookings Institution finds that most borrowers who left school owing at least \$50,000 in student loans in 2010 had failed to pay down any of their debt four years later. Instead, balances had on average risen by 5% as interest accrued.

As of 2014, there were about five million borrowers with such large loan balances, out of a total of 40 million

Americans with student debt. Large-balance borrowers represented 17% of student borrowers leaving college or grad school in 2014, up from 2% of all borrowers in 1990, after adjusting for inflation. Large-balance borrowers now owe 58% of the nation's \$1.4 trillion in outstanding student debt.

"This is comparable to mortgage lending, where a subset of high-income borrowers hold the majority of outstanding balances," wrote Adam Looney of Brookings and Constantine Yannelis of New York University.

"A relatively small share of borrowers accounts for the majority of outstanding student-loan dollars, so the outcomes of this small group of individuals has outsized impli-

cations for the loan system and for taxpayers," they said.

The problem is particularly acute among borrowers from graduate schools, who don't face the kinds of federal loan limits that undergraduates do. Half of today's big-balance borrowers attended graduate school. The other half went to college only or are parents who helped pay for their children's education.

Grad-school borrowers have historically tended to be among the best at paying off student debt, because they typically earn more than those with lesser degrees.

Overall across the U.S., one-third of borrowers who left grad school in 2009 hadn't paid down any of their debt after five years, compared with

just over half of undergrads who hadn't, federal data show.

Mr. Yannelis and Mr. Looney, a former Treasury Department official under President Barack Obama, built the research out of exclusive access to federal student-loan and tax data.

The findings on graduate schools are particularly noteworthy because the government offers little information on the loan performance of grad students, who account for about 14% of students at universities but nearly 40% of the \$1.4 trillion in student debt.

The data set accompanying the new study breaks down performance for students at 934 schools with 100 or more graduate borrowers whose loans first came due in 2009.

In Utah, Fossils Versus Fossil Fuels

By JIM CARLTON

which is a request for a ruling outright in favor of their case without a trial.

The administration argues presidents do have that authority, and have used it in the past.

Federal officials said any mineral development would be done responsibly without harming the dinosaur sites.

"Most of the areas that are known to have the highest concentration of paleontological resources are still contained within the monument boundaries," Interior Department spokeswoman Heather Swift said.

Scientists say some sites are now outside the boundaries, including one area that records the extinction event and contains fossils of reptiles and extinct shellfish.

State and federal officials who pushed for the monument's reduction said dinosaur fossils would remain protected under statutes including the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act, which authorizes civil and criminal penalties for harm or theft of prehistoric resources such as dinosaur bones.

Michael Noel, a Utah state representative and former employee of the Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management, said dinosaur digs won't be damaged by mining because of "layers of protections" including requirements for an environmental impact analysis before work can be done in the area.

Joe Sertich, curator of di-

nosaurs at the Denver Museum of Nature and Science who studies the fossils at the site said "mining would limit access" to some dig sites "and roads and pipelines would open up the area to vandalism and theft of resources."

Backers of Colorado's Dinosaur National Monument in the 1950s successfully fought to kill dams proposed to be built in the middle of the sanctuary, and paleontologists have opposed expansion of oil and gas fields in areas of Montana rich with dinosaur remains.

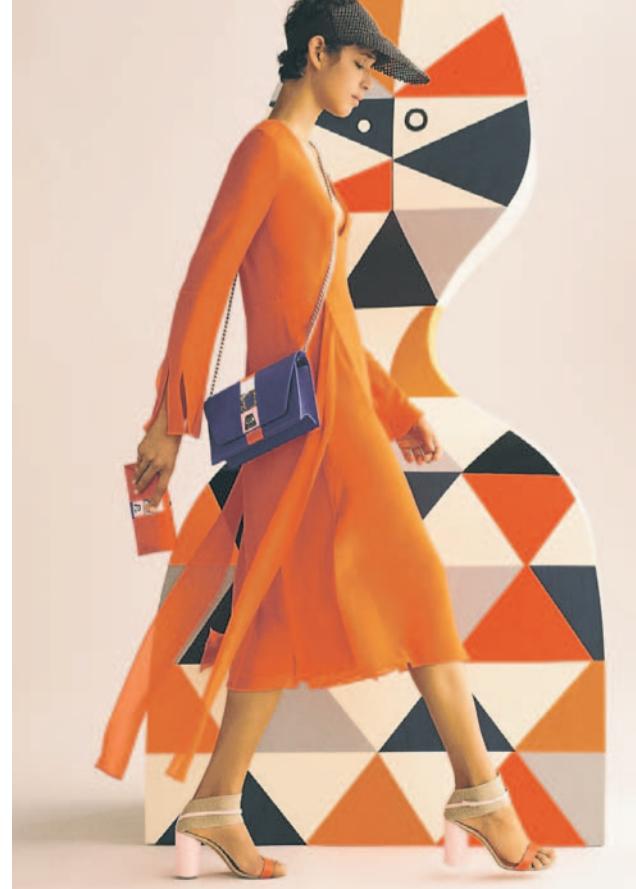
So far, no companies have applied for leases to drill in the former monument area in Utah, said Leland Pollock, chairman of the local Garfield County Commission. There is already abundant coal mining in the state, he said, and many companies are reluctant to go through a process that could take years and eventually be overturned by a Democratic administration.

The Grand Staircase area is considered especially important because it contains some of the world's most extensive artifacts from a period right before the dinosaurs became extinct 66 million years ago.

President Bill Clinton declared the area a national monument in 1996, partly in response to proposed coal-mining activity in an area that might have threatened dinosaur deposits.



Researchers fear reducing the size of a national monument in Utah threatens fossils that could explain dinosaur extinction.



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U.S. NEWS

Path for Dreamers in House Is Uncertain

With feuding factions, path for immigration legislation to pass the chamber is narrowing

BY NATALIE ANDREWS
AND KRISTINA PETERSON

WASHINGTON—The Senate's failure to pass immigration legislation this week has alarmed some centrist House Republicans who have been pushing their leaders for months to bring up a bill that would provide legal protections for Dreamers.

Many of them represent the most competitive districts in November's midterm elections, where the outcome could determine whether the GOP retains control of the House next year.

Florida Rep. Carlos Curbelo, a Republican in a district that Democratic presidential nominee Hillary Clinton won in 2016, said Thursday he is working to draft a new solution that followed President Donald Trump's requests to pair legal protections for the Dreamers with tighter border security, including funding for a wall. The president has also called for curbs to family-based migration and an end to the diversity visa lottery, which admits 50,000 people chosen at random from countries that are underrepresented in the U.S.

"I think it's pretty obvious that whatever becomes law is going to track the White House outline closely, so that's what we're working with here behind the scenes to try to build some consensus," Mr. Curbelo said.

House Speaker Paul Ryan (R., Wis.), meanwhile, is under pressure from his party's most conservative faction not to bring up a centrist-backed immigration bill, narrowing the path for any immigration legislation to pass the chamber. Mr. Ryan has said he would bring up a bill that Mr. Trump backs, which could boost GOP support in the chamber.

Lawmakers have been feuding over the issue since September, when Mr. Trump ended an Obama-era program known as Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, or DACA, and gave Congress until March 5 to pass its replacement. DACA protects undocumented immigrants brought to the U.S. illegally by their parents from deportation and allows them to temporarily work legally in the U.S.

Federal judges have blocked the Trump administration from winding down the program for now. The Justice Department is appealing those rulings, and the Supreme Court is considering whether it will take up the issue.

The Senate failed to break its impasse over immigration Thursday after a week of debate. Senators said they might try to attach a short-term patch shielding the young immigrants, known as Dreamers, to a spending bill next month.

The White House has turned its focus to a conservative immigration bill in the House. That bill, written by House Judiciary Committee Chairman Bob Goodlatte (R., Va.) and three other GOP lawmakers, would provide \$30 billion to build a wall and tighten border security, as well as crack down on so-called sanctuary cities. It would also require employers to use E-Verify, which allows them to check workers' immigration status, and provide Dreamers three years of renewable legal status.

The bill currently doesn't have enough GOP support to pass the House, aides said.

"I have many concerns with all different aspects of the bill," said Rep. Jeff Denham (R., Calif.), whose district is almost 42% Hispanic and was won by Mrs. Clinton in 2016. Mr. Denham said he was most worried about how the implementation of E-Verify would affect his region's agricultural industry. If passed, the bill would "either shut down our ag industry, or force people to go further underground," he said.



Dreamers and activists on Thursday started a 15-day walk from New York City to Washington, D.C., to draw attention to immigration.

Some House Democrats who had sought to hold up the government spending bill last week until Mr. Ryan promised an open immigration debate, remain upset that their party didn't stand together. Because conservative Republicans didn't support the spending bill, Democratic votes were needed.

"I've thought it was a mistake that we didn't use it as leverage," said Rep. Nanette Diaz Barragán (D., Calif.).

Lawmakers from both parties are gathering the 218 signatures needed to force a House vote on an immigration bill. That move, known as a discharge petition, was last successfully used in 2015, to dislodge legislation reauthorizing the Export-Import Bank.

But crossing GOP leaders on an issue as contentious as immigration may be more difficult for rank-and-file Republicans.

California Firms Face Immigration Audits

LOS ANGELES—Federal immigration officials are auditing 122 Southern California businesses, demanding proof their employees have legal permission to work in the U.S.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement hand-delivered audit notices to the businesses during the past week.

The notices from the agency's Homeland Security Investigations unit require employers to show the government detailed records of who works there and evidence they are authorized to work.

It is the second large-scale workplace enforcement effort in California since the start of the

year, and comes as businesses here feel increasingly squeezed by federal and state immigration laws.

ICE officials said notices were served at businesses in varying industries and that no specific industry was targeted.

By law, the businesses have three days to compile their records but ICE said many businesses issued audit notices this week were given as much as a week to comply with the document requests.

ICE declined to provide the names of any businesses targeted this week. The Los Angeles Times, which earlier reported the audits, said at least two trucking businesses were given inspection notices.

The latest effort follows audits at 77 businesses in Northern California in recent weeks

and nearly 100 7-Eleven convenience stores around the country, including California.

Thomas Homan, ICE's deputy director, has said his agency is planning to dramatically increase workplace enforcement of immigration laws this year as part of a broader effort by the Trump administration to crack down on illegal immigration.

Mr. Homan has said his officers would target California as part of the administration's crackdown on illegal immigration and so-called sanctuary jurisdictions that limit cooperation with federal immigration authorities.

Immigration advocates have decried the government's enforcement operations as casting too wide a net and arresting people whose only offense is being in the U.S. illegally.

—Alicia A. Caldwell

Romney to Run for Senate in Utah

BY DANIEL NASAW
AND REID J. EPSTEIN

WASHINGTON—Former Massachusetts Gov. Mitt Romney will run for the U.S. Senate seat from Utah that is being vacated by longtime Sen. Orrin Hatch, he said in a video announcement Friday.

"I have decided to run for the U.S. Senate because I believe I can help bring Utah's values and Utah's lessons to Washington," the 2012 Republican presidential nominee said in the video.

"Given all that America faces, we feel that this is the right time for me to serve our state and our country."

Mr. Romney's run for the office could potentially add a frequent critic of President Donald Trump to the ranks of GOP senators.

Mr. Romney, a Mormon who led the 2002 Winter Olympic organizing committee in Salt Lake City, is widely viewed as a favorite son in Utah despite being born in Michigan and having spent most of his adult life in Massachusetts. He is consid-



Mitt Romney during a tour of a dairy farm in Ogden, Utah.

ered a heavy favorite to win the Senate seat against Democrat Jenny Wilson, a member of the Salt Lake County Council.

In the video, he describes

himself as a Utahn, saying of the state's residents, "We're known as a people who serve."

He refers only obliquely to the policy debates roiling Wash-

ington: "Utah welcomes legal immigrants from around the world. Washington sends immigrants a message of exclusion."

Following Mr. Trump's surprise victory, relations between the men briefly warmed and Mr. Romney entertained the possibility of serving as Mr. Trump's secretary of state. The two dined together in New York, after which Mr. Romney said Mr. Trump offered a "message of inclusion and bringing people together."

Vedant Patel, a spokesman for the Democratic National Committee, criticized Mr. Romney as a "multimillionaire looking out for himself, his rich neighbors and the special interests."

House Speaker Paul Ryan, a Wisconsin Republican who was Mr. Romney's 2012 vice-presidential running mate, offered his "unwavering support."

"Our party and our country are always better off when Mitt is engaged, and I know that he will put his unparalleled experience, conservative leadership, and lifetime of service to work for Utah in the U.S. Senate," he wrote in a statement.

WHITE HOUSE

Kelly Proposes End To Some Clearances

The White House next week will discontinue interim security clearances for some staffers, one of several changes Chief of Staff John Kelly proposed Friday in the wake of news that a top lieutenant held the temporary status for more than a year despite allegations of domestic abuse.

There are multiple senior aides in the White House with interim clearance, including Jared Kushner, the president's son-in-law who has served as a senior adviser since the beginning of the administration.

The White House declined to answer questions about the policy's impact on specific presidential advisers. Abbe Lowell, Mr. Kushner's attorney, said the new rules won't affect his client's ability to serve in the administration.

Mr. Kelly's policy change comes as President Donald Trump has privately expressed frustration with his staff chief over the handling of Rob Porter's departure.

—Rebecca Ballhaus

VETERANS AFFAIRS

Shulkin's Staff Chief Leaves Agency

Veterans Affairs Secretary David Shulkin's chief of staff stepped down after the agency's watchdog alleged she altered an email and misled ethics officials while arranging for Dr. Shulkin's wife to travel with him to Europe on an official trip.

The VA said Friday that the chief of staff, Vivieca Wright Simpson, "has elected to retire," and the department has opened an investigation into her actions.

Ms. Simpson couldn't be reached for comment.

The report by the VA's inspector general, released Wednesday, also found that Dr. Shulkin misspent taxpayer money and improperly accepted Wimbledon tennis tickets.

Dr. Shulkin told reporters Thursday he would reimburse the government for the cost of his wife's plane ticket and would pay the U.S. Treasury an amount equal to the price of the tennis tickets, which he received free of charge.

—Peter Nicholas

FROM PAGE ONE

CROWD

Continued from Page One

those words are among the 100 or so English words nearly every local understands, says Sun Hyun-woo, founder of Talk to Me in Korean, a website that teaches the language online.

White Friends bears similarities with other co-opted Korean-English, or "Konglish," phrases like "happy virus," meaning someone with an infectious joy, or "skinship," a descriptor for physical affection.

"These 'English' words and phrases were never meant for a native English speaker," says Mr. Sun, who also teaches English on television and radio shows. "They are both funny and unfortunate at the same time."

The White Friends group, formed by the local government, says its mission is unifying, not divisive. Members pledge non-partisanship at one of the world's most patriotic events.

With around 10% of tickets

unsold and many no-shows at the Pyeongchang Games, White Friends are in high demand, even if few of them can fully follow the sports they're watching.

At a weekend curling event, Park Jeom-im, 50, wore a White Friends poncho and a red headband adorned with a pair of South Korean flags. She said she hardly knew curling existed until recently. Following her White Friends training, she stayed quiet when the athletes swept the ice, directing their stones. When the action got intense, she shouted, in English, "Good!" and "Victorious!"

"I should cheer them as if they were South Korean," Ms. Park says.

The group claims about 17,000 members total, though only about 700 are deployed each day.

At a Sunday night biathlon competition, a cluster of the volunteers represented a significant chunk of the audience, braving the 14-degree cold and stiff winds. Thirty minutes before the event began, the White

Friends cavored to Ricky Martin's "Livin' La Vida Loca" and Lou Bega's "Mambo No. 5."

Volunteers received three-and-a-half-hour-long education sessions and must adhere to the 127-page "Guide Book for White Friends." Among 16 examples of forbidden behavior, White Friends must refrain from trying to convert a person's religion, scalping tickets, threatening players and entering venues while "extremely drunk."

The guidebook, provided by Gangwon Province, includes a list of questions to avoid when meeting foreigners for the first time, such as: "How much do you weigh?" or "How much do you get paid?"

Just 9.5% of South Koreans stated a desire to watch the Pyeongchang Games in person, according to a government poll in January. Ticket prices have been a deterrent.

The White Friends group, limited to Gangwon residents, receives free tickets provided by the Pyeongchang organizing committee and dispatches sup-

porters to emptier events. Attendees aren't paid, but organizers provide meals, transportation and care packages containing hand warmers, a Pyeongchang 2018 scarf and a "White Friends" stocking cap.

Ju Jeong-hwa recently threw her support behind curlers from Canada and Norway. Ms. Ju, a 65-year-old from Gangneung, believes the foreign athletes would be inspired by seeing the

passion in the faces of the White Friends.

Ju Young-soon, 52, of Gangneung, recalls her White Friends' instructor providing lessons on smiling at foreigners. Since 2011, after South Korea won the rights to host this year's Winter Games, Gangneung began a campaign called "global, kind smiles." The push, among other things, suggested citizens smile at visitors. "I

don't recall anything specific from the class, so I'll just smile as I always do," Ms. Ju says, grinning widely.

The White Friends logo—a snowman staring at a snowflake—has a clear etymology and intent, says Byeon Jung-kwon, director general at the Bureau of Olympic Operation of Gangwon Province. "The way people perceive a certain English term could be different from here," Mr. Byeon says. "We didn't think that far ahead."

Jeong Won-gyo, 60, of Gangneung, isn't a sports fan. But after seeing a White Friends TV advertisement last year, Ms. Jeong couldn't resist signing up. So far she has attended speed-skating and curling events. She shouts encouragements in Korean, though she prefers clapping because it creates a nice atmosphere—and, in her mind, is most effective. "The foreign athletes can't hear us anyways," Ms. Jeong says.

—Sara Germano contributed to this article.



Volunteers boost attendance at less-popular Olympic events.

NATHAN DENETTE/THE CANADIAN PRESS/ASSOCIATED PRESS



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THE FLORIDA SCHOOL SHOOTING

Shooting Renews Mental-Health Debate

BY JACOB GERSHMAN

The Florida school shooting rampage by a former student with a troubled past has put a new focus on the vexing debate over what can be done to keep firearms away from people prone to violence.

In the wake of Wednesday's shooting in Broward County that left 17 dead, President Donald Trump and Florida Gov. Rick Scott each called for greater gun restrictions for those with mental-health problems. Neither discussed specifics about plans for new legislation or policy changes.

Federal and state policy makers have long struggled with how to keep firearms away from dangerously disturbed people without stigmatizing mental illness or violating civil liberties.

"If somebody is mentally ill, they can't have access to a gun," Mr. Scott told reporters Thursday. Mr. Trump, in an address to the nation Thursday morning, promised that his administration would "tackle the difficult issue of mental health."

Their comments came as details emerged about the accused gunman, 19-year-old Nikolas Cruz, that painted a familiar profile of a disturbed



A photo posted on the Instagram account of Nikolas Cruz shows weapons lying on a bed.

Past Rule-Making Faced Opposition

Federal attempts to expand gun control, with a focus on mental health, have met with opposition in the past.

After the Sandy Hook massacre, President Barack Obama sought executive action concerning mental illness and the federal gun background-check database. Signed in the final months of his presidency, the law would have added to the database the names of about 75,000 people who receive Social Security disability benefits due to mental impairments.

The National Rifle Association, mental-health groups and

the American Civil Liberties Union had opposed the rule, arguing it would deprive people of a civil right without due process.

Shortly after taking office, President Donald Trump signed into law a congressional resolution that rolled back the Obama-era regulation.

The president didn't make any public comments about having repealed the rule.

A handful of states, including California, Connecticut, Washington, Indiana and Oregon, have enacted "extreme risk protection order" laws that focus less on a determination of mental illness and more squarely on whether a gun owner is at risk of violence.

—Julie Bykowicz

loner and pointed to possible warning signs. The Federal Bureau of Investigation said it didn't follow up on a tip last month about Mr. Cruz's desire to kill people and disturbing social media posts.

Classmates described Cruz as a disturbed outsider obsessed with guns and with a hobby of killing small animals, but nothing in his background appeared to disqualify him from owning the AR-15 rifle that he allegedly

purchased legally and used in the shooting.

Federal law bans the sale of firearms to anyone who has been "adjudicated as a mental defective" by a lawful authority or involuntarily committed to a mental institution. But the law leaves room for states to craft stricter rules dealing with the mentally ill.

Florida law largely aligns with federal law. A few states have enacted legislation that

gives authorities and courts more legal channels to strip firearms away from gun owners flagged as potential ticking bombs.

Some states explicitly link gun rights to mental illness. In Hawaii, a person diagnosed with a mental disorder may not own a gun without clearance from a doctor. California firearm owners can be disqualified from gun possession for five years if involuntarily confined to psychiatric

care for 72 hours and deemed by medical professionals to be dangerous to themselves or others. The ban doesn't need a judicial signoff that most other states require.

Legal experts caution that confiscating guns from people bent on bloodshed isn't as simple as identifying those with mental disorders. "By and large, the people who engage in these horrific events don't have obvious major psychiatric issues," said Fre-

drick Vars, a law professor at the University of Alabama whose scholarship has focused on the mentally ill.

Sweeping restrictions based on a psychiatric diagnosis risk depriving hundred of thousands of law-abiding people of their gun rights, said John Rozel, an associate professor of psychiatry at the University of Pittsburgh. "Fundamentally, that's the problem with focusing on mental-health issue," Dr. Rozel said.

Posts Highlight Challenges of Detecting Threats Online

BY GEORGIA WELLS
AND SARAH E. NEEDLEMAN

Disturbing social-media posts apparently made by Nikolas Cruz before a deadly shooting have rekindled questions about what responsibilities and capabilities technology companies and law-enforcement authorities have for detecting threats among the billions of words and images online.

Mr. Cruz admitted Thursday to gunning down 17 people the day before at a Florida high school.

Months earlier, a user by the name of "nikolas cruz" posted images on Instagram of guns, bullets and a dead frog. Separately, a user by the name of "nikolas cruz" posted a comment on a YouTube video, saying: "I'm going to be a professional school shooter."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation said Friday it mistakenly didn't investigate a credible and specific tip about the teenager.

Broward County Sheriff Scott Israel, who is investigating the Parkland, Fla., killings, called attention to the posts Thursday, describing them as "very, very disturbing."

At a news conference, the sheriff suggested the shooter had mental-health issues, and he called on lawmakers to give police greater power to detain those who make threats on social media and have them examined.

YouTube, part of Alphabet Inc.'s Google unit, as well as Facebook Inc. and other social-media companies have been criticized in recent years over their responses to damaging content on their plat-

First Couple Visit Florida Hospital

President Donald Trump and first lady Melania Trump visited Friday with first responders and those injured in a Florida school shooting that left 17 dead this week.

The Trumps also met with medical staff at Broward Health North hospital and law enforcement at the Broward County Sheriff's Office. Both were involved in the response to Wednesday's shooting at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Fla.

"The job they've done is incredible," said Mr. Trump, referring to the medical staff.

At the sheriff's office, Mr. Trump spoke with Coconut Creek Police Officer Mike Leonard, who helped locate and apprehend the alleged shooter.

Mr. Trump joked that Mr. Leonard was "so modest" about his role. "I would have let it much differently," said Mr. Trump, prompting laughter.

—Michael C. Bender

forms, ranging from violent live videos to harassment of users.

The companies have taken steps to curb such activity, hiring more workers as monitors and deploying more aggressive software that leans on artificial intelligence to identify and remove violent content and hateful speech.

YouTube recently said it is ordering workers to review thousands of hours of its most popular content to screen for objectionable material. It still

relies on algorithms and users to flag content for most of the hundreds of hours of material uploaded every minute.

Google has said it continuously tweaks its algorithms for displaying search results to bar fake or objectionable information, with people evaluating the quality of those tweaks.

The social-media posts made under the name Nikolas Cruz show the depths of the challenges companies and authorities face in policing what amounts to a drop of water in

a digital ocean.

Social networks are overflowing with heated rhetoric, often making it difficult to separate tense debates from actual threats. Disturbing images like those found on the Instagram account are a significant test. Many aren't illegal in and of themselves—however sinister they might appear in hindsight.

Social-media companies face challenges in dealing with apparent manipulation of their platforms during times of un-

rest.

The Alliance for Securing Democracy, a self-described bipartisan group that tracks Russian online disinformation campaigns, said its dashboard saw an increase in shooting-related hashtags on Twitter Inc. from Russian bots in the wake of Wednesday's killings. "There has also been a strong focus on the gun-control debate," said Bret Schafer, an Alliance analyst.

Twitter couldn't be reached for comment.

Some observers believe technology companies need to do more to ensure threats of violence are detected.

"If you can design a social-media platform, then you can design the means to monitor the content of that platform," said Reid Meloy, a forensic psychologist and FBI consultant.

It isn't clear whether YouTube alerted authorities to the comment made by the user "nikolas cruz" on its platform. The company didn't respond to a request for comment.

lems, according to Jim Lewis, the family's attorney. "Everything everybody seems to know, we didn't know," Mr. Lewis said Mr. Snead told him.

According to his attorney, Mr. Snead didn't realize Mr. Cruz had a key to the gun safe that contained his rifle; he thought he had the only one. Mr. Lewis said Friday that Mr.

Exasperated former FBI agents said the tip line had problems for several years.

Cruz owned other rifles, which law-enforcement officials have confiscated.

Also on Friday, Broward County Sheriff Scott Israel said his office uncovered about 20 calls received by dispatchers in the past few years related to Mr. Cruz. The sheriff didn't specify anything about the content of the calls or what action was taken in response.

"Every one of these calls for service will be looked at and scrutinized," the sheriff said at

a press conference. He added that if anyone could have done something better or was remiss, he would handle it personally.

Asked about the FBI's admission about the January tip, Sheriff Israel said all law-enforcement agencies needed to review what they could have done better, but "make no mistake about it, America, the only one responsible for this incident is the killer himself."

Gilberto Gomez, whose daughter Isabella Gomez, 16, attends the high school, said he found the FBI admission "very, very disturbing. One of our highest agencies to protect us isn't doing a very simple job."

Because the FBI missed a clear lead, his daughter and her friends "are scarred for life," Mr. Gomez said.

Former FBI agents expressed exasperation at the agency's handling of the January tip. They noted it was quite specific and should have been immediately sent to a local field office and aggressively followed up. They contrasted the call with the far more vague threat received last fall when the bureau investigated a tip about a YouTube comment.

Ron Hosko, a former top FBI

official, said the agency several years ago centralized its tip line, and has heard complaints from retired field offices who try to call their local field offices and "can't get through or get shuffled off to the tip line."

Mr. Hosko called the FBI's bungling of the tip "a failure," adding: "We don't know if this is a people failure, a tech failure or a combination, but it's failed the people in this tragedy, horribly."

Another recent school shooting occurred after the FBI received warnings. On Dec. 7, a

former student shot and killed two students at Aztec High School in Aztec, N.M. After the shooting, the FBI said its agents investigated William Atchison in 2016 for comments he made in an online forum. The bureau didn't charge him because he committed no crime and didn't own a gun at the time, according to Frank Fisher, spokesman for the FBI's Albuquerque office.

Meanwhile, in Parkland, the solemn steps of saying goodbye to those who lost their lives began. At Congregation Kol Tikvah in Parkland on Friday, mourners

streamed in for the funeral of Meadow Pollack, an 18-year-old senior.

People dressed in black filed in steadily under a cloudless blue sky, some clasping hands. Among them was Anthony Toscano, who said he is a friend of the Pollack family. Mr. Toscano, who graduated from the school last year, said Meadow was a beloved person. "She was just a great girl," he said, "a genuine person."

—Cameron McWhirter and Jon Kamp contributed to this article.

FBI

Continued from Page One

ceded to open fire into five classrooms for about eight minutes. Seven people out of the more than a dozen wounded in the shooting were still hospitalized on Friday, authorities said.

One of Mr. Cruz's attorneys, an assistant public defender in Broward County, described the defendant on Thursday as "deeply disturbed, emotionally broken," and said he was on suicide watch. Mr. Cruz had been living with a local family following the recent death of his mother from respiratory illness last year.

Over the years, his behavior troubled neighbors, school administrators and family friends. Classmates said he was obsessed with guns, and neighbors said he took an interest in shooting small animals with a pellet gun. He also may have stalked one of the girls he killed, according to a senior law-enforcement official.

But James Snead, who took in Mr. Cruz after his mother died, was unaware of his prob-



lem, according to Jim Lewis, the family's attorney. "Everything everybody seems to know, we didn't know," Mr. Lewis said Mr. Snead told him.

According to his attorney, Mr. Snead didn't realize Mr. Cruz had a key to the gun safe that contained his rifle; he thought he had the only one. Mr. Lewis said Friday that Mr.

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Another recent school shooting occurred after the FBI received warnings. On Dec. 7, a

former student shot and killed two students at Aztec High School in Aztec, N.M. After the shooting, the FBI said its agents investigated William Atchison in 2016 for comments he made in an online forum. The bureau didn't charge him because he committed no crime and didn't own a gun at the time, according to Frank Fisher, spokesman for the FBI's Albuquerque office.

Meanwhile, in Parkland, the solemn steps of saying goodbye to those who lost their lives began. At Congregation Kol Tikvah in Parkland on Friday, mourners

streamed in for the funeral of Meadow Pollack, an 18-year-old senior.

People dressed in black filed in steadily under a cloudless blue sky, some clasping hands. Among them was Anthony Toscano, who said he is a friend of the Pollack family. Mr. Toscano, who graduated from the school last year, said Meadow was a beloved person. "She was just a great girl," he said, "a genuine person."

—Cameron McWhirter and Jon Kamp contributed to this article.

U.S. NEWS

THREE DECADES OF SCHOOL SHOOTINGS

The number of deadly shootings in America's schools jumped in the 1990s. Some garnered world-wide attention, such as the 1999 massacre at Columbine High School in Littleton, Colo., that left 13 dead. Many, including an attack a year earlier in Fayetteville, Tenn., did not. A Wall Street Journal review found that more than 150 children and adults have been killed in more than 70 shootings at kindergarten, elementary, middle and high schools since 1990.



Here are some of the people killed in American schools since 1990

1990 Alejandro Vargas, Ralph J. Bunche Middle School // Arthur Jack, Crosby High School // Ian Moore, Thomas Jefferson High School // Tyrone Sinkler, Thomas Jefferson High School // Judy Davis, Lindhurst High School // Robert Brens, Lindhurst High School // Jason Edward White, Lindhurst High School // Beamon Atton Hill, Lindhurst High School // Deanna McDavid, East Carter High School // Marvin Hicks, East Carter High School // Michael Shean Ensley, Reseda High School // Carol Day, Ford Middle School // Jose Balderrama, Nimitz High School // Michael Swann, Upper Perkiomen High School // Miguel DeJesus Jr., New Britain High School // Dale Breitlow, Wauwatosa West High School **1994** E. Dunlap, Eau Claire High School // Neal Summers, Whitman Middle School // Jeremy Bullock, Margaret Leary Elementary School // Terrence Murray, J.T. Moore Middle School // Pete Christopher, Wickliffe Middle School **1995** Joey Summerall, Tavares Middle School // Phyllis Senn, Blackville-Hilda High School // Carolyn Foster, Richland High School // Diane Collins, Richland High School **1996** Damion Blocker, Winston Education Center // Arnold Fritz, Frontier Middle School // Manuel Vela, Jr., Frontier Middle School // Leona Caires, Frontier Middle School // Horace Morgan, Dekalb Alternative School **1997** Jean Kamel, Conniston Middle School // Josh Palacios, Bethel Regional High School // Ron Edwards, Bethel Regional High School // Lydia Kaye Dew, Pearl High School // Christina Menefee, Pearl

High School // Kayce Steger, Heath High School // Jessica James, Heath High School // Nicole Hadley, Heath High School **1998** Natalie Brooks, Westside Middle School // Paige Ann Herring, Westside Middle School // Stephanie Johnson, Westside Middle School // Brittny Varner, Westside Middle School // Shannon Wright, Westside Middle School // Robert "Nick" Creson, Lincoln High School // Mikael Nickolauson, Thurston High School // Ben Walker, Thurston High School **1999** Cassie Bernall, Columbine High School // Steve Curnow, Columbine High School // Corey De-Pooter, Columbine High School // Kelly Fleming, Columbine High School // Matt Kechter, Columbine High School // Daniel Mauser, Columbine High School // Daniel Rohrbough, Columbine High School // Rachel Scott, Columbine High School // Isaiyah Shoels, Columbine High School // John Tomlin, Columbine High School // Lauren Townsend, Columbine High School // Kyle Velasquez, Columbine High School // Coach Dave Sanders, Columbine High School // Araceli Tena, Deming Middle School **2000** Kayla Rolland, Buell Elementary School // Barry Grunow, Lake Worth Middle School **2001** Bryan Zuckor, Santana High School // Randy Gordon, Santana High School // Neal Boyd IV, Lee Wallace High School **2003** Jonathan "Caveman" Williams, John McDonough High School // Eugene Segro, Red Lion Area Junior High School // Aaron Rollins, Roaring High School // Seth Bartell, Roaring High School **2004** James Richardson,

Ballo High School **2005** Derrick Brun, Red Lake High School // Neva Jane Wynkoop-Rogers, Red Lake High School // Alicia Alberta White, Red Lake High School // Thurlene Marie Stillday, Red Lake High School // Chanelle Star Rosebear, Red Lake High School // Chase Albert Lussier, Red Lake High School // Dewayne Michael Lewis, Red Lake High School // Ken Bruce, Campbell County Comprehensive High School **2006** Mary Alicia Shanks, Essex Elementary School // Emily Keyes, Platte Canyon High School // John Alfred Klang, Weston High School // Naomi Rose Ebersol, West Nickel Mines Amish School // Marian Stoltzfus Fisher, West Nickel Mines Amish School // Anna Mae Stoltzfus, West Nickel Mines Amish School // Lena Zook Miller, West Nickel Mines Amish School // Mary Liz Miller, West Nickel Mines Amish School **2007** Samnang Kok, Henry Foss High School **2008** Lawrence King, E.O. Green Junior High School **2010** Todd Brown, Discovery Middle School // Jose Daniel Cisneros, Alisal High School **2011** Vicki Kaspar, Millard South High School // Tremaine De Ante Paul, Worthing High School **2012** Russell King Jr., Chardon High School // Demetrius Hewlin, Chardon High School // Daniel Permertor, Chardon High School // Charlotte Bacon, Sandy Hook Elementary School // Daniel Barden, Sandy Hook Elementary School // Rachel Davino, Sandy Hook Elementary School // Olivia Engel, Sandy Hook Elementary School // Josephine Gay, Sandy Hook Elementary School //

Ana Marquez-Green, Sandy Hook Elementary School // Dylan Hockley, Sandy Hook Elementary School // Dawn Hocksprung, Sandy Hook Elementary School // Madeleine Hsu, Sandy Hook Elementary School // Catherine Hubbard, Sandy Hook Elementary School // Chase Kowalski, Sandy Hook Elementary School // Jesse Lewis, Sandy Hook Elementary School // James Mattioli, Sandy Hook Elementary School // Grace McDonnell, Sandy Hook Elementary School // Anne Marie Murphy, Sandy Hook Elementary School // Emilie Parker, Sandy Hook Elementary School // Jack Pinto, Sandy Hook Elementary School // Noah Pozner, Sandy Hook Elementary School // Caroline Previdi, Sandy Hook Elementary School // Jessica Rekos, Sandy Hook Elementary School // Avielle Richman, Sandy Hook Elementary School // Lauren Rousseau, Sandy Hook Elementary School // Mary Sherlach, Sandy Hook Elementary School // Victoria Soto, Sandy Hook Elementary School // Benjamin Wheeler, Sandy Hook Elementary School // Allison Wyatt, Sandy Hook Elementary School **2013** Roderick Bobo, North Panola High School // Michael Landsberry, Sparks Middle School // Claire Davis, Arapahoe High School **2014** Emilio Hoffman, Reynolds High School // Kristoffer Hunter, Langston Hughes High School // Gia Soriano, Marysville Pilchuck High School // Zoe Gallaso, Marysville Pilchuck High School // Shaylee Chuckulnaskit, Marysville Pilchuck High School // Andrew Fryberg, Marysville Pilchuck High School //

2015 Benito Aguirre, Tenaya Middle School // Taylor Brantley, Mojave High School **2016** May Kieu, Independence High School // Raekwon Brown, Jeremiah Burke High School // Jacob Hall, Townville Elementary School **2017** Elaine Smith, North Park Elementary School // Jonathan Martinez, // Sam Strahan, Freeman High School // Casey Marquez, Aztec High School // Francisco Fernandez, Aztec High School **2018** Bailey Holt, Marshall County High School // Preston Cope, Marshall County High School // Alyssa Alhadoff, Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School // Scott Beigel, Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School // Martin Duque, Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School // Nicholas Dworet, Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School // Aaron Feis, Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School // Jaime Guttenberg, Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School // Chris Hixon, Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School // Luke Hoyer, Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School // Cara Loughran, Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School // Gina Montalto, Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School // Joaquin Oliver, Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School // Alaina Petty, Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School // Meadow Pollack, Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School // Alex Schacter, Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School // Carmen Schentrup, Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School // Peter Wang, Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School // Helena Ramsay, Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School

WORLD NEWS

U.S. Weighs New Curbs on Metals Imports

Trump must decide how—or if—to impose tariffs that risk higher prices or trade wars

By JACOB M. SCHLESINGER
AND WILLIAM MAULDIN

WASHINGTON—The Trump administration said it is considering sweeping new limits on imports of steel and aluminum as the next phase of its “America First” economic policies, playing down warnings from economists and allies about the risks of higher prices and trade wars.

“Imports threaten to impair our national security,” Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross told reporters Friday as he released reports detailing options that he has presented to President Donald Trump to shield U.S. industries from foreign competition.

The options would hit trading partners differently, with varying combinations of quotas and tariffs—some higher than 50%. But all had the same broad goal of cutting imports significantly from current levels in the hopes of boosting domestic production in the two hard-hit sectors.

The reports are just recommendations to Mr. Trump, who has until April to decide which options, if any, to choose, or whether to reject greater protection. Mr. Trump ordered the studies in April 2017 and has a year by law to act.

Some kind of action seems likely, as Mr. Trump made stricter limits on metals imports a centerpiece of his 2016 presidential campaign and, as president, has vowed to fulfill that pledge.

The two industries are “being decimated [by] dumping from many countries...and we can’t let that happen,” the president told lawmakers in a White House meeting this week to discuss the prospect of new import limits.



A Russian aluminum smelter in Khakassia. ‘Imports threaten to impair our national security,’ U.S. commerce chief Wilbur Ross said Friday.

EVGENIA ARBUGAEVA FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Aluminum Prices, Steel Shares Rise

Prices of aluminum and shares of some metals-producing companies rose Friday following news that the Trump administration is weighing tariffs and quotas to curb imports.

Aluminum prices in London climbed 2% to \$2,208 a metric ton. Shares of Alcoa Corp. initially rose on the news before closing down 21 cents, or 0.4%, at \$47.36, while U.S. Steel shares climbed 15% to \$44.75.

Analysts have said U.S. tariffs could be a supportive factor for steel and aluminum prices, along with strong global growth and the prospect of supply disruptions in China as the country pursues more environmental regulations.

Some analysts expect trading activity to pick up next week after China, the world’s largest consumer of base metals, returns from the Lunar New Year holiday.

—Amrit Ramkumar

In exploring the new tariffs and quotas, Mr. Trump is dusting off a little-used law that gives presidents broad discretion to block imports he deems undermining American security, section 232 of the 1962 trade act, which has been used only twice, most recently in 1981.

law—last used in 2002—allowing for broad protection of domestic industries claiming injury from a surge in imports. Those measures have already drawn complaints from trading partners at the WTO.

And Trump aides are also probing whether to use a 1974 trade law to impose broad trade and investment penalties on China over widespread allegations that Beijing forces U.S. companies to turn over valuable intellectual property as the price of market access.

The public release Friday of possible steel and aluminum measures is likely to intensify a continuing battle between Mr. Ross and other trade hawks inside the administration with more-free-trade-oriented

Trump aides who have long urged caution. The internal opponents of stricter import curbs have been joined by lawmakers in Mr. Trump’s own Republican Party, as well as trading partners such as the European Union who threaten retaliation if they get hit with the penalties.

At the Tuesday meeting with members of Congress, virtually every Republican attending urged Mr. Trump to avoid dramatic action.

Section 232 “is a little like old-fashioned chemotherapy,” Texas GOP Rep. Kevin Brady told Mr. Trump.

“It isn’t used as much because it can often do as much damage as good,” added Mr. Brady, who chairs the Ways and Means Committee, which oversees trade policy.

Knotty Ties

As the U.S. weighs how to curb rising steel imports, including Chinese product that comes through third nations...

U.S. steel imports as a share of domestic market*



*Finished steel products (excludes semi-finished) †Through October 2017
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.



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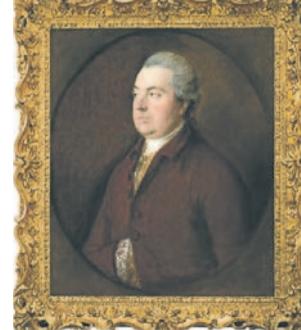
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WORLD NEWS

Turkey Ties With U.S. At 'Crisis Point'

BY FELICIA SCHWARTZ

ANKARA, Turkey—Secretary of State Rex Tillerson said Friday that relations between the U.S. and Turkey were at a "crisis point" after two days of meetings failed to dissolve tensions over sharply conflicting aims in northern Syria.

Mr. Tillerson met with Turkey's president and foreign minister in recent days while other top Trump administration officials spoke with their counterparts, all in an effort to defuse the dispute, which centers around Ankara's pursuit of an offensive against Kurdish fighters in northwest Syria.

In the end, however, Mr. Tillerson left Turkey on Friday only with an agreement to continue talking and to form working groups that will address differences that have aggravated relations between the two North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies.

"We're not going to act alone any longer," Mr. Tillerson said in Ankara, standing with Turkish Foreign Minister Mevlut Cavusoglu. "We're going to lock arms, we're going to work through the issues that are causing difficulties for us."

The strain stems from the Turkish offensive begun last month in and around Afrin, the enclave in northern Syria where Turkey has grown increasingly suspicious of fighters who are allied with Kurdish troops backed by the U.S. In a sign of international concern over the standoff, NATO officials sought this week to mediate the dispute.

Mr. Tillerson urged restraint in Afrin. Mr. Cavusoglu, meanwhile, said the U.S. and Turkey could only begin to work together in Syria once the main Syrian Kurdish militia, known as YPG, a key ally in the U.S. fight against Islamic State, is moved out of the nearby city of Manbij.

Ankara Struggles to Uphold Its Sway in Syria

BY SUNE ENGEL RASMUSSEN

The Turkish offensive against the Kurds that has brought Turkey to the brink of conflict with the U.S. comes as the country is fighting to preserve its leverage in a fractured Syria.

Ankara has much to be concerned about. The Syrian Kurds, allied with the U.S., have been expanding their presence on Turkey's border. Russia and Iran, allied with Syria's Assad regime, have been making deep inroads in Syria. And the Syrian rebels allied with Turkey appear to be losing their fight in a final stand in northwestern Syria.

Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan is particularly worried about the main Syrian Kurdish militia, known as the YPG, which he views as terrorists. Determined to prevent them from forming a semi-autonomous statelet in northern Syria, Mr. Erdogan has whipped up nationalist support at home and launched an offensive against the Kurdish-controlled enclave of Afrin. He has vowed to move on to another Syrian city, Manbij, where Kurds are based with U.S. forces.

The threat has prompted a flurry of meetings at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and between U.S. Secretary of State Rex Tillerson and Mr. Erdogan. The two pledged on Friday to begin working through their differences over Syria and other tensions.

Turkey entered the war in 2011, backing and training rebels bent on bringing down Bashar al-Assad. But as the conflict shifted from an uprising against his dynastic rule to a bloody war drawing in several world powers, the country has become more marginalized.

Last year, Turkey, Russia and Iran agreed to uphold de-confliction zones aiming to reduce violence. For Turkey, "strategically, the goal is to keep a toe in the Syrian waters and the peace process," said Joost Hiltermann, program director for International



A fighter with the Turkish-backed Free Syrian Army walking with his weapon on Friday in the countryside north of Afrin, Syria.

Journalist Released From Turkish Prison

BERLIN—A Turkish court released a prominent German-Turkish journalist from prison a year after his arrest, removing the biggest irritant in the two countries' fraught relationship.

The release of Deniz Yucel followed a meeting between Ger-

man Chancellor Angela Merkel and Turkish Prime Minister Binali Yildirim in Berlin. Both pledged to work toward a rapprochement.

A Turkish court formally charged Mr. Yucel for spreading terrorist propaganda and incitement on Friday but also ordered his release from investigative custody, according to Mr. Yucel's wife, the German foreign ministry and his employer, Die Welt newspaper.

Mr. Yucel and Die Welt have

rejected the allegations. Critics have accused Turkey of holding him as a bargaining chip to force Berlin to extradite suspected coup plotters who have since obtained asylum in Germany.

Berlin had described Mr. Yucel's detention as the biggest obstacle to normalizing relations. It welcomed his release on Friday while saying it hadn't offered a quid pro quo.

—Andrea Thomas

Crisis Group.

Yet in Idlib, part of the de-confliction area, Russian planes are now helping the Assad regime bomb rebels, some of whom are supported by Turkey.

The Russian intervention in 2015, in particular, helped isolate Turkey, said Mr. Hiltermann. Russia, which has a

much bigger military, became a crucial force in backing the Assad regime.

Turkey downed a Russian jet that year, in act Russia—Turkey's second-largest trading partner—swiftly punished with sanctions.

The war has been costly to Turkey. In the past month alone, 31 Turkish soldiers have

died in Afrin. Insurgents allied with Ankara have largely lost or are in entangled in the chaotic fight for Idlib, where rebels appear to be losing against the Assad regime.

Though its initial aim was regime change, Turkey now primarily focuses on ensuring its own security. It fights Syrian Kurds, continues to arm

rebels fighting regime forces and Islamic State, and has bolstered its borders against a potential new refugee flow.

Among all of the twists of the Syrian conflict, one of the most confounding is the rift that has surfaced between Turkey and the U.S., the two largest NATO militaries.

In his bid to block the Kurdish expansion, Mr. Erdogan has threatened to push farther east to the city of Manbij, which would bring Turkish forces into conflict with U.S. Special Forces deployed there. Neither Ankara nor Washington has backed down.

"We have reached a period in the relationship that we have never seen," said Sinan Ulgen, a former Turkish diplomat and head of the Istanbul-based Centre for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies. "It has become very brittle."

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WORLD NEWS

Militant Defies U.S. and Pakistan

BY SAEED SHAH

ISLAMABAD—While Pakistan says it is shutting down Jamaat-ud-Dawa, its leader, Hafiz Saeed, who has a \$10 million U.S. bounty on his head, delivered a blistering attack on Islamabad and Washington at Friday prayers.

Under U.S. pressure that could put Pakistan on an international terror financing watch list, Islamabad this week said it was seizing the assets of Jamaat-ud-Dawa, known as JuD, which is blamed for the 2008 attack on the Indian city of Mumbai that killed 166 people.

The Trump administration has demanded that Pakistan take action against militants and last month withheld \$2 billion in security aid. Islamabad says there are no terrorist havens in its territory.

Mr. Saeed was able to go to JuD's headquarters in the eastern city of Lahore in the Chauburji area to give the Friday sermon to hundreds of followers at the group's Jamia Qadsia mosque, according to the JuD and a Wall Street Journal reporter present.

"Our rulers are making this country an American colony," said Mr. Saeed, who lives in Lahore. "We want to make Pakistan a country of true Islam."

Mr. Saeed said just as the government had "surrendered" to the pressure of foreign countries over JuD, it could agree to calls to eliminate its nuclear weapons and downsize its army.

"Tragically, our rulers are bowing their heads before external powers and doing all they say," said Mr. Saeed, who was released from several months of house arrest late last year after a Pakistani court granted him bail.

Pakistan said that in recent days it has taken over more than 200 properties belonging to JuD and its charity arm, which are proscribed as terrorist organizations by the United Nations. Those properties include schools, religious seminaries, ambulances and



Hafiz Saeed, seen in 2017, gave a fiery sermon against Washington and Islamabad on Friday.

clinics as well as the group's sprawling campus at Muridke, just outside Lahore.

Pakistan this week amended laws to ban the group—a move designed, Pakistani officials say, to thwart a legal challenge to the seizures by JuD. Nevertheless, JuD said it would go to the courts. The Pakistan ban came 10 years after the United Nations proscribed JuD

'Our rulers are making this country an American colony,' Mr. Saeed said.

as a front for the jihadist group Lashkar-e-Taiba.

Pakistan's military is accused by Washington of using militant proxies, like JuD against India and the Taliban against Afghanistan. It denies the accusations

Malik Ahmad Khan, the provincial government spokesman for Punjab, the region of which Lahore is the capital, said it wasn't clear if the new rules allowed Mr. Saeed to deliver sermons and whether his movements were limited. He said that the Jamia Qadsia mosque, along with all other assets, would also be taken over. The group's facilities are concentrated in Punjab.

The U.S., acting with the U.K., France and Germany, will propose putting Pakistan on a watch list for countries with lax control over terrorist financing at a meeting of the anti-money-laundering standards Finance Action Task Force in Paris next week, according to Pakistani officials. Washington says it is concerned about the issue but hasn't confirmed the listing proposal, citing the confidentiality of the organization's meetings.

Rana Afzal Khan, Pakistan's deputy finance minister, said

the country was moving to comply with its international obligations.

"Even though we didn't have any evidence [against JuD], I think we've gone the extra mile," the official said. But he suggested the JuD mosques wouldn't be seized. "You can't take over a mosque. You can put it under monitoring," he said. "You can't throw Muslims out of this country."

JuD's main Islamabad mosque and office, in the city's I-9 sector, remained in the group's hands Friday, with its own gunmen posted at the gate, according to a Wall Street Journal reporter who visited. But in the adjacent city of Rawalpindi, a JuD clinic and a college were being administrated by the government, beginning this week. In the city of Multan, in the south of Punjab province, the group's main office was in government hands, according to a local official.

South African Leader Promises Turnaround

BY GABRIELE STEINHAUSER

Welfare Nation

JOHANNESBURG — South African President Cyril Ramaphosa gave his first State of the Nation address one day after taking office, pledging an economic and political turnaround and appealing to citizens and government to channel the spirit of antiapartheid icon Nelson Mandela.

The speech had been delayed by a week, as the ruling African National Congress was working to force former President Jacob Zuma to make way for Mr. Ramaphosa, his deputy and party leader. Mr. Zuma, whose nine years in office had been plagued by corruption allegations and falling poll numbers for the ANC, finally resigned Wednesday, after his own party was readying a vote of no confidence against him.

"This is the year in which we will turn the tide of corruption in our public institutions," said Mr. Ramaphosa, a former union leader who helped defeat apartheid before becoming one of South Africa's richest black men.

He said a commission of inquiry, examining whether Mr. Zuma helped a controversial business family, the Guptas, direct cabinet appointments and gain multibillion-dollar government contracts, would

commence shortly. Mr. Zuma and the Guptas have denied wrongdoing.

Mr. Ramaphosa faces mammoth challenges ahead of national elections next year. He pledged to cut the country's budget deficit—currently targeted at 4.3% of gross domestic product—while also offering free higher education to poor and middle-class students.

WORLD WATCH

ITALY

Vote Will Bring Hung Parliament, Poll Says

As Italy's electoral campaign heads into the final stretch, polls show a likely hung Parliament.

According to a poll by Index Research, the center-right coalition headed by former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi would obtain 38% of the votes, followed by the 5 Star Movement with 28%. The ruling center-left Democratic Party trails with just under 23%.

—Giovanni Legorano

ETHIOPIA

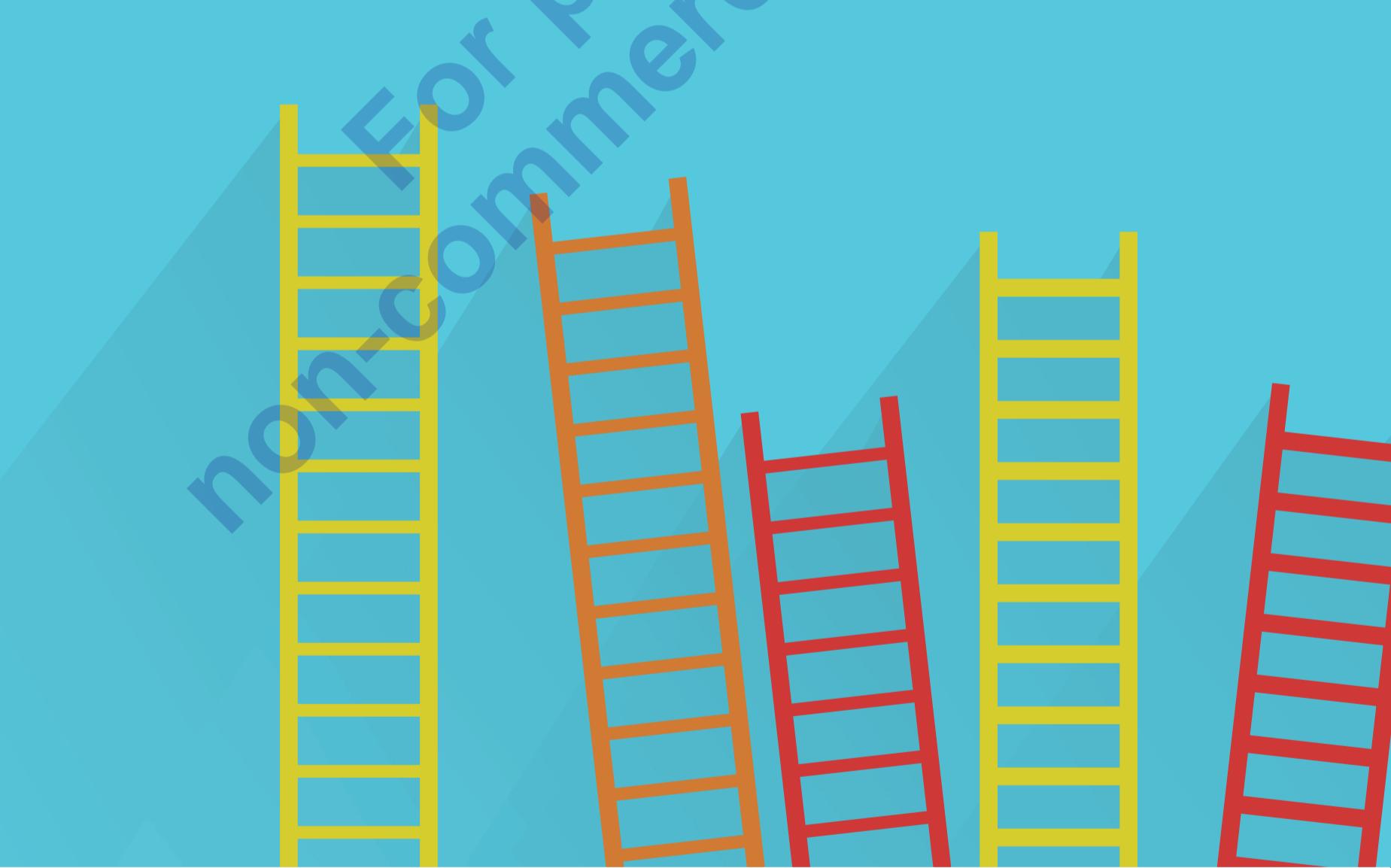
Emergency Declared Amid Broad Protests

Ethiopian officials declared a state of emergency amid widespread antigovernment protests.

The Council of Ministers didn't say how long the emergency will be in effect.

The country has been rocked by crippling protests this week in towns across the restive Oromia region in which demonstrators called for the release of political prisoners.

—Associated Press



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OBITUARIES

JACK MCCONNELL
1925 – 2018

Free Clinics, Not Golf, Fulfilled Retired Executive

BY JAMES R. HAGERTY

Golf was on the agenda when Jack McConnell retired to Hilton Head, S.C., in 1989. Then the former Johnson & Johnson executive found a different distraction.

In his chats with landscapers, waiters and others who worked in the retirement paradise, he learned that few of them could afford health care. Something, he said, should be done. A holiday party conversation around the end of 1991 sparked the idea: Why not rally retired doctors and other medical personnel to provide free care for the poor?

There were tricky questions about malpractice insurance and medical licensing. He resolved those by enlisting help from insurers and legislators. In 1993, his Volunteers in Medicine service began providing immunizations. A year later, a new clinic was built with donated funds. The nonprofit provides medical, dental and mental health services to the needy.

Television reports about the program spawned interest all over the country. Dr. McConnell gave speeches and formed a national Volunteers in Medicine organization to help other communities set up free clinics. There are now 89 affiliated clinics in 28 states. Phish, the jam band whose keyboard player Page McConnell is Dr. McConnell's son, has helped raise money.

Dr. McConnell died Feb. 6 at age 93. He never did find much time for golf.

Dr. McConnell learned about the plight of uninsured workers because of his natural curiosity. Some of them he met by picking up as hitchhikers. He also noticed the tumbledown housing occupied by the area's poorer residents.

When Dr. McConnell explained



his idea to a group of Hilton Head physicians, one complained a free clinic would hurt his business. "I am surprised you feel the...clinic will take patients away from you," Dr. McConnell replied, according to a memoir he wrote later. "Just tell me how many of our nonpaying patients you want and I will see that you get every one of them." The physician stopped grumbling and became a supporter.

One problem was that few retired doctors would volunteer if it meant going through a long ordeal to obtain a license to practice in South Carolina. When Dr. McConnell made a case for a waiver of tests and fees in certain cases, such as those providing free services, South Carolina's medical-licensing board snubbed him. He found a state legislator who helped push through legislation requiring such waivers.

The original Volunteers in Medicine clinic now involves more than 100 volunteer physicians and handles nearly 30,000 patient visits a year. The free service is available to people living or working on Hil-

ton Head or Daufuskie islands, with a family income below 200% of federal poverty guidelines.

Jack Baylor McConnell, the youngest of eight children, was born Feb. 1, 1925, in Crumpler, W.Va., and grew up partly in Tennessee. His father was a Methodist minister who was never able to afford a car but often asked his children at dinner: "What have you done for someone today?"

After finishing high school in 1943, Jack McConnell joined the Navy and was put in a program that paid for him to attend the University of Virginia and then medical school at the University of Tennessee. He did a residency in pediatrics at Baylor University. Around the time he was completing his residency, he was diagnosed with tuberculosis. After spending a year in bed recuperating, Dr. McConnell decided to focus on medical research rather than working as a physician.

At American Cyanamid Co.'s Lederle Laboratories, he helped develop a test for tuberculosis and worked on the polio vaccine. While there, he met his future wife, Mary Ellen Rhodes, a biologist at Lederle.

Recruited to Johnson & Johnson's McNeil Laboratories unit, he helped lead the development of Tylenol tablets. He then was promoted to corporate director for advanced technology at the company.

About a decade ago, Dr. McConnell was diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease. He is survived by his wife, three children and seven grandchildren.

In his later years, he occasionally demonstrated his joyful nature by striding on stage with his son's band Phish to belt out "Bill Bailey, Won't You Please Come Home."

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

SANFORD DILLER
1928 – 2018

Innovative Developer Sweated Every Detail

When Sanford Diller had an idea for a real-estate project or philanthropic initiative, he would spell them out in long, detailed voicemail messages to family members and employees.

Sometimes, his daughter, Jackie Safier, spent her entire 45-minute commute listening to messages filled with aphorisms that his loved ones called "Sanford's Rules."

Mr. Diller died Feb. 2 at the age of 89. The founder of Prometheus Real Estate Group was known for his design-focused approach to developing rental apartment buildings in the San Francisco Bay Area. Even in old age, Mr. Diller brought a ruler and tape measure

to new developments to check measurements himself. He wanted apartments with lots of light and space, which he thought would add to their value over time.

"Every inch matters," he would say.

With his wife, Helen Diller, Mr. Diller was also a major donor in support of medical research, Jewish causes and the arts. The Diller family has pledged \$1.2 billion to the University of California, San Francisco, including \$500 million for an expanded hospital at the university's Parnassus Heights campus.

"It's never too early, too late, or too often to make the world a better place," he often said.

—Austen Hufford

ART VAN ELSLANDER
1930 – 2018

Furniture Magnate Saved Detroit Parade

Art Van Elslander's flair for presentation carried him from a modest furniture showroom to a place of honor in Detroit's annual Thanksgiving Day parade.

Mr. Van Elslander, who died Feb. 12 at 87 years of age, started with a single store in East Detroit and built a Midwestern furniture chain with some 150 stores and \$800 million in annual revenue.

He was also a tireless booster for the Motor City, drawing investment and philanthropy to Detroit during its decades in decline and its nascent revival. In 1990, he wrote a \$225,000 check to cover a shortfall endangering the city's Thanksgiving Day parade.

Today, the parade is approach-

ing its 92nd anniversary, and Art Van Furniture is its presenting sponsor.

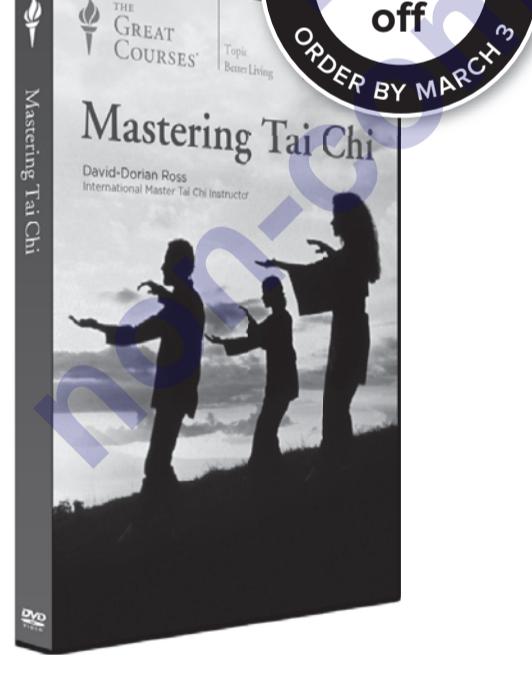
"When Detroit was suffering such great hardship, he didn't hold back, he stepped on the gas," said Jaime Rae Turnbull, spokeswoman for the A.A. Van Elslander Foundation.

Archie "Art" Van Elslander was born in Detroit on Oct. 27, 1930, to Achiel and Rose Van Elslander, immigrants from Belgium. His father ran the Eastside Motor Bar, where Mr. Van Elslander worked as a child. His first job in retail was at a Detroit haberdashery, where he developed a lifelong passion for colorful ties and pocket squares.

—Patrick McGroarty

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22. Lotus Kick and Laughing Buddha
23. Conserve Your Energy
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PYEONGCHANG 2018

BY LOUISE RADNOFSKY

*Gangneung, South Korea***THE QUADRUPLE JUMP**, until recently an exotic rarity in men's figure skating, has gone mainstream.

Male skaters are advancing faster than they have in decades, and the once-legendary "quad" is the reason. They pack as many of the once-jaw-dropping, record-setting quadruple jumps into a program as the medal contenders of 2014 offered triples. They land them in combination, in their short programs and long programs, in artistic performances that are also packed with high-level spins and footwork—and without any doubt that they have to do it all if they're going to medal.

In 2016 alone, Japan's Shoma Uno and Yuzuru Hanyu smashed the last remaining barriers for four-revolution skating jumps: the first quadruple flip, and then the first quadruple loop, respectively. Now both are performed almost routinely by a handful of top-flight competitors.

Within minutes of the men's short program beginning here Friday, 17-year-old Vincent Zhou of the U.S. had claimed the first quadruple lutz landed in Olympic competition, finishing in 12th place. Uno repeated the quadruple flip and a quadruple toe loop and still placed third behind Hanyu and Javier Fernandez of Spain, who both performed a quadruple salchow and quadruple toe loop, triple toe loop combination.

The proliferation of quads will make for a wild ride in the men's free program Saturday, in which contenders like Uno and Hanyu could attempt four or more.

When Hanyu won the Olympic title at Sochi, it was with a one-quadruple jump short program and a long program that featured one clean quadruple toe loop and a botched quadruple salchow. To win a world title in 2017, he attempted two quadruple jumps in the short program to keep up with rivals doing the same, and doubled his offerings in the long program too, landing them all.

Zhou attempted a five-quadruple jump long program at the U.S. national championships to win a place on the Olympic team. So had Nathan Chen, who had been the greatest hope the U.S. had for figure skating gold, and he had teased the idea of doing six here.

"It's a big point-getter. All the guys who are winning right now have the quad," said Chen ahead of the Games. "It's definitely, like, putting guys 30 to 40 points ahead of other people."

But Chen offers a cautionary tale in the new high-stakes world of skating: His plans for any medal were in disarray after he crashed on a quadruple lutz and stepped out of a quadruple toe loop in the short program to fall to 17th place.

"If you look around and see

what the other people are doing,

you, like, poop your pants," said Adam Rippon, back when he was the 2016 U.S. champion.

"What is expected of us as athletes has completely changed," said a more composed Rippon this

year. Quadruple jumps "are almost a requirement and a staple in men's skating now."

Rippon made the U.S. Olympic team with a flawed quadruple lutz attempt at the national championships in January, but has held back

here, calculating that his odds of fully rotating and landing it aren't good enough. The result has been that his perfectly skated triples-only programs have placed behind men with errors—and quadruples.

The men may now be within

range of some of the craziest feats the sport can dream up: adding another half turn in the air to make a quadruple axel, or perhaps even a full one to make a quintuple jump.

"To me it's just a matter of time" before someone lands a quadruple axel, said Tom Zakrajsek, coach to Zhou and to 2013 U.S. champion Max Aaron, who fell short of making the Olympic team but has performed the 4½-revolution jump while supported by a kind of fishing pole.

Zakrajsek said he had also seen online videos of Russian skater Arthur Dmitriev Jr. suggesting he was "really close" to doing it without assistance.

Skaters are being propelled by better equipment, including lighter boots with greater ankle flexion.

But they're mostly aided by better science, their coaches say.

"They're getting into positions that allow them to spin faster," said James Richards, a University of Delaware kinesiology professor who specializes in biomechanics and works with skaters.

A decade ago, some thought that jumping higher was the secret, because it would give skaters more time to add rotations in the air.

Richards said that while that was important—and quadruple jumpers need at least 0.6 second off the ice—it turned out the extra work to add height also created muscle mass that slowed the skaters down.

A more worthwhile investment, he said, was improving what they were doing while they were up there.

Coaches now use software to generate a customized mathematical model of how a skater is jumping and what they need to change.

They can even bring programs rink-side so the skater can try adjustments in real time.

Richards says it's possible for skaters to rotate faster, but warns that a self-preservation instinct to ignore an "internal speed limit" may be the greatest hurdle to clear for a fifth revolution.

"There's always a person who comes out of the woodwork who has the right body type—and zero fear," he said. "It's really asking them to overcome thousands of years of evolution."

But Dick Button, who defended his Olympic title in 1952 by performing the first triple jump, a loop, said that wanting to set a new standard was also instinctive.

"Doesn't everybody always try to do just a little bit better, in some form or the other?" Button said. "It took me all winter long to get it and it wasn't an easy situation," he recalled.

His other jumps suffered and at one point he went to his coach in a panic, saying, "I've lost everything." Then, "as soon as I did a triple jump, everybody else did it too."

—Ben Cohen and Jake Nicol contributed to this article.

How the once-impossible quad jump became the key to men's competitions



Japan's Shoma Uno, seen competing on Feb. 9, is among the pioneers of quad jumps.

YOSHIAKI MIURA/ZUMA PRESS

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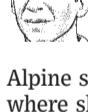
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—Ben Cohen and Jake Nicol contributed to this article.

ALPINE SKIING | By Jason Gay

MIKAELA SHIFFRIN IS GOING TO BE OK

*Yongpyong, South Korea*

It's gone a little sideways for Mikaela Shiffrin here at the Olympics.

First the 22-year-old U.S. Alpine superstar won the ski race where she wasn't the runaway favorite, and then she finished fourth in the event where she was. Shiffrin got sick before the women's slalom Friday, and, by her own admission, didn't ski anywhere close to her best—in an event where she's very clearly the best.

"I just wasn't there," Shiffrin said.

For all the gold medal hullabaloo, this is also what happens at the Games. Even when everything looks perfectly laid out, sometimes it's just not your day. Ask the celebrated American figure skater Nathan Chen, who had a bad afternoon at the same time as Shiffrin's, or Lindsey Jacobellis, who finished fourth in snowboard cross, just out of the running for a medal.

Let's be clear: fourth place in the world isn't a gas station chicken sandwich. For almost anyone on the planet who isn't Mikaela Shiffrin, it would be a life-altering accomplishment. But Shiffrin entered the women's slalom as the event's defending Olympic champion; she'd won 26 of her last 32 World Cup slaloms; she hadn't finished off a podium in the event since 2014.

I know you're not supposed to say anything in sports is a layup, but Friday was considered a layup. The hype around Shiffrin had merrily pushed on to the possibility of her winning as many as four golds in Pyeongchang, which would have been seismic, instant-leg stuff. That's not going to happen.

I was struck by Shiffrin's candor

in her comments after the race. Elite athletes aren't typically interested in spending a lot of time sorting out their crushing disappointments with the media, even when protocol obligates. Nobody would have faulted Shiffrin if she'd said a couple of words, kicked a can, hugged her parents and split in a van for her condo.

Her candor in analyzing her disappointment in public after the race was striking.

Instead, she was standing there, talking through it, working it out, what had happened. She wasn't making excuses—she was trying to sort through it. At times, she sounded almost philosophical.

"I'm more disappointed with how I felt on my skis today than with being in fourth," she said.

Her day had gotten off to a choppy start. Shortly before her first run, Shiffrin threw up.

She'd done this before. Shiffrin had so many pre-race barfs in her past it'd become a charming part of her bio: The Alpine all-star who occasionally tossed her cookies. But she thought she'd fixed the problem this season, fine-tuning her body and, more important, her mind.

"I felt like I had it under control," she said. "But at the very last second before the start of the first run, I just had this terrible feeling...almost like a food poisoning feeling, like, 'What is happening?'

For a moment, she wondered if it was a virus. Bad stomach bugs

have been going around the Games. But now she was pretty certain it wasn't a bug.

"That was nerves," she said.

She thought she could bounce back. She didn't. "I skied it really, really conservatively," she said. Shiffrin finished the first run almost a half-second off the lead. Her second run was better—"I didn't puke," she said—but she finished .08 removed from the medal stand.

Maybe it had something to do with winning Thursday's giant slalom, she theorized. Shiffrin's victory in that race wasn't a shocker, but it wasn't an event where Shiffrin was considered a lock.

She'd been elated to get gold.

"It was such an emotional high," she said. "It was like I let myself feel too much."

Could it have been disruptive? Elite athletes train themselves to not make their lows too low, or the highs too high. And Shiffrin was competing in consecutive days, because of weather delays earlier in the week.

"When you have two races in a row, it's real important

to keep that mental energy stable," Shiffrin said. "I didn't really do that today. It was like all of the tools that I have to make me feel equipped to handle whatever pressure I feel, I didn't have anymore."

In the snow behind Shiffrin, the day's top three finishers—

Frida Hansdotter of Sweden, silver medalist Wendy Holdener of Switzerland, bronze winner Katharina Gallhuber of Austria—were posing for photographs atop a podium. And Shiffrin, who nobody thought would be missing from that picture, was searching for perspective.

"Every single loss that I've ever had, I remember that feeling so thoroughly, it's like a piece of my heart breaks off and I can never get it back," she said. "Today is no different than that. But someday I'll be able to understand that it's part of life."

Shiffrin said she would huddle with her family and team, review what had happened, and plan from there. She will try to be on form to compete in next Wednesday's downhill, and then there's the Alpine combined Friday.

She will be back. You learn a lot more about the greatest athletes in the setbacks than the victories. I heard enough on Friday. Mikaela Shiffrin is going to be OK.



Mikaela Shiffrin

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Reporting live from the Winter Games in Pyeongchang. Get the smartest insights delivered to your inbox.

TOM PENNINGTON/GETTY IMAGES

PYEONGCHANG 2018

SHIRTLESS TONGAN

Pita Taufatofua Doesn't Finish in Last Place

BY JOSHUA ROBINSON
AND BEN COHEN

PYEONGCHANG, South Korea—Pita Taufatofua's mission over the past 12 months was to learn a sport from scratch and make it all the way to the Olympics. When he picked cross-country skiing last year, he'd seen snow once and he'd never been on skis.

You may have heard what happened next: The shirtless Tongan flag-bearer from the Summer Games in Rio turned himself into the shirtless Tongan flag-bearer from the Winter Games in Pyeongchang.

Then came a bigger challenge than parading half-naked and covered with coconut oil in 28-degree temperatures. Taufatofua actually had to pull on his ski suit and race. His first goal was to finish. His second goal was to avoid skiing into a tree. His third goal was to not finish in last place.

Taufatofua somehow managed all three. He completed the 15-kilometer cross-country ski course on a chilly Friday afternoon, collision-free, in 56 minutes and 41.1 seconds to place 114th of 116 finishers. He couldn't have been happier. "Work's done," a shivering Taufatofua said afterward. "This has been the toughest year of my life."

Qualifying for the Pyeongchang Games took him to four continents and put him more than \$35,000 in debt until he punched his ticket to the Olympics less than a month ago—on his last possible day of eligibility—after driving through avalanche conditions to an obscure race in an obscure part of Iceland. That was as many miracles as Taufatofua could muster.

"I won't medal," he predicted before the race.

That he finished behind athletes from India, Bolivia, Moldova and



Pita Taufatofua competes in the 15-kilometer cross-country event on Friday.

his fellow "exotics."

Among them: his roommates from the cabin in a small Austrian village where they trained in the months before the Olympics. Yonathan Jesus Fernandez is a Chilean military member and German Madrazo is the 43-year-old owner of a specialty running store in McAllen, Texas, who ran the New York City Marathon in 3:19 only four years ago.

Madrazo was not a skier, either, and his journey was as unlikely as Taufatofua's. It culminated with his waving the Mexican flag in the Opening Ceremony while wearing a sombrero and the traditional charro uniform.

Madrazo was handed a Mexican flag again in the home stretch of Friday's race. He waved it high above his head across the line as the very last finisher. Taufatofua made sure he was there waiting to lift him on his shoulders before Madrazo hugged the Swiss gold medalist, following a cross-country skiing tradition.

So what's next for the shirtless Tongan flag-bearer? "Tonga party time!" Jacob said while surrounded by the German press.

Whenever that's done, the man who became an Olympian in taekwondo and cross-country skiing is planning to spend the rest of his life staying an Olympian in...something. His training for the 2020 Summer Games in Tokyo, when he would be 36, begins as soon as he figures out which sport he can master quickly enough.

"Maybe water is the next thing," Taufatofua hinted this week. "Maybe something to do with water." He hasn't been any more specific, but people briefed on discussions of his plans suggested this week that he's eyeing a sport that actually makes sense for someone from an island nation: rowing.

OLYMPIC FANS

K-POP AND CHILDREN TO FILL EMPTY SEATS

BY TIMOTHY W. MARTIN
AND KWANWOO JUN

PYEONGCHANG, South Korea—Wooing South Koreans to the Winter Olympics has become a national sport.

Organizers of the Pyeongchang Games, reeling from the eyesores created by sparse attendance in the event's first week, are blasting the airwaves with ads, hosting daily K-Pop concerts and asking local schools for help. Across the country, local municipalities have vacuumed up group tickets and offered them free to residents.

With more international tourists staying home than usual, the increasingly urgent mission is to fill seats by luring locals who have long expressed ambivalence about winter sports.

Less than 10% of South Koreans said they were interested in attending the Pyeongchang Games in person, according to a government survey early this year. Making matters worse, the nation is in the middle of a public holiday.

On Thursday night at JJ's Manhattan, a sports bar in the bustling

Itaewon district in central Seoul, just one of the five televisions was tuned to the Olympics. Many of the tables were empty due to the holiday.

"Koreans love soccer and baseball games. Winter sports? I'm not sure," said Chon Yu-sun, a bartender.

Ticket sales help defray the nearly \$13 billion bill South Korea faces to host the Winter Olympics—nearly double the original projection of \$7 billion, according to a January report by the Council on Foreign Relations. The Pyeongchang Games derive most of their revenue from sponsorship deals and International Olympic Committee contributions. But ticket sales equate to visitors who buy merchandise and concessions.

To attract fans, Pyeongchang organizers asked South Korea's Ministry of Interior and Safety, which handles local-government affairs, for help, said a ministry official.

Seoul has recently scooped up 42,000 tickets, with 25 local districts receiving batches to distribute on their own, city officials say.

The Seongdong district, located in the eastern part of Seoul, re-

hired to coach Taufatofua.

Jacob had always dreamed of marching in an Opening Ceremony. The idea alone was enough for him to work without pay and let Taufatofua move in with his family. He was blown away by the actual event. "It was very organized," the German said.

Taufatofua's performance felt more chaotic. He was not a fan of the course's vicious uphill sections. "You see that hill over there?" he said afterward. "It doesn't end." But when he made it past the last downhill without falling—Taufatofua is also not a fan of the downhills—the finish line was in sight.

Jacob decided before the race not to over-coach Taufatofua.

"He's old enough," said Jacob, who usually coaches children. He did advise him to moderate his pace near the end. "If you don't do this, you will die in the last round," Jacob said. "Nobody wants this."

He took his coach's advice and skied hard—or as hard as he could ski—through the finish line before falling to a knee instead of collapsing. Then it was time for Taufatofua to wait for the skiers he calls



An Olympic volunteer watches the women's slalom event at Jeongseon Alpine Center on Friday.

cently received 1,800 of the city's tickets and distributed them to underprivileged or socially disadvantaged residents. On Sunday, it will bus the first group of 300 to a cross-country-skiing event in the Pyeongchang mountains. Interest has been high for the freebies, said a Seongdong official handling the event.

"It's a three-to-one competition. No tickets are left," the official said.

The Pyeongchang organizers have also handed out so-called Passion Tickets to public officials, the underprivileged and volunteers.

The South Korean government's

recent ticket splurges help explain how organizers can continue to tout strong sales figures. On Friday, they said 91% of available tickets had been sold.

Pyeongchang organizers say no-shows are behind many empty seats. Some tickets are earmarked for athletes, their families and sponsors. A Pyeongchang spokesman declined to specify what percentage of seats those ticket blocs represented, saying it varied by venue and event.

Around lunchtime on Wednesday, 30 first- and second-grade students from Cheongju Gyeongdeok Elementary School watched

the Sweden-Switzerland women's ice hockey game. Several toted blue-and-yellow Swedish flags purchased outside the stadium for 2,000 won, or about \$1.90.

In addition to schools, Pyeongchang organizers are looking to attract a wider audience by scheduling daily K-pop concerts held at the medal plaza. They've booked popular boy bands like Super Junior and 2PM, whose full group will perform, including a member currently serving his first year of his compulsory military service.

—Andrew Jeong and Brian Costa contributed to this article.

MEN'S HOCKEY

U.S. NEWBIES VS. ALL-STARS

BY JIM CHAIRUSMI

GANGNEUNG, South Korea—The U.S. men's hockey team had just beaten Slovakia 2-1 on Friday when Jordan Greenway looked at a crowd of reporters and knew what question was coming next.

"Now the focus is on Russia," said the 21-year-old forward from Boston University about the Americans' next opponent—officially called Olympic Athletes from Russia—on Saturday (7:10 a.m. ET).

After blowing a 2-0 lead in an overtime loss to Slovenia on Wednesday, Greenway knows the U.S. team will face its biggest challenge of the preliminary round against OAR.

Four years ago in Sochi, the Americans stunned a Russian team playing on home ice in front of Russian President Vladimir Putin. Although the players are different this time, any hockey game between the U.S. and Russia at the Olympics is another chapter in a historic rivalry.

At stake on Saturday: a bye into the quarterfinal round of the knockout stage. The top four teams in the 12-team tournament receive a bye, while seeds five through 12 play a play-in game.

With NHL players blocked by the league from making the trip to Pyeongchang, the largely unknown Americans are heavy underdogs against a deep OAR team loaded with talent from Russia's KHL, including former NHL All-Stars Pavel Datsyuk and Ilya Kovalchuk.

"I grew up watching those guys," said Troy Terry, a 20-year-old Team USA forward. "It'll be fun to play against them."

But just because the Americans will be playing a team of players they once admired from afar, U.S. coach Tony Granato doesn't expect his squad to be overwhelmed.

"I think it's the opportunity that is in front of us, as opposed to the fear of, 'Oh my gosh, what am I doing on the ice with these guys?'" Granato said.

Through two games so far in this tournament, college players, includ-



Ryan Donato, right, celebrates with Team USA teammates after scoring a goal against Slovakia in a win on Friday.

ing Greenway (Boston University), Terry (University of Denver) and Ryan Donato (Harvard) have been Team USA's key playmakers. Greenway found the back of the net in the team's first game, while Donato scored both goals in Friday's win.

Against OAR, Terry said the U.S. will have one key advantage: "They may be bigger, but I think we have a

really fast team here and if we make

it more of a track meet and get up and down on the ice really fast, we can cause problems for them."

Like the U.S., OAR didn't start the tournament the way it wanted, losing 3-2 to Slovakia. But the team appeared to regain their form quickly, with an 8-2 thrashing of Slovenia on Friday afternoon. "They are going to be angry," Granato predicted.

Medal Count

COUNTRY	G	S	B	TOTAL
Norway	6	8	5	19
Germany	9	2	4	15
Neth.	6	5	2	13
Canada	4	5	4	13
U.S.	5	1	2	8
Austria	3	1	4	8
OAR*	0	2	6	8
France	3	2	2	7
Japan	0	4	3	7
Sweden	4	2	6	6

*Olympic Athletes from Russia

Updated: 10:30 p.m. ET

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CAMERON SPENCER/GETTY IMAGES

it more of a track meet and get up and down on the ice really fast, we can cause problems for them."

Like the U.S., OAR didn't start the tournament the way it wanted, losing 3-2 to Slovakia. But the team appeared to regain their form quickly, with an 8-2 thrashing of Slovenia on Friday afternoon. "They are going to be angry," Granato predicted.

IN DEPTH

RUSSIA

Continued from Page One
nied any government effort to influence the U.S. election, and the Russian Embassy in Washington didn't respond to a request for comment. Mr. Trump has denied that he or his campaign colluded with Russia; he has described the investigation as a "witch hunt."

The indictment alleges that the Russians duped unwitting U.S. citizens, including members of Mr. Trump's presidential campaign, into taking part in their plan. In the Democratic primaries, the Russians also sought to help Sen. Bernie Sanders of Vermont, who challenged Mrs. Clinton, the indictment alleges.

Mr. Mueller's investigation, which began last May, has now interviewed a variety of high-profile associates of Mr. Trump, including former adviser Steve Bannon, and obtained a guilty plea from former national security adviser Michael Flynn, among others.

The indictment came three days after U.S. intelligence chiefs told Congress that Russian leaders viewed their efforts to meddle in 2016 as a success and would likely repeat the effort for the midterm elections in November.

After the charges became public, Mr. Trump sent a tweet suggesting the indictment exonerated his campaign.

"Russia started their anti-US campaign in 2014, long before I announced that I would run for President. The results of the election were not impacted," he wrote. "The Trump campaign did nothing wrong - no collusion!"

Mr. Trump also issued a statement calling for an end to "partisan attacks, wild and false allegations and far-fetched theories," and said the nation must "unite as Americans to protect the integrity of our democracy and our elections."

Tom Perez, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, criticized Mr. Trump for what he described as the president's denial of the facts about the Russia probe.



Deputy Attorney General Rod Rosenstein said Friday: 'This indictment serves as a reminder that people are not always who they appear to be on the internet.'

"This investigation has grave implications for the integrity of our democracy," Mr. Perez said. "Donald Trump and his Republican enablers' efforts to discredit it only embolden Russia and makes them all accomplices to future attacks on our elections."

This investigation has grave implications for the integrity of our democracy.'

Speaking at the Justice Department, Mr. Rosenstein said Friday that the U.S. must not allow Russia to divide Americans.

"The Department of Justice will continue to work cooperatively with other law enforcement and intelligence agencies

and with Congress to defend our nation against similar current and future schemes," Mr. Rosenstein said.

There was no indication Friday that Mr. Mueller wouldn't seek more charges in the future. Friday's indictment, for example, didn't address the hacking of Democratic email accounts during the campaign.

According to the indictment, the Russian group coordinating the effort encouraged U.S. minority groups not to vote in the election or to vote for a third-party presidential candidate. A false Instagram account titled "Woke Blacks," for example, allegedly posted a message on Oct. 16, 2016, saying in part, "We cannot resort to the lesser of two devils," meaning Mrs. Clinton.

The indictment alleges that the Russian efforts were coordinated by a company in St. Petersburg called the Internet Research Agency.

search Agency. The organization employed hundreds of people who created fictitious online personas and set up hundreds of social-media accounts—on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram—that pushed divisive messages and helped organize rallies, the special prosecutor alleged.

Twelve Russians who worked for the organization were named in the indictment. The other Russian, identified as Yevgeniy Viktorovich Prigozhin, funded the operation through companies he controlled, the indictment alleges.

The Russians sought to achieve their goals in part by using stolen and fake U.S. identities, fraudulent bank accounts and fake identification documents, the indictment says. They also allegedly recruited and paid U.S. citizens to engage in political activities.

The effort began in 2014,

when Russians "began to track and study groups" on U.S. social-media platforms, the indictment said, and soon thereafter, two of the co-conspirators visited the U.S. to conduct research and gather intelligence.

Later, in 2016, the members of the organization allegedly began contacting U.S. political and social activists.

When the Russians spoke to one Texas grass-roots group, they were told they should focus their activities on "purple states like Colorado, Virginia & Florida," the indictment says.

After that exchange, the Russians "commonly referred to targeted 'purple states' in directing their efforts," the indictment says.

The Internet Research Agency, which was operating through shell companies, employed hundreds of people and had a budget in the millions of dollars, the indictment alleges. It had more than 80 employees

working on what was termed the "translator project," which targeted the U.S. public by concentrating on social media.

Russian specialists at the company created social-media pages that appeared to belong to U.S. citizens, such as a Twitter account purporting to belong to the Tennessee Republican Party, according to the indictment. Using the handle "Ten_GOP," the Twitter account would eventually gain more than 100,000 followers.

Shortly after the indictment was unsealed Friday, Mr. Mueller's office also unveiled a guilty plea it had obtained earlier this week from Richard Pinedo, who admitted he sold bank-account numbers, often created using stolen identities of Americans, to customers outside the U.S.

Mr. Pinedo likely faces between 1 to 1½ years in prison, according to his plea agreement.

Prigozhin has focused on the Wagner Group and potential spoils from the war in Syria, according to Russian officials and an individual who fought with the group in Syria.

While revenues are hard to measure, as the Wagner Group is closely held, documents acquired from Russia's Federal Antimonopoly Service show large sums flow through Mr. Prigozhin's various companies.

Opposition politician Alexei Navalny and his Anti-Corruption Fund requested Russia's antimonopoly body to look into the companies. They found a web of interlocking ownership that held a monopoly on defense ministry services, according to documents reviewed by the Journal.

The antimonopoly body released bank records that showed millions of dollars flowing from Mr. Prigozhin's Concord to nearly 30 companies associated with him, ac-

The Russian online army is accused of sowing discord among Americans.

cording to Mr. Navalny, the anticorruption activist. "It's a way of pushing money around, from one company to another in order to keep all his enterprises going," he said.

Mr. Prigozhin provided more than utilities and food for the Russian military. U.S. authorities sanctioned Mr. Prigozhin in 2016 for helping Russia's armed forces build bases along the border with eastern Ukraine where the Kremlin has supported separatist rebels.

His private military company, the Wagner Group, has operated in the Kremlin's hot spots, from Ukraine to Syria, supplementing Russia's military forces, according to the two Russian officials and member of the group.

People acquainted with Mr. Prigozhin said he won the right to profits from some crude oil and gas fields in Syria. The company through which he was meant to share those profits, Evro Polis, was sanctioned in January.

—Alan Cullison contributed to this article.

INDICT

Continued from Page One

from a tiny corner of the business empire built by Mr. Prigozhin, a millionaire who also operates some of St. Petersburg's most prestigious restaurants, according to more than a dozen former colleagues, employees and others familiar with the operations.

Workers at the Internet Research Agency, or IRA, posed as Americans to create Facebook posts and Twitter accounts with the intention of influencing the 2016 U.S. presidential election, according to the indictments.

Mr. Prigozhin has previously denied ties to the IRA and on Friday dismissed his indictment. "Americans are very impressionable people. They see what they want to believe," he told RIA, a Russian news agency. "I respect them greatly. I'm not at all bothered that I'm on that list. If they want to see the devil, let them see him."

He started out as a hot dog vendor in the early 1990s and went on to seize opportunities that emerged during the breakup of the Soviet Union, making his mark in high-end dining for a new Russian elite. One customer, Vladimir Putin, became his chief patron.

Over the years, Concord Catering and his other companies gained multimillion-dollar government contracts to feed Russian soldiers and provide utilities at military bases. Some of the revenue clandestinely supported the Internet Research Agency, the social-media operation housed in a nondescript building in a sleepy neighborhood of St. Petersburg, according to Anonymous International, a Russian hacking group.

Abroad, Mr. Prigozhin's enterprises have fueled some of Russia's most audacious operations to inflame division. The agency, for instance, has weighed in on everything from Brexit, according to studies at Stanford and Edinburgh universities, to Russia's military intervention in Syria, Russian media reported.

Using his connections with the defense ministry, Mr. Prigozhin also created a private military corporation, the Wagner Group, which fields Russian mercenaries to defend

the Kremlin's interests in Syria, Ukraine and North Africa, according to people familiar with the matter.

"Yevgeny Prigozhin believes he is the Czar's right hand," said Yevgeny Vyschenko, who has known Mr. Prigozhin for years and whose Fontanka newspaper in St. Petersburg has written about him in numerous articles.

From his start as a food vendor in St. Petersburg's Apraksin market, Mr. Prigozhin had by 1996 raised enough money to start Concord Catering. He opened his first restaurants along the picturesque canals and grand thoroughfares of St. Petersburg. At his flagship restaurant, The Customs House, guests in the early days were greeted with a shot of vodka served in an ice tumbler.

Against the drab backdrop of post-Soviet St. Petersburg, Mr. Prigozhin's restaurants were among the few elegant enough to take foreign guests. International Monetary Fund officials were regulars, as was Mr. Putin, at the time a top official in the St. Petersburg mayor's office.

Mr. Prigozhin was in high demand. Waiters employed by Concord Catering said private banquets were held in Russia's opulent Winter Palace and Hermitage Museum.

After Mr. Putin became president, he selected Mr. Prigozhin's riverboat restaurant, New Island, as the site of a dinner meeting with President George W. Bush in 2002. During the meal, the two leaders cruised the canals of St. Petersburg. Mr. Bush wrote a letter of thanks to Mr. Prigozhin, according to a copy viewed by The Wall Street Journal.

Mr. Prigozhin's cuisine helped him gain entry into powerful Kremlin circles. The Concord company's website boasted of his invitation to cook for the 300th anniversary of the founding of St. Petersburg. He also catered Dmitry Medvedev's 2008 presidential inauguration.

Mr. Prigozhin's IRA sought to influence opinion on local issues including policing and education policy, said Andrei Soshnikov, a journalist who worked undercover there in 2013. "It looked like a headquarters for a local election, a shabby rented office, a few old computers," he said.

But despite outward appear-



Russian Yevgeny Prigozhin at the Kremlin last year on July 4.

ances, the agency's ambitions grew.

By 2014, mass protests had overtaken Ukraine's capital of Kiev, threatening the rule of Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovych, an ally of Moscow. Mr. Prigozhin, by all accounts a staunch Russian nationalist, shifted gears, hiring men and women as "internet content producers," according to his company's help-wanted ads.

One man that responded to the job advertisement was Vitaly Bespalov, who had recently moved to St. Petersburg from his native Tyumen. When he came to the job interview at IRA's new offices on Savushkina 55, Mr. Bespalov said, he was told to leave all his personal details at the front desk, including his passport number. An armed guard stood by.

After a brief test, Mr. Bespalov was assigned to what was called the Ukraine project. The job entailed rewriting news from the point of view of pro-Russian separatists who at the time had just seized territory in eastern Ukraine. "You take 20 pieces of news

every day and rewrite, replacing one word for another, to write it from the point of view of Russia's foreign policy," he said.

The news was distributed to a network of news sites created by the Internet Research Agency. As Ukrainian authorities tried to shut down the sites, Mr. Bespalov said, the IRA team would switch web addresses to stay online.

The news sites, in some cases, drew as many as 100,000 views a day. Other IRA employees created personal accounts, posing as patriotic grandmothers, homemakers and others. They would distribute the rewritten news items through social media accounts, spreading them across the internet.

As conflicts escalated in Ukraine and Syria, crews at the Internet Research Agency operated around the clock.

A leak from Anonymous International revealed in more than 2,000 emails from employees of the IRA how managers taught ways to navigate social media: PowerPoint

presentations suggested, for instance, the best times to post on Facebook or Twitter for maximum likes or retweets. The emails included exchanges between IRA workers and employees at Mr. Prigozhin's Concord Catering. Among the leaked emails are essays written by IRA employees pretending to be Americans, many riddled with typos.

The essays would turn out to be training for a new operation the IRA started in 2015 and aimed at a U.S. audience, according to people who worked there. That summer, the group started creating accounts on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. Some workers tried to imitate American southern accents in their posts. Others posed as Muslims, African-Americans or middle-class Baptists. What the posts all shared was anger with and distrust of authority, government and the news media.

One alleged IRA-created site, BlackMattersUS, was set up to mimic slogans and messages of the Black Lives Matter movement. It carried the same Internet provider address as one of the IP addresses of the Internet Research Agency.

Alan Baskakov worked at the agency during the U.S. presidential campaign developing pages, some made to seem as if they were written by African-Americans and others intended to imitate racists, he told a Russian TV station. He said he was given freedom to come up with his own personalities and posts: "Those were my ideas."

The IRA also bought advertising. Facebook identified more than 3,000 ads purchased by accounts associated with the IRA from 2015 to 2017. The ads—on such issues as immigration, race and gun violence—reached an estimated 10 million people in the U.S.

Twitter suspended more than 3,800 accounts the company said were associated with the IRA, including one pretending to be the unofficial feed of Tennessee Republicans, which had more than 140,000 followers.

People acquainted with Mr. Prigozhin said he won the right to profits from some crude oil and gas fields in Syria. The company through which he was meant to share those profits, Evro Polis, was sanctioned in January.

—Alan Cullison contributed to this article.

OPINION

THE WEEKEND INTERVIEW with Robert J. Zimmer | By Tunku Varadarajan

The Free-Speech University

Snow carpets the ground at the University of Chicago, and footfalls everywhere are soft, giving the place a hushed serenity. Serene, too, is Robert Zimmer, the university's 70-year-old president, as he talks about a speaking invitation that could turn his campus turbulent.

Steve Bannon is scheduled to talk at the school early next month—there's no confirmed date—and Mr. Zimmer is taking criticism for the imminent appearance of Donald Trump's former right-hand man, a paladin of alt-robust conservatives. Mr. Bannon is precisely the sort of figure who is anathema on American campuses, yet Mr. Zimmer is unfazed by the prospect of his visit, confident that it will pass with no great fuss.

"It's been quite interesting to watch this because, as you can imagine, there are many people who are opposed to Steve Bannon and wish that he hadn't been invited," Mr. Zimmer says. Nonetheless, "the students have been remarkable. The student government had a 'town hall' with the faculty member who invited Bannon." The students ran the event, "and they were very clear that there was to be no disruption, that they wanted to have a conversation."

Steve Bannon is giving a talk at Chicago. Its president is confident he won't be shouted down.

But at American universities, it isn't just the students you need to worry about. More than 100 Chicago professors have signed an open letter to Mr. Zimmer objecting to Mr. Bannon's invitation: "The university should model inclusion for a country that is reeling from the consequences of racism, xenophobia, and hate." They propose to "model inclusion" by excluding viewpoints they find objectionable: "We believe that Bannon should not be afforded the platform and opportunity to air his hate speech on this campus."

Mr. Zimmer says most Chicago faculty support free speech, and the letter's signers are exceptions. "What we see among our faculty is that only a few of those who dislike what they view Bannon as representing have asked that he be disinvited." Most of their colleagues have instead "talked about counterprogramming, and have talked about protests—non-disruptive protests—which, of course, is totally fine." He sums up their strategy: "It's 'How are we going to effectively argue with this guy?,' not 'How are we going

to prevent him from coming to campus?'"

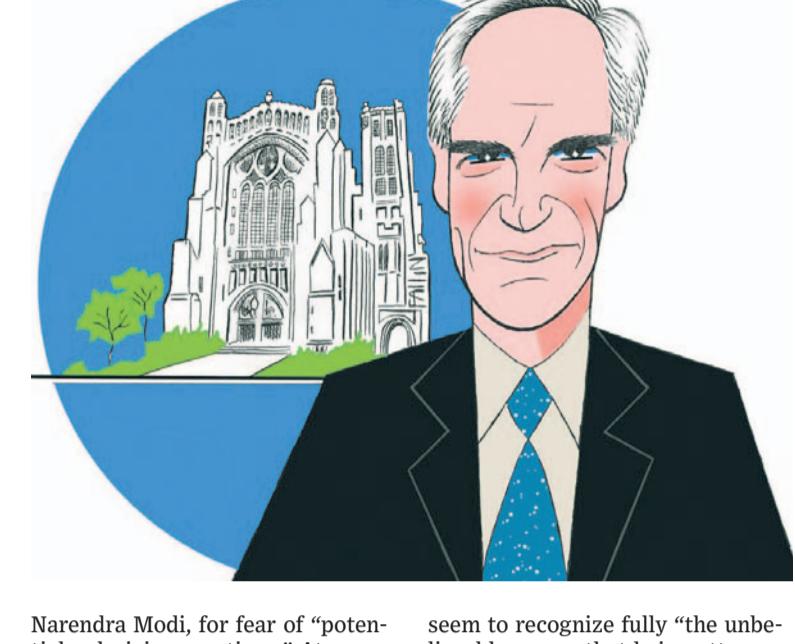
Mr. Bannon was invited to the university by Luigi Zingales, a finance professor. Would Mr. Zimmer ever contemplate having a quiet word with the prof and asking him to withdraw his invitation to Mr. Bannon? "I wouldn't even think of it," Mr. Zimmer answers, in a mildly but unmistakably indignant tone. And no, he won't be attending the Bannon event. "We have many, many talks," he says. "I'm really pretty busy."

Mr. Zingales's attitude is consistent with the norm Mr. Zimmer seeks to uphold. When I asked the professor by email why he extended the invitation, he replied that Mr. Bannon "was able to interpret a broad dissatisfaction in the electorate that most academics had missed. Remember the shock on November 9, 2016? Regardless of what you think about his political positions, there is something faculty and students can learn from a discussion with him." Mr. Zingales, too, welcomed peaceable protests as a healthy exercise of free speech. "I admire the way our students have conducted their protests," he wrote. "It speaks very well to the values that our university shares."

The University of Chicago has long enjoyed a reputation for tough, even remorseless, intellectual inquiry. Its world-famous economics faculty, for instance, is not a place where faint-hearted academics go to road-test their research. In recent years, as colleges across America have censored unfashionable views, Chicago has also come to be known for setting the gold standard for free expression on campus. Mr. Zimmer, who became president in 2006, deserves much credit. He has been outspoken in defense of free speech and in 2014 even set up a committee—under the constitutional law scholar Geoffrey Stone—that produced the Chicago Principles, the clearest statement by any American university in defense of uninhibited debate.

Mr. Zimmer, a mathematician, says Chicago's intellectual and moral strengths are "totally tied together." He's also quick to point out that its commitment to free debate precedes him, naming virtually every one of his predecessors as a guardian of openness. Mr. Zimmer created the Stone committee, he says, after watching free-speech struggles at other schools: "People were starting to be disinherited from campuses—speakers of some stature, in fact. You started to see this pattern."

A nadir came in 2013. That year the Foundation for Individual Rights in Education (FIRE) counted 34 "disinvitation attempts"—a record. The University of Pennsylvania canceled a keynote from the future prime minister of India,



KEN FALLIN

Narendra Modi, for fear of "potential polarizing reactions." At Brown, New York's then police commissioner, Ray Kelly, was shouted down by students holding signs like "Ray(cist) Kelly." FIRE reports that the 2013 record was exceeded three years later, when the group counted 42 incidents.

Mr. Zimmer attributes this campus intolerance to "the national mood," as well as a change in "the ambient environment" in which universities exist. He describes a sort of national attention-deficit disorder: "How much is the national environment amenable to long-term thinking and investment, versus just responding to particular issues, particular needs?" The importance of education and research, he says, "has certainly come under question" in recent years, in part because "the entire tone of the country has shifted toward people being more focused on the immediate and the short-term."

Mr. Zimmer shames this age of ours by pointing to the Morrill Act of 1862, one of his favorite examples of investing in the long term: "In the middle of the greatest single crisis in the history of the country—the Civil War—the Congress passed, and President Lincoln signed, this act which essentially established the land-grant university system." The foresight was there then, he says. It isn't now.

Two examples: budget cuts that are starving state universities of the money they need to grow, and "the nature of our immigration policies." Mr. Zimmer takes a particular interest in the latter: "Even just in the last two decades, if you look at Nobel Prizes awarded to Americans in the sciences, something like 40% are immigrants. And this doesn't include those whose parents may have migrated to the United States." Mr. Zimmer laments that Americans no longer

seem to recognize fully "the unbelievable power that being attractive to the most talented people in the world has brought to the capacity of this country." Trying to imagine the scientific and technological output of the U.S. over the past century without immigration, he says, is "simply inconceivable."

But America, Mr. Zimmer believes, is "getting less attractive than other places," so much so that it is in peril of "discarding this huge comparative advantage." The problem, he says, precedes Donald Trump's presidency: "It's been exacerbated, but it's not a new problem. Trump has obviously taken a position more pronounced than others, but it's been a problem for some time." Specifically, foreign students who come to the U.S. and earn doctorates face a lot of obstacles "to be able to work here, to have a spouse who can work here." Ultimately, he says, people are going to look for other places to go—to America's detriment.

Although conflict on campuses "is not a new thing," Mr. Zimmer does think that "right now, we're in a particular period of moral fervor," with people believing that there's "a sense of urgency about the rightness of what they're doing." Mr. Zimmer was an undergraduate in the 1960s, so he's no stranger to political ferment. The activists then, however, were motivated by two issues, civil rights and the Vietnam War: "There was a huge amount of focus on what the laws were, and what rights people had under them. And the Vietnam War was very much a matter of government policy."

The 1960s protests "may have had cultural roots," Mr. Zimmer says, "but there was a lot of focus on what actions the government should be taking." Today's campus indignation is "a bit more broad-based. Yes, what should the government be doing—but it's also focused on corporations and NGOs,

and what communities and universities should be doing."

One could argue, perhaps paradoxically, that today's campus activists are much more atomized as well. Identity groups push for their own particular agendas, often in absolutist terms: *It matters to me more than anything else in the world that you call me "they," not "she."* That's not exactly a broad-based concern.

When I put this argument to Mr. Zimmer, he gently deflects: "Again, I'd go to the point that the main issue is—whether everybody is focused on one thing, or whether there are multiple groups focused on multiple things—that you get the same . . . kind of fervor, which says certain ideas should not be discussed and thought about. And that's what the problem is."

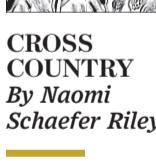
Mr. Zimmer has his eye on the future of free speech in another, innovative way. As president of a university, he sees himself as a stakeholder in America's high schools. "High schools prepare students to take more advanced mathematics, and they prepare them to write history papers, and so on," he says. But "how are high schools doing in preparing students to be students in a college of open discourse and free argumentation? I've started thinking about this."

The free-speech president, as some of his colleagues call him, is going on a free-speech roadshow. Mr. Zimmer invited six high-school principals—including from his alma mater, Lower Manhattan's Stuyvesant High—to dinner in New York City to talk about this question last month. He plans two similar dinners in Chicago, followed by more in other cities. The initiative is still embryonic, and although Mr. Zimmer insists he's "not going to pretend to tell high schools how to prepare people," he does consider it "an important question for high schools to confront."

Mr. Zimmer says, optimistically, that even universities that "may not have been talking about issues of free expression two years ago" are at least "trying to confront them, at least recognizing that maybe there's a problem." In the same vein, it would be very healthy, he thinks, for high-school teachers "to actually be thinking about this in a kind of systematic way." He's observed that "a lot of students are not prepared for this environment." Some of that is inevitable, Mr. Zimmer believes, because "free expression doesn't come naturally for most people. It's not an instinctive response." Young people need "to be taught it"—and it's better if universities don't have to start from scratch.

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

What Pocahontas's Heirs Need Isn't a New Reservation



This may sound like a news flash from the 19th century, but it happened last month: The president signed a little-noticed bill officially recognizing six Indian tribes and allowing them to request new reservations.

Given that reservations are among the poorest, most desperate communities in the U.S., with high rates of crime, alcoholism, suicide and domestic abuse, it's odd that President Trump would want to establish more of them.

The bill Mr. Trump signed into law grants federal recognition to six Virginia tribes comprising some 4,400 people, who can now ask that public lands be held "in trust" for them, which limits individuals' economic and private-property rights. It's hard to think this will do anything but invite bureaucratic intrusion and make tribal members more dependent on public funds.

Although the law will not give the tribes the right to open casinos, businesses on reservations can operate tax-free. That would give them an economic advantage over nearby Virginians who are not of Indian descent; the trouble is that it would also tilt the economy toward products that are highly taxed elsewhere, like cigarettes, liquor, gas and marijuana (which tribes have been free to legalize since 2014). This is hardly a route to success, as the experience of other reservations shows.

Who are these tribes and why has recognizing them taken until 2018? Stephen R. Adkins, chief of the Chickahominy tribe, told the House

in 2007 that his group traces its lineage back to Pocahontas and other Native Americans who greeted the first English settlers: "Our connection to Pocahontas and, by extension, to England must come full circle and extend to the Congress of the United States of America. We must feel the same honor and love from leaders of the United States of America as we do from the people from England with whom our last treaty was signed in 1677."

But the Virginia tribes have offered little proof of their ancestry. This is why the Bureau of Indian Affairs, under Presidents Bush and Obama, declined to grant them formal recognition. The tribes have argued they could not prove this connection in the required way because they had experienced "paper genocide." They claimed that Virginia passed a law in 1924 requiring that all nonwhites be listed as "colored" on public documents, meaning local Indians could not be effectively distinguished from other racial groups.

In 1997, Virginia's then-Gov. George Allen signed legislation intended to remedy the situation, and the Virginia General Assembly urged that the tribes be recognized. But the Bureau of Indian Affairs continued to dispute their claims. In 2009 testimony before the U.S. House, Lee Fleming, director of the BIA's Office of Federal Acknowledgment, said one of the groups had submitted 17 birth certificates issued from 1915-49, all of which included a designation of Indian. "These groups have the opportunity to submit the same types of records that all the other petitioning groups submit," Mr. Fleming said. So why did they have such difficulty tracing their roots?

Recognition by the BIA, however,

is not really the endgame for tribes, since only Congress can give them reservation land and many of the accompanying benefits. That's why some tribes—including the Mashantucket Pequots of Connecticut in 1983 and the Graton Rancheria of California in 2000—bypassed the BIA

A new law recognizes six Virginia tribes, but that's hardly a path to success.

and went directly to Congress. The Virginia tribes have long had the support of their state's congressional delegation, whose members on both sides of the aisle are happy to say they have helped right a historical wrong while at the same time bringing home federal goodies.

Whether it will ultimately help

members of these tribes is another question. One dissenting member of the Lumbee tribe of North Carolina, which is fighting for its own federal recognition, told me in 2014: "If we get more checks, we will have more alcohol. It will be detrimental to the Lumbees." He was convinced it was a terrible idea for the federal government to hold land "in trust" for his people. "We need less government in our lives," he said.

Mr. Trump used to be skeptical of new tribal designations. In 1993 he appeared before the House Native American Affairs Subcommittee to testify about Indian casinos. In the video, which was widely published during the 2016 election, Mr. Trump asked Rep. George Miller (D., Calif.): "Why are you being discriminatory? Why is it that the Indians don't pay tax, but everybody else does—I do?"

Even if you approve of what effec-

tively amounts to a reparations policy—albeit one that doesn't seem to help most Indians escape poverty—shouldn't set-asides be reserved for people who can actually document their ancestry? As Mr. Trump told Rep. Miller: "If you look at some of the reservations that you've approved, you, sir, in your great wisdom have approved, you, sir, in your great wisdom have approved, I will tell you right now—they don't look like Indians to me . . . And a lot of people are laughing at it. And you're telling how tough it is, how rough it is to get approved."

Before the next tribal recognition bill arrives on the president's desk, someone at the White House might want to watch that video.

Ms. Riley is a senior fellow at the Independent Women's Forum, a visiting fellow at the American Enterprise Institute and author of "The New Trail of Tears: How Washington Is Destroying American Indians."

Notable & Quotable: Clarence Thomas

Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas, interviewed Feb. 15 by Judge Gregory Maggs:

Q: What's changed in your judging over the 27 years?

A: That is really a good question. It's sort of like if you climb a mountain, when you're at 1,000 feet you see something. You still look at the same scenery, but you have a different view from when you're at 10,000 feet or 5,000 feet. You see more. I've been doing this so long that you see more. You understand more. The reason I was reading this book on the Plantagenets was because of English common law. . . . To understand

stare decisis, you have to understand English common law. To understand English common law, you have to understand where England came from—the Norman conquest, the Vikings, the Romans. . . . But look how many years that takes. That's what I learned at Yale: that this wasn't a sprint, it was a marathon, and it was a lifelong endeavor. . . . I mean, how many people care about *Trop v. Dulles*? You and I do. You and I care about it. *Flast v. Cohen*? Yeah, they cite it, but they don't read it. You and I do. We have to. Why? Because we're messing with other people's Constitution. You and I have to do it, and you know why. We have to go back and read the briefs.

Because we're tinkering with other people's Constitution. We don't have any unlimited license to do that, and we certainly don't have a right to be reckless with it. . . . Virtually everything I do is in preparation of doing this job. I think I owe this—remember, it's about your calling. And if you're called to do it, you're called to do it a certain way. If you go back and look at Justice Scalia, look what he died doing. . . . He thought it was our job to fly the flag, to go different places and to talk to people about what we do. He was more outgoing than I am, I'm being honest about that. But he'd tell me, "Clarence, you've got to fly the flag."

OPINION

REVIEW & OUTLOOK

The Russian Indictments

The Justice Department on Friday indicted three Russian companies and 13 individuals for interfering in the 2016 U.S. presidential election, and the man who should be most upset is Donald J. Trump. The 37-page indictment contains no evidence of collusion between Russia and the Trump campaign, but it does show a systematic effort to discredit the result of the 2016 election. On the evidence so far, President Trump has been the biggest victim of that effort, and he ought to be furious at Vladimir Putin.

The indictment documents a broad social-media and propaganda campaign operating out of Russia and involving hundreds of people starting in 2014 that "had a strategic goal to sow discord in the U.S. political system." It certainly succeeded on that score, as Democrats and the media have claimed that Mr. Trump's election is illegitimate because he conspired with Russia to defeat Hillary Clinton. The charge has roiled American politics and made governing more difficult.

The good news for Mr. Trump is that the indictment reveals no evidence of collusion. The Russians "posted derogatory information about a number of candidates," the indictment says, and by 2016 "included supporting the presidential campaign of then-candidate Donald J. Trump" and "disparaging Hillary Clinton." But it adds that the Russians "communicated with unwitting individuals associated with the Trump Campaign," and it offers no claims of a conspiracy.

Readers of the indictment will be amused at the comic opera details. In or around June 2016, for example, Russians posing online as Americans "communicated with a real U.S. person affiliated with a Texas-based grassroots organization." This "real U.S. person" vouchsafed the deep political secret that the Russians "should focus their activities on 'purple states like Colorado, Virginia & Florida.'" Sure enough, the Russians thereafter referred to targeting "purple states." Someone actually paid Russians to collect this insight.

The indictment also contains no evidence that Russia's meddling changed the electoral re-

sults. A U.S. presidential campaign is a maelstrom of information, charges and counter-charges, media reports and social-media chatter. The Russian Twitter bursts became part of this din and sought to reinforce existing biases more than they sought to change minds. Their Twitter hashtags included "#Hillary4Prison," for example, which you could find at the souvenir desk at the GOP convention.

Yet none of this should let Twitter, Facebook or Google off the hook for being facilitators of this disinformation. The social-media sites and search engines clearly did far too little to police their content for malicious trolls and in the process misled millions of Americans. They need to do more to take responsibility for the content they midwife.

The indictment also makes us wonder what the Obama Administration was doing amid all of this. Where were top Obama spooks James Clapper and John Brennan? Their outrage became public only after their candidate lost the election. If they didn't know what was going on, why not? And if they did, why didn't they let Americans in on the secret? President Obama sanctioned Russia for its meddling only after the election.

The indictment's details underscore Russia's malicious anti-American purposes. An authoritarian regime spent tens of millions of dollars to erode public trust in American democracy. As Senator Ben Sasse (R., Neb.) put it Friday, "Putin's shadow war is aimed at undermining Americans' trust in our institutions. We know Russia is coming back in 2018 and 2020—we have to take the threat seriously."

All of which makes the White House reaction on Friday strangely muted. Its statement understandably focused on the lack of collusion evidence and made one reference to "the agendas of bad actors, like Russia." But given how much Russia's meddling has damaged his first year in office, Mr. Trump should publicly declare his outrage at Russia on behalf of the American people. The Kremlin has weakened his Presidency. He should make Russia pay a price that Mr. Obama never did.

profits along with the losses.

But the ultimate solution is to wind down Fan and Fred, leaving mortgage risk to private enterprise. One idea, proposed in these pages by former FDIC Chairman William Isaac and former Wells Fargo Chairman Richard Kovacevich, is simply to lower each year the cap on mortgages Fan and Fred can

guarantee—by, say, \$100,000. If lawmakers flinch at such plans because they're worried about spooking the housing market, there could hardly be a safer time than now to act. The rate of homeownership is climbing again, to 64.2% in the fourth quarter of 2017, a three-year high. The economy is strong and interest rates are still historically low.

But unless Congress passes legislation, the Trump Administration seems likely to let Fan and Fred live on. In December the Treasury and the Federal Housing Finance Agency made a new agreement allowing Fan and Fred to keep capital buffers of \$3 billion each.

Last month Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin told the Senate Banking Committee: "I think it's critical that we have a 30-year mortgage. I don't believe that the private markets on their own could support it." But many countries have robust housing markets and high ownership rates without a 30-year mortgage guarantee.

Mr. Mnuchin sounds like his predecessor, Democrat Jack Lew. Wasn't Donald Trump elected to eliminate crony capitalism?

Another Plea From Fannie Mae

Fannie Mae is again going hat in hand to taxpayers after announcing a \$6.5 billion quarterly loss on Wednesday. Washington should take this news as a kick in the keister to finally start winding down the mortgage giant and its busted brother, Freddie Mac. But the Trump Administration seems to be moving in the opposite direction.

When the housing mania turned to panic in 2007-08, Fan and Fred called in their implicit government guarantee, at a cost of almost \$190 billion. The pair, now in "conservatorship," have since paid back that amount, and their profits continue to flow to the Treasury—as they should, given that the taxpayer guarantee hasn't been revoked.

The trouble is that Fan and Fred were left in limbo. Hedge funds bought up their shares, betting they could pressure Washington into bringing back the old business model of public risk and private reward. Investors filed lawsuits claiming that the government was illegally seizing Fan and Fred's earnings.

Fannie's latest dip into the Treasury will be dismissed as an accounting fiction—and maybe so, but it's a useful one. Congress's recent tax reform decreased the value of tax deferrals on Fannie's balance sheet, resulting in a one-time charge of \$9.9 billion. Because Fannie hasn't been allowed to keep a large capital buffer, it now needs a \$3.7 billion infusion. While this is hardly ideal, at least taxpayers are getting the

The mortgage ward of the state needs \$3.7 billion from taxpayers.

guarantee—by, say, \$100,000. If lawmakers flinch at such plans because they're worried about spooking the housing market, there could hardly be a safer time than now to act. The rate of homeownership is climbing again, to 64.2% in the fourth quarter of 2017, a three-year high. The economy is strong and interest rates are still historically low.

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Mr. Mnuchin sounds like his predecessor, Democrat Jack Lew. Wasn't Donald Trump elected to eliminate crony capitalism?

After Zuma in South Africa

Lawmakers in South Africa celebrated in Cape Town this week when Cyril Ramaphosa was sworn in as the country's fifth post-apartheid president. The ascension of Mr. Ramaphosa marks the end of the nine-year Jacob Zuma era, which few South Africans will mourn.

The charismatic Mr. Zuma, a former African National Congress (ANC) militant who spent a decade imprisoned with Nelson Mandela, moved his party notably to the left. He expanded government, blew out the public fisc and treated the state like his personal fiefdom. Investors fled and crime and corruption soared. The country's GDP is estimated to have grown less than 1% last year, even while global growth was improving, and the jobless rate is 26.7%.

Mr. Ramaphosa, a 65-year-old businessman and among the wealthiest men in Africa, aims to reverse these dispiriting trends. He promised Thursday to govern with "humility" and "dignity," but he'll face dissent within the ANC. Mr. Zuma populated the party's senior leadership with supporters who favor a populist program of "radical economic transformation," including expropriation of property without compensation. Check how nearby Zimbabwe fared under Robert Mugabe to see how that turns out.

Mr. Ramaphosa, who won a close election in December to lead the ANC, seems to understand

that he's walking a fine political line. He's promised a program of "moral renewal" and on Friday vowed to pursue "higher levels of economic growth and investment," while promising higher-education subsidies and support for state-owned enterprises, nods to the reform and anti-reform wings of the party.

The problem for Mr. Ramaphosa is that the ANC's goals of growth and equity aren't mutually achievable in the near term, or even desirable. What South Africa needs is the perception and reality of honest governance along with economic reform to encourage investment and create jobs for millions of restless youth.

The new president will also have to work quickly to tackle graft, which infects every corner of the economy. A recent Gallup poll found 85% of South Africans perceive government corruption to be "widespread." Mr. Zuma has faced corruption allegations for years and they were among the reasons he resigned under pressure from the ANC. The party was also jolted by losses in municipal elections in 2016, and national elections are scheduled for next year.

South Africa's democratic institutions survived the Zuma era, but its economy is teetering. Mr. Ramaphosa will benefit from relief that the long Zuma melodrama is over, but his honeymoon will be short.

The nation's democracy survived but its economy has gone downhill.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Enlightenment's Influence on Our World

Steven Pinker composes a persuasive, optimistic essay, only to alienate half or more of his readers in the last paragraphs by attacking religious believers ("The Enlightenment Is Working," Review, Feb. 10). In so doing, he demonstrates a failure to appreciate that much of the progress he catalogs arises from a concept of the worth of the individual that has its roots in Christianity and expression in capitalism. He decries the "glory of the tribe" but descends into a polarizing message intended to demonize the "other." What a waste of an otherwise encouraging survey of human progress.

PETER COFFEY
Madison, Conn.

Prof. Pinker tells a hopeful story about the present state of humanity. However, he falls for the "recency effect," championing the undeniable success of the last 30 years as evidence of the overall success of the Enlightenment. Prof. Pinker minimizes the horrors of the 20th century as "backtracks and zigzags." However, Soviet communism and Nazism weren't deviations from the Enlightenment as it developed on the European continent, but outgrowths of Marxism and Hegelianism, respectively. Rejecting "tradition," "dogma," and "father in the sky" in favor of the materialism he prefers, these hyper-secular systems just about destroyed humanity.

ANTHONY JAMES MARCAVAGE
Lancaster, Pa.

Prof. Pinker's statement that today women "can vote in every country where men can vote save one (Vatican City)" led me to question his agenda. In reality, there are no elections in Vatican City, so neither men nor women have voting rights. When the pope is elected head of state, only the cardinals of the Catholic Church can vote—no women and not all the male residents of Vatican City.

EILEEN WEBER
St. Louis

How tidily Steven Pinker assigns all the good behavior and good results of the past 100 years to people who think as he does. I agree with much of his data but little of his analysis. While improved health and wealth in more places in the world are truly wonderful, it is laughable to credit the secular humanists with these

THOMAS A. METZGER
Stanford, Calif.

Science has indeed resulted in billions living lives unimaginable even by kings and emperors, but that same science is continually increasing the lethality of nuclear/biological/chemical weapons of mass destruction. Those of us who believe in God and the immortal soul also believe that human nature is subject to both good (creative) and evil (destructive) impulses, and that alone among the myriad species that have inhabited earth whose lives are controlled mostly by instinct, we have the free will—and the responsibility—to choose.

CHARLES IAN CAMPBELL
Moorestown, N.J.

Politicians Have an Incentive to Overspend

There may be merit to Glenn Hubbard's proposal to limit federal spending to a seven-year average of inflation-adjusted revenues. But here's a more effective approach to the problem of ever-growing deficits: Restrict the portion of the debt that can be financed, even indirectly, by the Federal Reserve ("An Honest Federal Budget Would Help Control Spending and Debt," op-ed, Feb. 12).

Direct central bank purchase of government debt was prohibited long ago, as was the Treasury Department's ability to impose an interest rate on the Fed. But notwithstanding those prohibitions, an overly accommodative succession of Federal Reserve chairs has, in effect,

lowered the nominal cost of federal debt to levels that make enormous deficits far too politically attractive. Third-party purchasers of government bills and bonds know exactly

The Caliphate at War' Is Doing Very Well, Thank You

Regarding Graeme Wood's review of my book "The Caliphate at War" (Bookshelf, Feb. 8): Mr. Wood is a journalist but I am a political scientist and historian and I write differently. His book was irrelevant to my project but I did not traduce it or attack it in a fit of rage. He complains about my focus on Assyria, which is mentioned only twice, as a historical "footnote" to suggest that ISIS might have some affinity for that ancient terrorist state despite the latter's destruction of its artifacts.

He heavily criticizes me for failing to include an analysis of ISIS ideology but one entire chapter of more than 100 pages is devoted to its ideology, using primary sources in the original language and translated into English. He breezily adds that I ignored the work of a leading analysis of ISIS improvised explosive device attacks. I did not; I included it under the name of the blog by which the author goes. The public seems to disagree with Mr. Wood, as the book is selling very well.

AHMED SALAH HASHIM
Singapore

how much the Fed will pay to take this debt off their hands and allow them a profit. The interest-rate peg that was officially removed in the early 1950s effectively has been voluntarily reimposed.

Mr. Hubbard understands as well as anyone the incestuous relation of overly accommodative Fed policy and undisciplined growth of the federal budget. If Congress and Treasury both believe the printing presses are available whenever needed, the pressure to reduce federal spending becomes nil.

STEVE STEIN
Larkspur, Calif.

Overspending is a congenital defect of democracies, as the majority of voters naturally would like more from government than they are willing to finance. Members of Congress compete in a political system that is poll- and media-driven, and a proposed spending restraint that affects entitlements for the middle class or benefits for the more vulnerable doesn't poll well nor does it please populists in the media.

Mr. Hubbard's spending-rule idea is much better than the dysfunction we have now and it might be the brake needed to slow otherwise relentless growth in federal debt. Whether it can actually tame the democratic spirits of spend-and-tax-someone-else to be fiscally prudent, popular in polls and well-liked by the media isn't so certain.

ANDERS SMITH
Durham, N.C.

Pepper ... And Salt

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL



Hafeez.
"I have a lot of student loans to pay back."

OPINION

The Parkland Massacre and the Air We Breathe

**DECLARATIONS**

By Peggy Noonan

We discuss motives, but isn't it always the same motive? "I have murder in my heart." Why do so many Americans have murder in their hearts?

That is my question after the St. Valentine's Day shootings at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Fla. We all know it is part of a continuing cultural catastrophe. A terrible aspect of the catastrophe is that so many central thoughts about it, and questions, have been flattened by time into clichés. People stop hearing when you mention them. "We talked about that during Columbine, didn't we? That couldn't be it."

What's gone wrong with our culture that produces such atrocities? It's a very long list.

So we immediately revert to discussions of gun law, and only gun law. There is much to be improved in that area—I offer a suggestion at the end—but it is not the only part of the story. The story is also who we are now and what shape we're in.

A way to look at the question is: What has happened the past 40 years or so to produce a society so ill at ease with itself, so prone to violence?

We know. We all say it privately, but it's so obvious it's hardly worth saying. We have been swept by social, technological and cultural revolution. The family blew up—divorce,

unwed childbearing. Fatherless sons. Fatherless daughters, too. Poor children with no one to love them. The internet flourished. Porn proliferated. Drugs, legal and illegal. Violent videogames, in which nameless people are eliminated and spattered all over the screen. (The Columbine shooters loved and might have been addicted to "Doom.") The abortion regime settled in, with its fierce, endless yet somehow casual talk about the right to end a life. An increasingly violent entertainment culture—low, hypersexualized, full of anomie and weirdness, allergic to meaning and depth. The old longing for integration gave way to a culture of accusation—you are a supremacist, a misogynist, you are guilty of privilege and defined by your color and class, we don't let your sort speak here.

So much change, so much of it un-gentle. Throughout, was anyone looking to children and what they need? That wasn't really a salient aim or feature of all the revolutions, was it? The adults were seeing to what they believed were their rights. Kids were a side thought.

At this moment we are in the middle of a reckoning about how disturbed our sexual landscape has become. This past week we turned to violence within marriages. We recently looked at the international sex trade, a phrase that sounds so 18th-century but refers to a real and profitable business.

All this change, compressed into 40 years, has produced some good things, even miraculous ones. But it does not feel accidental that America is experiencing what appears to be a mental-health crisis, especially among the young. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recently reported as many as 20% of children 3 to 17 have, in any given year, a mental or emotional illness. There is research indicating depression among teenagers is worsening. National Public Radio recently quoted a 2005 report asserting the percentage of prison inmates with



A teacher hugs a student at a police checkpoint Thursday.

serious mental illness rose from less than 1% in 1880 to 21% in 2005. Deinstitutionalization swept health care and the psychiatric profession starting in the 1960s, and has continued since.

The sick now go to the emergency room or stay among us untreated. In the society we have created the past 40 years, you know we are not making fewer emotionally ill young people, but more.

And here, to me, is the problem.

A nation has an atmosphere. It has air it breathes in each day. China has a famous pollution problem: You can see the dirt in the air. America's air looks clean but there are toxins in it, and they're making the least defended and protected of us sick.

Here is one breath of the air:

Two weeks ago the U.S. Senate blocked a bill that would have banned most abortions after 20 weeks. Exceptions were made—the life of the mother, incest and rape. Twenty weeks—right up to the start of the sixth month—seemed reasonable. But Democrats said it was an assault on women's rights. So as far as the Senate is concerned, you can

end the life of a 6- to 9-month-old baby that can live outside the womb, that is not only human but *recognizable and obviously human*.

And even if you are 100% for full-term abortion—even if you think this right must be protected lest we go on a slippery slope and next thing you know they'll outlaw contraceptives—your own language might have alerted you along the way to your radicalism.

Imagine you are pregnant, in the last trimester, and suddenly feel movement in your belly, a shift from here to there. You say, "Oh my God, feel," and you take the hand of the father, or of another intimate, and you place it on your stomach. You don't say, "The fetus lurched," or "A conglomeration of cells is making itself manifest." You say, "The baby moved. The baby's moving." You say this because it is a baby, and you know it. You say it because in your wonder at it, and at life, you tell the truth.

I should add who used that example with me. A great liberal journalist who sees right through his party's dishonesty on this issue.

The failure to ban late-term abortion is one of those central things we rarely talk about.

And I'll tell you what I think a teenager absorbs about it, unconsciously, in America. He sees a headline online, he passes a television in an airport, he hears the quick story and he thinks: "If the baby we don't let live is unimportant, then I guess I am unimportant. And you're unimportant too." They don't even know they're breathing that in. But it's there, in the atmosphere, and they're breathing it in. And it doesn't make you healthier.

The National Rifle Association too fears their slippery slope, and their fear means nothing commonsense can be done regarding gun law. Concede anything and it will mean they're coming for your hunting rifle.

Congress has been talking, at least recently and to some extent, of a trade on immigration. New protections for Dreamers on one hand versus increased border security on the other. This would be a good deal. Dreamers are integrated into American life, and a good many work in education and health care. And America is a great sovereign nation with not only a right but a responsibility to control its own borders.

Compromise is often good.

On gun law, Republicans oppose banning assault weapons such as the AR-15, the one the Parkland shooter used, because of the numbers, power and contributions of gun owners and the NRA. Democrats oppose banning late-term abortion because of the numbers, power and contributions of the rising left, feminists and Planned Parenthood.

The idea: Trade banning assault weapons for banning late-term abortion. Make illegal a killing machine and a killing procedure.

In both cases the lives of children would be saved.

Wouldn't this clean some of the air? Wouldn't we all breathe a little easier?

Better Call Saul: The U.S. Needs Radicalism, Not Extremism

By Mike Gecan

It may seem strange to argue that the U.S. needs more radicalism, especially in this period of outrageous rhetoric and intense overreaction. But the right kind of radicalism can improve American politics by focusing on fundamental public goods. Leaders should replace showmanship with a radical approach that galvanizes ordinary American citizens.

This concept of political radicalism has a storied history, but the term has faded from the popular lexicon. In 1951 Wall Street Journal editor William H. Grimes described this newspaper's philosophy: "We are not much interested in labels, but if we were to choose one, we would say we are radical."

Saul Alinsky had a different perspective, but he also considered himself a radical who wanted to serve the interests of ordinary Americans. In 1940, while the world was being torn apart by war, it was radical to organize beleaguered stockyard workers in immigrant neighborhoods. Many policy makers doubted that American democracy could contend with the military might of Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union, and preferred placing power in government rather than the fractured American public.

Even some of Alinsky's supporters doubted whether the time was right to pit citizens against government. He had founded the Industrial Areas Foundation in 1940 to "petition the Government for the redress of grievances," as the First Amendment empowers citizens to do. But the business, religious and civic leaders on IAF's board struggled to balance public spiritedness with the group's often adversarial relationship to government.

Alinsky put the unease to rest by reminding the board that standing against ineffective government is part of good citizenship. This approach to

politics, he wrote in 1942, could break the "strangleholds of undemocratic practices" and force government to serve the needs of the people. The IAF remains committed to helping communities and individuals hold government and bad corporate actors accountable.

The radicalism of the IAF is an antidote to the utopian fever that often courses through American politics. Alinsky disappointed many student activists in the 1960s by insisting that the purpose of politics is not to enact an idealistic fantasy. Rather, he argued, most people want to participate in America's existing free and democratic system. The goal of organizing is merely to ensure that citizens have real power and equal access. When government is open and accountable, workers can protect their health and safety and negotiate for better wages, and residents can improve their communities so that their

children can live on safe and decent blocks.

This pragmatic radicalism attracted me and many of my longtime colleagues to the IAF nearly 40 years ago. The organization's focus on the gritty details of public life

Alinsky is one of the most misunderstood figures of the 20th century. Let's set the record straight.

has allowed us to see through bad actors and ideas on both sides of the political aisle. We rejected the rhetorical posturing of the New Left movement, which was led by privileged young people who often viewed working-class Americans with contempt. We opposed the Democratic leaders of Chicago, who

built a brutal political machine by barring independents and reformers from power. And we saw through the ideological fairy tales of corporate elites and the far right, who sought to maximize economic freedom without regard for the needs of ordinary citizens.

We continue to teach those ordinary citizens how to build and wield power. But we do not treat politics as "an endless war" against elites, as the New York Times's David Brooks falsely described Alinsky's view in a recent column. Our mission is to enable citizens to compel their leaders to serve them with attention and respect. When that happens, people cease to be have-nots and become full citizens, or "have-withs."

From East Brooklyn to South Texas, IAF-backed organizations have helped people delete the "not" and add the "with." East Brooklyn Congregations turned former ghettos into livable communities with

thousands of affordable homes, while Valley Interfaith has made sure that roads and water lines reach Mexican-border neighborhoods. These and scores of other organizations have nurtured generations of local leaders who do not overreact to their critics, or re-enact old political dramas. These leaders act with purpose and secure policy changes that improve the lives of communities and individuals.

Democracy is as much a muscle as a value, and like any muscle, it needs to be exercised regularly. The approach to politics that IAF champions builds democratic strength at the community level. And it will take incredible strength to push away extremism and replace it with a new era of pragmatic radicalism.

Mr. Gecan is a co-director of the Industrial Areas Foundation and author of "Going Public: An Organizer's Guide to Citizen Action."

Technology Can Redefine the Mass-Shooter Problem



BUSINESS WORLD
By Holman W. Jenkins, Jr.

One way to stop school shootings would be to restrict the ability of 249 million American adults to buy and own firearms, including by confiscating millions they already possess. That might work, but promoters have

demonstrated with great reliability that they can't raise the votes. They can't get Democratic votes for such a policy, much less Republican votes.

Look closely at the lesser gun-control tweaks being proposed in the wake of Wednesday's atrocity in Parkland, Fla. They all meet some checklist of gun-control desirables

but are irrelevant to the specific problem of the carefully planned mass-casualty attack.

To some people, that doesn't matter. The gun issue draws out us-vs.-them distinctions that are eminently exploitable for fundraising and political purposes. But what about the rest of us? When a problem seems insoluble, redefine it, enlarge it or shrink it in some way. That's often good advice.

The American electorate may not tolerate draconian (by U.S. standards) restrictions on guns, but it will tolerate a fair amount of surveillance. License-plate readers track our travels. Cellphone towers can triangulate our location. Face recognition is increasingly deployed in conjunction with security and traffic cameras; in China, police officers have it built into their spectacles. Not to mention the stupendous amounts of personal data we willingly hand over to businesses.

Now take all the red flags raised by Nikolas Cruz: He posted on social media pictures of himself with weapons and small animals he had apparently tortured. His fascination and exhibitionism with guns was broadcast to one and all. Teachers were warned to take action if he was seen approaching the school with a backpack; he later was expelled.

He was widely regarded as a menace. His mother, neighbors and school officials had repeatedly sought police intervention. He posted a YouTube comment under his own name in which he declared a desire to become a "professional school shooter," one of two warnings passed on to the FBI.

One thing we know: If, along with

these red flags, he had professed jihadist sympathies or frequented

Al Qaeda websites, the American people would be fine with the FBI tracking him closely. They and their courts would be fine even with undercover agents being sent to lure him into a prosecutable offense so they could arrest him.

OK, jihadist sympathies are a winning factor. A lot more disaffected young males are gun nuts, make threats and act weirdly than become mass shooters.

We don't have the votes to control guns, but we have the votes to control our public spaces.

But technology potentially changes the equation in important ways. Big data may not be better than psychologists at predicting who will commit a mass shooting a year or two from now, but it can help us know who might be planning one next week: Who got kicked out of school, failed to show up for a court-assigned counseling session, made a big purchase at a gun store, posted a defanged or threatening message on social media, prompted an uptick in alarmed social-media chatter by friends and acquaintances.

Especially since the young already conduct their social existence mostly online. Information technology is taking over our lives. It will not be uninvented. In another few years, unless you cut yourself off from the network (which will arouse its own suspicions), you will be findable in seconds. A police drone overhead will be able to focus its cameras on you or the vehicle or building in which you

are to be found. Indeed, London cops caused a furor by innocently posting on Twitter the visage of a TV comedian snapped by an overhead camera looking down on the masses in Leicester Square. If it can't already, soon this technology will be able to sound an alarm if a specific person on a list approaches a school or other sensitive site.

The question of how and whether to use these capabilities for public-safety purposes is already bubbling up in a thousand contexts, without much organized consideration or debate. Would such an approach produce an unmanageable number of false positives? Let's find out. There inevitably would be a learning curve. Let's start climbing it.

A fact now can usefully be faced: A lot more people enjoy guns than become mass killers, but an excessive fascination with guns is a hallmark of mass killers. Let's make use of this information. Gun stores have security cameras. If not the police, then businesses themselves will soon enough track every time you visit a gun store and which counters you linger over. It shouldn't be a reach, with the information we potentially have in hand, to define a new category of person who most Americans would agree should be prohibited from buying guns and ammunition.

The media, with their usual depth and nuance, are trying to set up a fight between gun controllers and proponents of mental-health reform, who are naturally accused of ducking the real issue. In fact, we will need some basis in law for acting on people who set off alarm bells but haven't done anything illegal. A new approach to mental health has to be part of the strategy.

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WORLD NEWS

Bishop Ministers to Mexican Drug Lords

'I don't come to judge you,' Catholic cleric says to a troubled flock awash in violence

BY DUDLEY ALTHAUS
AND JOSÉ DE CÓRDOBA

CHILPANCINGO, Mexico—A car here picked up a grandfatherly man in front of a walled compound and drove him to a nearby town, where he switched vehicles before arriving at a remote spot to meet a known Mexican drug lord.

The passenger was no gangster, but a man of God making his pastoral rounds.

Bishop Salvador Rangel, 70 years old, routinely meets with drug kingpins in his sprawling mountain diocese in Guerrero, a rugged southern state famed for its coastal resorts like Acapulco. The state is also known for its opium poppy cultivation, and lately, as one of Mexico's deadliest spots, with 15 separate gangs fighting over the drug trade.

"When I go, I know I'm surrounded by narco bosses," Bishop Rangel said in a recent interview in this mountainous provincial capital. "I tell them I'm coming as a friend. I don't come to judge you. I come to offer you the word of God and the sacraments."

Few Catholic clerics have directly confronted the criminal violence that has afflicted Mexico, causing more than 150,000 deaths in the past 12 years. Last year was the most treacherous since record-keeping began in the mid-1990s, with more than 29,000 homicides, according to Mexico's government. That included more than 2,300 murders in Guerrero, more than any other state.

Bishop Rangel tries to broker disputes between gangs and protect his priests, nuns and local communities from their wrath. While he claims some success, the bloodshed continues to spiral.

Earlier this month, gunmen killed two parish priests in Guerrero and wounded four of their companions in a pre-



Congregants in Apango in Mexico's Guerrero state carrying the coffin of Germain Muniz, one of two Catholic priests killed by gunmen in an ambush this month.

dawn ambush. Their deaths swelled another grim statistic: 21 priests killed nationwide since 2012. In most such cases, the killings go unresolved.

Violence against the church isn't new in Mexico, one of the world's most Catholic countries. Suspected cartel gunmen killed Cardinal Juan Jesús Posadas, prelate of Mexico's second city of Guadalajara in 1993. Church workers are often threatened as they undertake such pastoral duties as aiding migrants.

During his 2016 visit to Mexico, Pope Francis condemned the drug trade. At least 10 dioceses across Mexico, including Guerrero, have developed programs to help survivors cope

with the scourge.

The Mexican church hierarchy fully supports Bishop Rangel's efforts, said Bishop Alfonso Miranda, spokesman for the Mexican Episcopal Conference. "He is not alone," the spokesman said. "The church is with him."

However, critics of Bishop Rangel, including some state and federal officials, accuse him of complicity, saying he is naive or worse for breaking bread with killers in his quest for dialogue and for his support of amnesty for drug traffickers who repent and mend their ways.

"Many who are victims see him in a bad light because they think he is forgiving

those who are causing harm," said Manuel Olivares, a civic activist in the nearby town of Chilapa.

As in many parts of Mexico, gangland violence soared in Guerrero after the government captured or killed powerful cartel leaders in recent years, unleashing infighting by their lieutenants to succeed them.

"Violence is everywhere and at all times," said Juan Angulo, the publisher of El Sur de Acapulco, an influential newspaper in Guerrero. "Guerrero is the most extreme expression of Mexico's problems.

If Mexico is violent, Guerrero is more violent. If Mexico is poor, Guerrero is poorest."

Bishop Rangel said he first

became involved with local gang bosses two years ago when one threatened a parish priest with death for speaking out against the drug trade. He negotiated the priest's departure from the town and later he helped extract a cleric at another parish who was being extorted by drug traffickers.

Soon, he said, the gangs themselves were calling him to broker local truces.

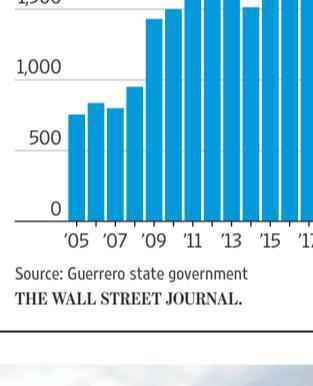
"They trust me because I want the killings to end," Bishop Rangel said. "I've gone to ask them that there be no more deaths."

"I know that people are very afraid," the bishop said in his sermon at Chilpancingo's cathedral. "Even I am afraid."

Mounting Toll

Annual homicides in Mexico's Guerrero state

2,500



Source: Guerrero state government
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Canada: U.S. Tax-Cut Impact Needs Study

BY PAUL VIEIRA

OTTAWA—Canadian Finance Minister Bill Morneau said Friday that he has no plans to be "impulsive" in response to worries over the impact that sweeping U.S. tax cuts and the renegotiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement might have on investment in the country.

"The good news is the economy is in a strong posi-

tion. It's resilient," he said ahead of the Liberal government's annual budget plan, to be unveiled on Feb. 27.

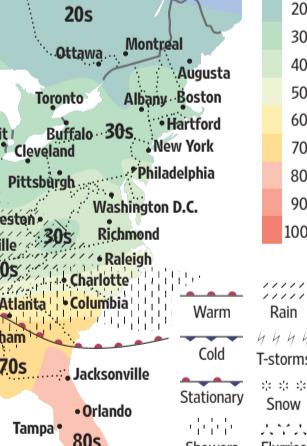
As for the risk posed by the potential dissolution of Nafta and the possible impact U.S. tax relief could have in drawing business investment away from Canada, Mr. Morneau said officials are watching both developments closely.

However, he suggested the government would take its

time in analyzing any impact. Specifically on the tax front, further study is required "to make sure we do not act in an impulsive way," Mr. Morneau said.

This week, Canada's blue-chip chief executives, in a letter to Mr. Morneau, warned the Liberal government it "must respond now" to the U.S. tax cuts or face a flight of business capital to its southern neighbor.

However, he suggested the government would take its



U.S. Forecasts

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

t=tstorms; r=rain; sf=snow flurries; sn=snow; l=ice

30s 40s 50s 60s 70s 80s 90s 100s

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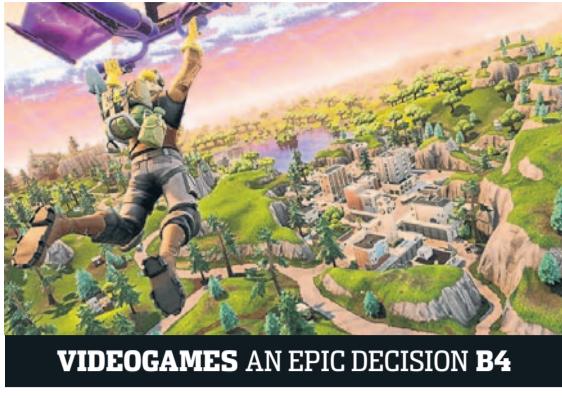
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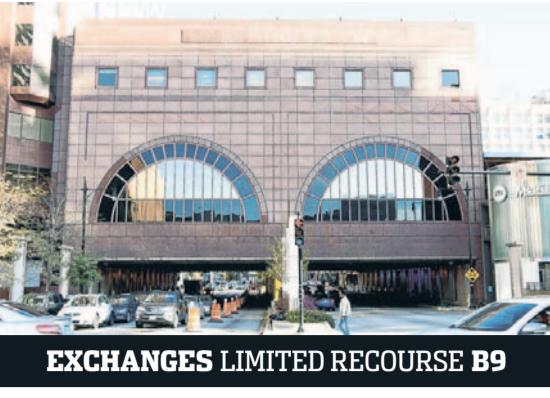
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VIDEOGAMES AN EPIC DECISION B4

BUSINESS & FINANCE



EXCHANGES LIMITED REOURSE B9

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Saturday/Sunday, February 17 - 18, 2018 | B1

Last Week: S&P 2732.22 ▲ 4.30% S&P FIN ▲ 4.72% S&P IT ▲ 5.83% DJ TRANS ▲ 3.61% WSJ\$IDX ▼ 1.36% LIBOR 3M 1.885 NIKKEI 21720.25 ▲ 1.58%

See more at WSJMarkets.com

Retailers Pay the Price of Success

Strong holiday sales and more online selling mean more returns to offload at discounts

BY ERICA E. PHILLIPS

Retailers still celebrating their strongest holiday sales in years now face the less-pleasant task of disposing of billions of dollars in returned merchandise.

Often, retailers offload rejected clothes, appliances and toys for pennies on the dollar through a vast ecosystem of resellers, ranging from outlet stores and online auctions to flea markets and salvage dealers.

On one online auction site Monday, 49 washing machines and dryers that had recently been returned to **Best Buy** Co. sold at a 68% discount for

\$13,300. **Sears Holding** Corp. recouped even less the same day when it accepted a 93% markdown on four pallets of sportswear, intimate apparel and accessories, selling them for \$5,825. A spokesman for Sears declined to comment. Best Buy didn't respond to a request for comment.

Retailing's secondary market saw volume surge this year, reflecting both the strongest growth in holiday sales in the U.S. since 2011 and the rise of online shopping, where purchases are more likely to be returned.

These post-retail sales, including both returns and overstocked items, totaled \$554 billion in 2016, and have been growing at about 7.5% a year, according to Zac Rogers, an operations and supply-chain professor at Colorado State University's business school. January and February are

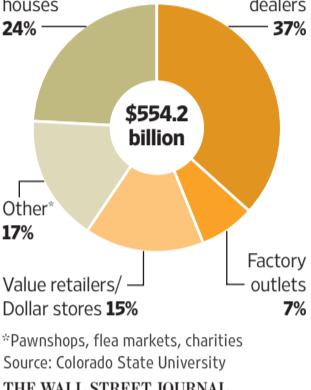
the busiest months for resellers and the so-called reverse supply chain, said Howard Rosenberg, chief executive of **B-Stock Solutions**, which runs online liquidation sites for major retailers, including Best Buy and Sears, as well as similar auction sites for **Costco Wholesale Corp.**, **Macy's Inc.**, **J.C. Penney Co. Inc.**, **Lowe's Cos.**, **Home Depot Inc.**, **Walmart Inc.** and others.

"It's just mayhem during this period," Mr. Rosenberg said.

The National Retail Federation said holiday sales reached nearly \$692 billion in November and December. About 13%, or \$90 billion, is expected to be returned through the end of February, according to a forecast by **Optoro Inc.**, a logistics provider that helps companies like **Target Corp.**, **Staples Inc.** and **BJ's Wholesale Club Inc.** take back and

Trickle Down
Returned and overstocked merchandise finds buyers through a variety of channels.

Secondary retail sales, 2016



*Pawnshops, flea markets, charities

Source: Colorado State University

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

resell returned merchandise.

The most common returns are clothing and apparel, fol-

lowed by electronics, beauty products and sports or outdoor gear, said Larisa Summers, head of e-commerce for Optoro.

Roughly half of holiday-season returns go back on retailers' shelves, much of it to be sold again at a discount, said Tony Sciarrotta, executive director of the Reverse Logistics Association and the former head of returns management for electronics company Philips. The other half winds its way through various secondary channels in ensuing months, depending on the goods' resale value and seasonality, he said.

"The good retailers have been through this for many years and they've improved their processing," handling hundreds of thousands of items a day in some facilities, Mr. Sciarrotta said. Many of

Please see RESALE page B2

Justice Challenges AT&T's Maneuver

BY BRENT KENDALL

WASHINGTON—The Justice Department asked a federal judge not to allow **AT&T** Inc.'s defense of its proposed acquisition of **Time Warner** Inc. to include a claim that the Trump administration improperly challenged the deal for political reasons.

In a 90-minute hearing, lawyers for the department and the companies clashed over whether there is a basis for the companies' claim that the government's challenge to the merger was illegitimate.

The two sides also voiced deep disagreement over whether there was any relevance to past statements by President Donald Trump criticizing Time Warner's CNN and his pledging during the presidential campaign to block the merger if elected.

Mr. Trump doesn't like CNN "and we don't dispute that," Justice Department lawyer Craig Conrath said, adding that "AT&T wants to turn that into a get-out-of-jail card for their illegal merger."

Mr. Conrath said there was no political motivation behind the Justice Department lawsuit, filed in November, seeking to block the deal. He called AT&T's efforts to raise the issue "an unnecessary distraction, a sideshow."

Mr. Conrath also presented to U.S. District Judge Richard Leon an affidavit from Justice Department antitrust chief Makan Delrahim in which the top antitrust official said he hadn't received instructions or directions from Mr. Trump or anyone else outside the department's antitrust division on whether to challenge the merger.

Daniel Petrocelli, the lead trial counsel for AT&T and Time Warner, said the issue was "an uncomfortable subject. This is not something we relish getting into."

Mr. Petrocelli said the companies have ample reason for exploring questions about whether they were sued improperly, and he asked Judge Leon to require the government to provide logs of certain communications at the Justice Department and the White House that may shed light on that question.

What is at stake is "the public's trust and confidence in the integrity of their enforcement decisions," Mr. Petrocelli said.

The affidavit from Mr. Delrahim didn't settle the matter, said Mr. Petrocelli, who noted that the antitrust chief

Please see ATT page B2

Hollywood Helps Raise Curtain for China

BY ERICH SCHWARTZEL

This weekend, when many U.S. moviegoers are packing auditoriums for Walt Disney Co.'s "Black Panther," a few dozen theaters will open features with titles like "Monster Hunt 2" and "The Monkey King 3."

Those sequels are two in a quartet of major Chinese features opening in the U.S. for Lunar New Year, the holiday season that marks China's prime movie-going season and an increasingly popular window for Chinese producers to test their movies' appeal overseas.

Hollywood studios such as **Lions Gate Entertainment** and **Time Warner** Inc.'s Warner Bros. have signed distribution agreements with makers of the four Chinese movies. While the movies aren't expected to make much money in the U.S., their presence on U.S. movie marquees signals China's ambitions to become a global movie-making force.

Within the next five years, China is projected to become the world's No. 1 box-office market.

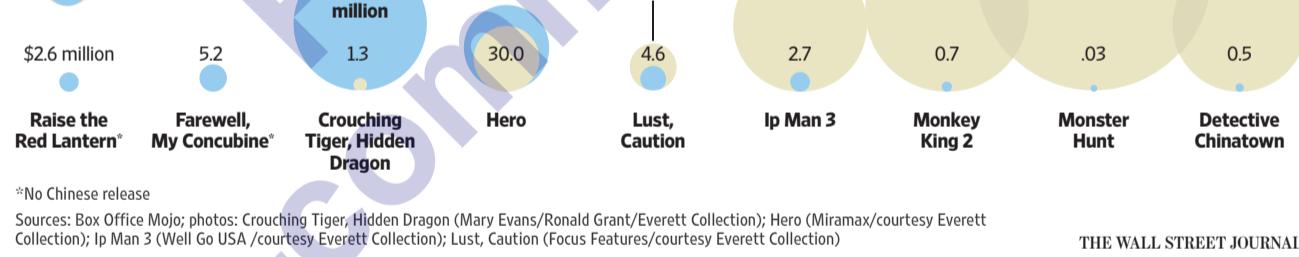
Please see MOVIES page B4

From East to West

Studios are bringing more Chinese-produced movies to U.S. theaters as they strengthen ties with China's film industry.



Box-office grosses of notable Chinese films



*No Chinese release

Sources: Box Office Mojo; photos: Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon (Mary Evans/Ronald Grant/Everett Collection); Hero (Miramax/courtesy Everett Collection); Ip Man 3 (Well Go USA /courtesy Everett Collection); Lust, Caution (Focus Features/courtesy Everett Collection)

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Big Bank CEOs Reap Rich Pay Packages

Wall Street CEOs are getting paid the big bucks again.

Goldman Sachs Group Inc. and **Citigroup** Inc. said Friday

By Liz Hoffman, Christina Rexrode and Aaron Lucchetti

that they gave their CEOs raises for 2017, meaning all five large U.S. banks with significant trading and investment-banking operations have

done so.

The chief executives of the banks, which include **JPMorgan Chase & Co.**, **Bank of America Corp.** and **Morgan Stanley**, were paid on average \$25.3 million for their work last year, up 17% from 2016, according to filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

For the group as a whole, combined total compensation of about \$126 million is the highest annual tally since be-

fore the financial crisis.

The gains mark the fifth consecutive year in which pay rose for Wall Street's top CEOs. In 2017, the increases reflected stronger profits for banks driven by an expanding economy, rising employment, loosening regulations under President Donald Trump and an improving interest-rate backdrop for lending.

Citigroup was the latest to report that it was increasing

the boss's compensation. CEO Michael Corbat was paid \$23 million for his work in 2017, up 48% from his \$15.5 million payday in 2016.

Goldman Chairman and CEO Lloyd Blankfein was awarded a \$24 million pay package, up 9% from the prior year.

Most of the annual compensation announced over the past month at the nation's largest banks comes in the form of incentive bonuses, of-

ten stock-based and not cashed until later. And all the pay packages still pale in comparison to Mr. Blankfein's \$68.5 million award for 2007 when trading profits and risk-taking drove results for Goldman and its peers.

Still, this bonus season for Wall Street CEOs is in many ways the best in more than a decade. All five CEOs were awarded at least \$20 million.

Please see BANK page B2

Please see ATT page B2

Consumer Shift Bites Food Companies

BY ANNIE GASPARRO

Major food makers on Friday said they remain under pressure in the U.S. as consumers turn to healthier meals and snacks.

Kraft Heinz Co., maker of Jell-O pudding and Oscar Mayer deli meat, said its comparable fourth-quarter sales slipped 0.6% globally, including a 1.1% drop in the U.S.

"Our financial performance in 2017 did not reflect our progress or potential," said Kraft Heinz Chief Executive Bernardo Hees. "We had a slow start, some missteps along the way."

He said Kraft Heinz would move faster this year to meet changing consumer preferences. **Campbell Soup** Co. and **J.M. Smucker** Co. said some of their sales trends in the U.S. also remain weak, meaning a rough start to the new year.

Kraft Heinz says its fourth-quarter sales declined 0.6%. Food makers have struggled to adapt as Americans swap boxed and canned foods for fresher options, while also eating more snacks and fewer full meals. Nestlé SA on Thursday said sluggish demand for its food in the U.S. last year led to

its slowest sales growth in decades.

"This was a difficult quarter," Campbell Chief Executive Denise Morrison said. Sales of Campbell's fresh-food products like Bolthouse Farms juice languished along with the

company's mainstay soups, which have struggled to maintain sales momentum for years.

"We know that consumer preferences for fresh and healthier food continues to be strong," Ms. Morrison said, adding that management is "acting with urgency" to transform Campbell into a health-oriented snacking company.

Campbell's comparable sales fell 2% in the recent quarter, as U.S. soup sales dropped 7% after the company lost a promotional deal with Walmart Inc. In December, Campbell said it would buy snack company Snyder's Lance Inc. for \$6.1 billion, including debt, the largest deal in its history.

Smucker, which besides its fruit spreads owns Jif peanut butter, Folgers coffee and

Please see EARN page B2



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Please see EARN page B2

prestige of Harvard or West Point.

Mr. Arthur, 52 years old, born Arthur Clinton Gross, is a charismatic marketing impresario who trains businesspeople—including, so far, about three dozen financial advisers—in media skills. He charges roughly \$5,000 to \$25,000 for programs that often include an appearance on a prestigious campus.

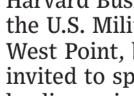
That helps his clients stand out amid hundreds of thousands of financial advisers offering similar services whose quality is hard for consumers to distinguish.

"In order for a person to give you a lot of money," Mr. Arthur said in an interview,

Please see INVEST page B2

THE INTELLIGENT INVESTOR | By Jason Zweig

An Appearance That Isn't What It Seems



More than a dozen financial advisers claim to have given speeches at

Harvard Business School or the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, but they weren't invited to speak by those leading universities.

Instead, they were invited by Clint Arthur, an erstwhile screenwriter, former taxi driver and organic-butter salesman who rents club space on campus, throws up staging emblazoned with symbols resembling the school's insignia, invites celebrities like actress Suzanne Somers and enables advisers to adorn themselves with the

BUSINESS NEWS

Deere Lifts Sales Outlook for Year

By BOB TITA

Deere & Co. raised sales forecasts for its farm and construction equipment this year, even as supply and delivery bottlenecks crimped quarterly sales.

The machinery maker on Friday reported a fiscal first-quarter loss on charges tied to the new federal tax code and lower-than-expected equipment sales.

But Deere said prospects are good for its farm and construction machinery.

"Deere has continued to experience strong increases in demand for its products as conditions in key markets show further improvement," Chief Executive Sam Allen said.

Deere's stock rose 1.6% to \$169.44.

Despite another bumper harvest last year that weighed on crop prices and farmers' incomes, a pick up in sales of high-horsepower equipment shows that some farmers are buying again.

The company on Friday said it has encountered difficulties accelerating production from the low volumes of recent years.

"We are working with our

suppliers and logistics providers as they adjust to the present conditions," said Chief Financial Officer Rajesh Kalathur. "It takes time for them to actually put the people in place and get them trained and have them working."

Sales of Deere's green-and-yellow farm and landscaping machinery rose 18% to \$4.2 billion in quarter that ended Jan. 28, while profit from the business soared 78% to \$387 million. Deere expects its world-wide farm equipment sales to increase 15% this year, up from a 9% increase anticipated in November.

The Moline, Ill.-based company expects overall sales of farm and construction equipment will rise 29% in the fiscal year ending in October, up from a 22% forecast giving late last year.

The sales growth is being aided by the addition of German road-paving-equipment manufacturer Wirtgen Group, which Deere bought last year for \$5 billion.

The Wirtgen acquisition is expected to add 56% to sales in Deere's construction unit this year, expanding the unit's reach beyond North America and helping offset sales in the cyclical farming business.



The machinery maker reported a fiscal first-quarter loss as supply and delivery snarls hurt sales.

Deere's construction-machinery business continued to benefit from resurgent demand in North America.

Deere booked a roughly \$965 million charge to write down the value of its net deferred tax assets as a result of the lower federal tax rate for corporate income.

With the tax overhaul, the company also recorded a charge of \$261.6 million for the repatriation of previously untaxed earnings held overseas.

Overall for its first quarter, Deere reported a loss of \$535.1 million, or \$1.66 a share, compared with \$193.8 million profit, or 61 cents a share, a

year earlier. Excluding the tax charges, the company earned \$1.31 a share. Analysts expected \$1.20 a share.

Quarterly equipment sales rose 27% to \$6 billion, though analysts were expecting \$6.42 billion.

—Austen Hufford contributed to this article.

ATT

Continued from page B1 previously served as a deputy counsel in the White House. "What about conversations when Mr. Delrahim was in the White House?" he asked.

Judge Leon said he would rule by Tuesday on whether AT&T can seek more materials from the Justice Department on the issue.

The trial is scheduled to begin March 19.

The Wall Street Journal reported Wednesday that AT&T had placed Mr. Delrahim on its list of possible witnesses for the trial.

Friday's hearing saw the government and the companies reveal a wide array of behind-the-scenes discussions that took place before and after the Justice Department brought its case.

In debating whether there was anything unusual about the department's decision to challenge the deal, the two sides offered starkly different views of negotiations that took place in the run-up to the lawsuit.

Mr. Conrath said the Justice Department presented AT&T with four different types of settlement offers that would have permitted government approval of a modified version of the merger. Some of those offers would have allowed the merged company to keep full or partial ownership of CNN and the other Turner networks, he said.

Mr. Conrath also said the department was "clear throughout" its yearlong investigation that a lawsuit was a possibility, and most of the investigation took place before Mr. Delrahim won Senate confirmation for the antitrust post. The department before Mr. Delrahim's arrival already had told the companies they would need to make structural changes to their transaction if they wanted to save it, Mr. Conrath said.

"They totally ignored that," he said.

Mr. Petrocelli, in contrast, said that before Mr. Delrahim arrived, the two sides were well on their way to negotiating a settlement that involved AT&T winning approval based on making commitments to refrain from certain conduct after the merger that might dampen competition.

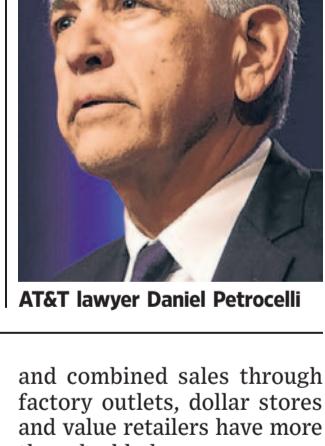
Such conditions were similar to those the department allowed when it gave approval for Comcast Corp. to take con-

Friday's hearing revealed the nature of behind-the-scenes discussions.

trol of NBCUniversal in 2011, he said.

When Mr. Delrahim arrived at the Justice Department after his stint in the White House, "those discussions stopped," Mr. Petrocelli said.

He said the department from that point sought "drastic remedies" that "were not viable proposals."



AT&T lawyer Daniel Petrocelli

Wynn Gives Up Severance

By AUSTEN HUFFORD
AND CHRIS KIRKHAM

Billionaire casino executive Steve Wynn will lose out on hundreds of millions of dollars in severance pay following his resignation as chairman and chief executive of **Wynn Resorts** Ltd. amid allegations of sexual misconduct.

Under a separation agreement disclosed Friday, Mr. Wynn will also be under a two-year noncompete restriction and will "provide reasonable cooperation and assistance" related to any internal investigations into his tenure at the company that he founded.

The allegations were first detailed last month in a Wall Street Journal investigation.

Wynn Resorts said in a securities filing Friday that Mr. Wynn's various benefits, including health care and administrative assistance, will expire this year. Mr. Wynn will be able to continue leasing his personal villa at the Wynn Las Vegas only through June 1.

Under his original employment agreement, Mr. Wynn could have been eligible for a severance payout equaling \$330 million, according to a report last year from proxy-advisory

firm Institutional Shareholder Services. ISS, which confirmed that figure to the Journal on Friday, had characterized the severance agreement as exceeding "the upper parameter of acceptable amounts under current market norms."

Wynn Resorts also laid the groundwork to potentially change its name, saying it will provide Mr. Wynn written notice if it decides to stop using the Wynn name and trademark.

Drawing on interviews with dozens of people who have worked for Mr. Wynn, the Journal article published last month described behavior that amounted to a decades-long pattern of alleged sexual misconduct by the former CEO. They included an allegation that Mr. Wynn in 2005 paid a \$7.5 million settlement to a manicurist who told people at the time that Mr. Wynn forced her to have sex with him.

Mr. Wynn has said it was "preposterous" that he would assault a woman. He didn't provide further response to other allegations of sexual misconduct that the Journal inquired about before publishing the January article.

Mr. Wynn resigned as chairman and CEO of Wynn Resorts

on Feb. 6.

A representative for Mr. Wynn didn't immediately respond to a request for comment.

A special committee of the board of Wynn Resorts said Monday that it hired Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP, a law firm with longstanding connections to the company, to investigate allegations against Mr. Wynn. The firm was also tasked with conducting an "expanded and comprehensive review" of the company's internal policies to ensure "a safe and respectful workplace for all employees."

That move came days after the committee canceled another outside law firm's investigation into the misconduct.

Wynn Resorts also said Friday that it would enter an agreement with Mr. Wynn to ensure the shares he owns could be sold in an orderly fashion.

According to a filing Monday, Mr. Wynn owned about 12.1 million shares of the company, or 11.8%. That stake was worth about \$1.99 billion as of Thursday, down about \$440 million since the Journal first published the allegations. In the filing Mr. Wynn said he didn't have immediate plans to sell his shares.



Goldman CEO Lloyd Blankfein made \$24 million in 2017.

BANK

Continued from page B1

something that hasn't happened since 2006, according to a Wall Street Journal review of banks' proxy statements. Mr. Corbat, Bank of America CEO Brian Moynihan and Morgan Stanley chief James Gorman each enjoyed their best annual pay packages as chief executive.

Mr. Blankfein received a cash salary of \$2 million—steady from 2016, when he got a pay cut—plus a cash bonus of \$4.4 million and the remainder in stock units whose value will depend on how Goldman does over the next few years, according to a regulatory filing Friday.

That puts him in the middle of the pack among Wall Street chiefs. JPMorgan Chase's James Dimon got a 5% raise to \$29.5 million. Mr. Gorman followed at \$27 million after a 20% pay raise. **Wells Fargo & Co.**, which doesn't have a large Wall Street presence, hasn't yet disclosed its CEO's compensation.

Goldman's revenue in 2017 rose 5%. Setting aside the impact of a hit from the recently passed tax-overhaul law, its return on equity was 10.8%, one of only two banks to crack double digits.

Yet its core business of fixed-income trading had its worst year since the financial crisis. The firm bet wrong on things including interest rates, the U.S. dollar and natural gas.

Mr. Blankfein once ran that business and remains closely associated with its performance.

For his work in 2017, Mr. Corbat is getting a cash bonus of \$6.45 million, to go along with his \$1.5 million salary.

The rest of the package comprises stock that is dependent on the bank's performance.

This is also deferred, meaning it will be paid out over coming years.

That structure is meant to tie Mr. Corbat's compensation to the bank's longer-term performance.

Last year, Citigroup's board cut his pay because of "the firm's performance relative to its financial targets."

This year, the board said Mr. Corbat had demonstrated "exceptional leadership in multiple critical areas," including risk management and talent management.

It also said it considered the pay of CEOs at peer institutions.

mance.

The biggest jump in pay came for Mr. Corbat, the lone Wall Street CEO of the five who isn't also the bank's chairman. Citigroup posted a loss of \$6.2 billion for 2017, though that was because of a charge the bank took to prepare for the new tax law. The board said it had considered Citigroup's underlying results, as well as the bank's increased shareholder dividends and its passing grade on the Federal Reserve's stress test.

It has been a long road for Mr. Corbat to crack the \$20 million pay mark. For his first full year as CEO, 2013, he was awarded \$14.5 million. The following three years, his pay wavered between \$13 million and \$16.5 million, as Citigroup struggled to increase profitability and break out of past regulatory problems.

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packaging are damaged. Retailers' steepest discounts come from selling returns in bulk.

Sometimes retailers find it is cheaper to just throw returned merchandise away.

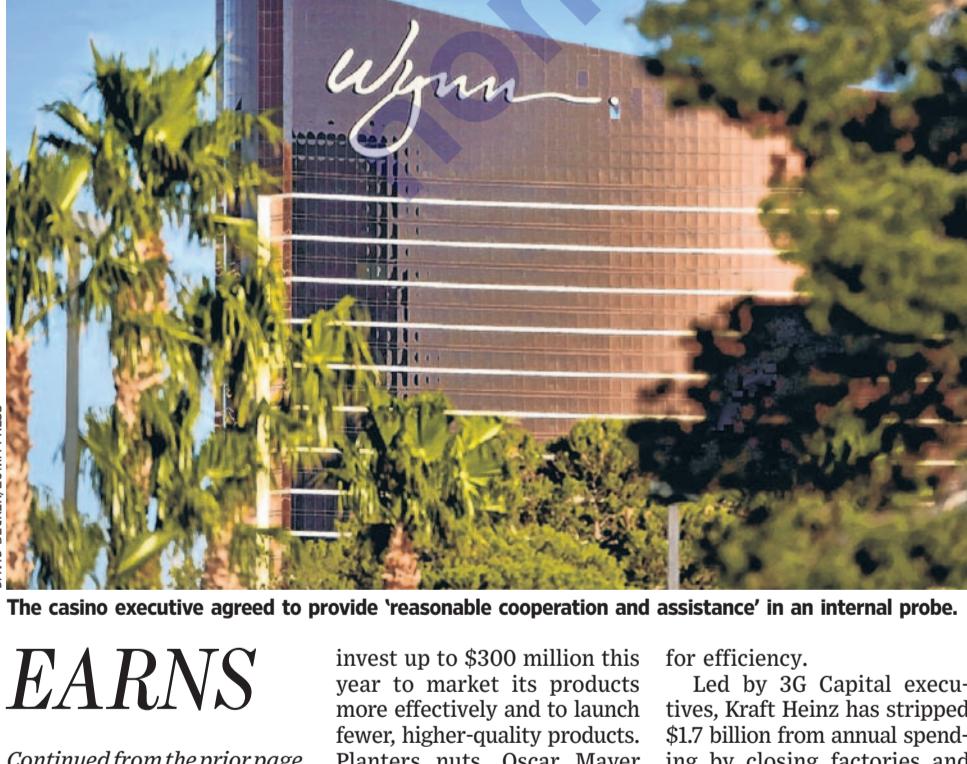
Optoro estimates 5 billion pounds of returned merchandise ends up in landfills each year.

But as the volume of returns has grown, so have online liquidators, primarily business-to-business services like B-Stock, Liquidity Services Inc.'s Liquidation.com and Optoro's Blinq.com (Optoro's Blinq.com is for shoppers). Since 2008, online auction sales have grown 66%,

and combined sales through factory outlets, dollar stores and value retailers have more than doubled.

Also in the mix are bargain hunters and small online sellers, who say January and February are the best time to stock up.

"Everything is at a discount," said Heather Hooks, a 38-year-old mother of three in Trenton, Ill., who runs a small business selling discounted items on eBay and Amazon. She usually buys her inventory through online auctions or from sales racks at big-box stores. "This time of year is really good as far as sourcing items."



The casino executive agreed to provide 'reasonable cooperation and assistance' in an internal probe.

EARNS

Continued from the prior page Milk-Bone dog treats, said coffee and pet-food sales were stronger in the quarter, while its Pillsbury and Crisco brands struggled.

The company reduced marketing spending on some brands like Crisco "in order to invest where we really think we can get the biggest bang for our buck," said Chief Executive Mark Smucker. "It helps consumers to regain trust in Big Food."

Smucker's sales rose 1% overall, despite a decline in its U.S. consumer-foods segment.

Shares in Kraft Heinz and Campbell dropped 3%, while Smucker's shares rose 1.5%.

Kraft Heinz said it plans to

invest up to \$300 million this year to market its products more effectively and to launch fewer, higher-quality products. Planters nuts, Oscar Mayer meat and natural cheeses led the company's sales declines in the recent quarter, offsetting growth in sales of macaroni and cheese, Capri Sun drinks and Lunchables snacks.

Kraft Heinz's Campbell and Smucker also said hurting profit margins. Analysts said grocery stores might be adding to the cost pressures by pushing food makers to lower prices and by adding fines for late deliveries.

In recent years, disappointing sales trends have led to cost-cutting, and Kraft Heinz, a merger created by Brazilian investment firm 3G Capital LLC, has earned a reputation

for efficiency.

Led by 3G Capital executives, Kraft Heinz has stripped \$1.7 billion from annual spending by closing factories and cutting back on corporate expenses like executive travel. Profitability has risen as a result.

But analysts expected the company to report a higher margin on Friday.

Kraft Heinz's Mr. Hees said in a presentation released late Thursday that weak sales and other challenges in the U.S. will drive more consolidation among food makers. He hinted that Kraft Heinz might do more deals to build on its own 2015 merger.

Mr. Hees said on Friday that Kraft Heinz is still looking to buy companies with strong brands that can expand internationally.

Those processing centers add a second shift this time of year to handle the higher volume. "They're trying to clear the barn as fast as possible," he said.

How much a retailer recovers through secondary channels can range widely. An item restocked on store shelves might sell at a 30% discount, said Dale Rogers, a logistics and supply-chain professor at Arizona State University. But markdowns escalate quickly if goods or

packaging are damaged. Retailers' steepest discounts come from selling returns in bulk.

Sometimes retailers find it is cheaper to just throw returned merchandise away.

Optoro estimates 5 billion pounds of returned merchandise ends up in landfills each year.

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BUSINESS NEWS



NBC says it sold more than \$900 million in national advertising for the Games and was meeting audience guarantees to advertisers.

Olympics Audience Drops

BY JOE FLINT

The verdict is in for the first week of the Winter Olympics: Viewership is down. That isn't stopping NBC from claiming gold.

So far, the Games in Pyeongchang, South Korea, are averaging 22.6 million prime-time viewers a night through Thursday, down 7% from the first week of the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi, Russia, according to NBCUniversal.

But the network and advertisers are viewing it as a win given the massive shift in the television landscape in the past four years, as cable customers cut the cord and streaming services compete for eyeballs.

"If you look at the total media landscape, if you're down roughly 5% over a four-year period, there's nothing doing as well as that in television," NBC Sports Chairman Mark Lazarus said on a conference call earlier this week.

Viewership for the Olympics is down even though this year's ratings include NBC's live coverage not only on its flagship broadcast network in prime time but also on its NBC Sports cable channel and its NBC Sports digital platforms. In 2014, only NBC carried live coverage in prime time. The audience for Olympics programming just on the NBC

broadcast network is down 16% compared with four years ago.

Mr. Lazarus said the numbers were far higher than viewership for any other network in the past week.

Since 2014, the average prime-time audience for entertainment for NBC is down 5.6%, while CBS is off more than 12%, ABC has lost 16%, and Fox is down nearly 30%. Most cable networks have also suffered sharp audience declines.

"The days of the ratings bonanzas are over," said Dani Benowitz, executive vice president of strategic investment at Magna, Interpublic Group of Cos.' ad-buying group. NBC's Olympics coverage is "delivering what I anticipated them to be delivering, maybe even slightly better."

NBC, a unit of Comcast Corp., said it sold more than \$900 million in national advertising for the Games. Mr. Lazarus said the network was meeting the audience guarantees promised to advertisers, in part because it sold ads based on total viewership across its networks and digital platforms and in part because it guaranteed slightly lower viewership than in Sochi.

The network can now sell additional commercial spots. It had extra inventory held in reserve in case it underdelivered

viewers and had to offer advertisers commercial time to make up for it.

"We bought an event that we thought would dominate the ratings, and it is delivering on that," Andy Donchin, a media buyer at Dentsu Aegis Network whose clients include General Motors. He said the changes in viewing habits and the sheer volume of choice means "you can't expect it to do as well as it did four years ago or eight years ago."

NBC has had to maneuver through its share of tricky moguls in South Korea. The political nature of this year's Games has been difficult for sports commentators to navigate. And severe winds delayed several events, keeping big names athletes such as skier Mikaela Shiffrin off the screen for days longer than anticipated.

But other U.S. athletes pulled off huge performances and won over American audiences. Red Gerard, a 17-year-old snowboarder, secured America's first gold of the Games in the men's slopestyle, and Chloe Kim, also 17, dominated the snowboard women's halfpipe to win gold.

The Games are providing a significant boost for the NBC Sports Network, which is typically an also-ran to ESPN. From last Saturday through Wednesday, NBC Sports'

prime-time audience average is 2.3 million, nearly 10 times what it had been in the previous four weeks.

On the glass-half-empty side, the prime-time audience dropped both Tuesday and Wednesday nights. When Ms. Shiffrin tore up the slopes on Wednesday, which also happened to be Valentine's Day, the average audience for NBC's platforms was 19.2 million, the smallest total for the week.

This is NBC's first Olympics without Bob Costas as host since 1992. Also gone is Matt Lauer, the "Today" host who was fired last November after he was accused of inappropriate behavior. Mike Tirico, who hosts NBC's "Sunday Night Football," has taken over center stage. NBC had to woo Katie Couric back to co-host opening ceremonies with Mr. Tirico.

The coverage hasn't been without its mishaps. Commentator Joshua Cooper Ramo was dropped after an on-air comment about Japan-South Korea relations and history offended the host country. Ms. Couric also had to apologize for a gaffe when she suggested the Netherlands did well in skating because it is common practice there to use skates as a form of transportation during winter.

—Alexandra Bruell contributed to this article.

hurt its writing unit.

Newell "could have done better," managing working capital, but factors that drove down margins were largely out of the company's control, Mr. Polk said.

He said Newell's fast-growing e-commerce business along with an influx of new products will begin to show positive results later this year. "We're quite clear this is the right model for the moment we're in."

Management's recent move to focus on nine core consumer divisions and shed everything else is a reversal for Newell, which has spent billions of dollars to acquire ri-

'There are plenty of things we can do better, there always are,' says Mike Polk.

vals. The company, which is based in Hoboken N.J., more than doubled in size when it acquired Jarden, which also had used a series of deals to amass a collection of household products.

In all for the fourth quarter, Newell reported a profit of \$1.7 billion, or \$3.39 cents a share, up from \$166 million, or 34 cents a share, a year earlier. The gain is from benefits tied to recent U.S. tax-law changes, including a \$1.5 billion benefit related to the revaluation of the companies deferred tax liability due to the lower corporate tax rate.

Revenue fell to \$3.7 billion from \$4.1 billion a year earlier, due to weak sales and divestitures. Gross margin narrowed to 32.8% from 36.8%.

Newell shares rose 2.1% Friday to \$28.28.

SunTrust analyst Bill Chappell said Newell's performance is likely to improve this year but that it's too soon to tell whose vision, Mr. Polk's or Starboard's, is better for the company. "We don't expect the battle to end quickly, nor do we expect investors to be easily convinced by either side," Mr. Chappell said.

Renault's Ghosn Takes Pay Cut After Paris Complains

BY WILLIAM BOSTON
AND MAX BERNARD

Renault SA's Carlos Ghosn took a steep pay cut after agreeing to remain at the helm of the French car maker for another four years, bowing to a government campaign against high executive pay.

The news emerged on Friday as Renault reported a 49% increase in net profit for 2017 to €5.11 billion (\$6.39 billion), sending the company's shares higher.

The French government, which holds a 15% stake in the car maker, slammed the company last year over Mr. Ghosn's pay package, and pressed for a sharp reduction in exchange for approving an extension of the executive's contract.

"The state representatives would not have supported Mr. Ghosn without this reduction," Bruno Le Maire, the nation's economics minister, told reporters on Friday, adding that

the total pay cut was 30%. Renault said in a statement that under the new contract Mr. Ghosn's fixed salary would be cut 19% to €1 million a year and the variable rate would fall to 118% of his fixed salary from 120%.

As part of the deal, Mr. Ghosn, who is also chairman of Nissan Motor Co. and Mitsubishi Motors Corp., will be relinquishing some responsibilities.

He appointed Thierry Bollore as chief operating officer, allowing Mr. Ghosn to focus on larger strategic issues and shoring up the Renault's complex alliance with the two Japanese auto makers.

"I will no longer be involved with micromanaging," Mr. Ghosn, who turns 64 in March, joked during a conference call.

With Mitsubishi on board last year, the alliance sold 10.6 million vehicles world-wide, pushing past Toyota Motor Corp. to take the No. 2 spot behind Volkswagen AG, which

sold 10.7 million vehicles.

But the Renault-Nissan relationship has been fraught with rivalries and disagreement over technology. Some Nissan shareholders have complained that the Japanese operation appeared to be a wholly owned subsidiary of Renault.

The alliance of Renault, Nis-

san and Mitsubishi is unique in the global automotive industry. Any changes to the complex structure require approval from the French and Japanese governments, and Mr. Ghosn is seen as the glue that is holding the alliance together.

"But I won't live forever," he said on Friday, adding that "some people are concerned about what will happen when [I'm] no longer there."

The French government has long wanted Mr. Ghosn to change the alliance's legal structure in order to make it irreversible. Mr. Le Maire on Friday suggested that in the long term a merger of Renault and Nissan could be a solution.

Mr. Ghosn warned that tinkering with the architecture of the alliance poses unforeseen risks because of the various approvals needed to make changes.

"All shareholders and involved countries have to be satisfied with the future structure or else it won't end well," he said.

Shares of Renault climbed 2.1% to €87.80 in Paris trading on Friday.



Carlos Ghosn will continue leading the French car maker, which posted a higher profit for 2017.

BUSINESS WATCH

COCA-COLA

Beverage Giant Bets On Smaller Sizes

Coca-Cola Co. is betting that smaller packages that command higher prices will boost sales in the company's struggling soda business this year.

Chief Executive James Quincey told investors on an earnings call Friday that Coke's 7.5-ounce cans and other downsized offerings continue to sell briskly.

Coke also is hoping that new Diet Coke flavors and redesigned cans will help cut losses in its soda business.

U.S. volumes of Diet Coke, the third-largest carbonated soft

drink in the U.S., dropped about 4.3% last year, according to industry publication Beverage Digest.

"I'm not sure just the flavor and the packages would get us there, but it's certainly going to be a next step in the right direction," Mr. Quincey said when asked about its early results.

Coke's overall drink volumes were flat in the fourth quarter, as were its carbonated-drink volumes, which include soda, sparkling water and energy drinks. Volumes in its tea and coffee segment, which includes Honest Tea, rose 2%. Water and sports-drink volumes also rose 2%, while juice and dairy-beverage volumes dropped 2%.

The company reported a

four-quarter loss of \$2.8 billion, or 66 cents a share, compared with profit of \$550 million, or 13 cents a share, a year ago. The loss stemmed from a one-time \$3.6 billion charge to account for the new U.S. tax law. Revenue declined 20% to \$7.5 billion as it continued to rebrand its bottler operations to cut costs.

—Cara Lombardo

French Food Firm Posts Higher Profit

Danone SA said annual profit rose on the back of strong growth in its waters and special-

ized-nutrition divisions and that it is on track to accelerate toward its 2020 goals.

The French company's profit for 2017 was €2.45 billion (\$3.04 billion), compared with €1.72 billion the previous year and a consensus analyst estimate of €2.14 billion.

Sales of €24.68 billion were in line with analyst expectations and up from €21.94 billion in 2016.

Analysts at Bryan Garnier said there are signs of improvement in Danone's dairy division, despite sales declining again in the fourth quarter.

The stock rose 2.1% to €65.49 on Friday.

—Anthony Shevlin

FIAT CHRYSLER AUTOMOBILES

Auto Maker Recalls Pickups for Defect

Fiat Chrysler Automobiles

Fiat Chrysler Automobiles NV said it is recalling more than 228,000 pickup trucks to repair a gearbox defect that may allow vehicles to unintentionally shift out of "park" mode, the same type of glitch that prompted the auto maker to recall 1.8 million other vehicles in December.

The latest recall affects certain 2017-18 model year vehicles, mostly heavy-duty and chassis cab trucks, but also some light-duty pickups, the company said.

It follows the previous action targeting the same type of vehicles dating back to the 2009 model year, it said.

These vehicles, all of which are equipped with steering-column gear shifts, could be shifted out of regular park mode when the parking brake isn't engaged even without a key in the ignition or a foot on the pedals "if overheating occurs," Fiat Chrysler said.

The auto maker said it is unaware of any accidents or injuries related to this recall, although the December recall came after seven injuries and a "small number of accidents" potentially related to the flaw.

—Chester Dawson

TECHNOLOGY & MEDIA

A Hit Game That Defied the Rules

BY SARAH E. NEEDLEMAN

Teenagers—and their parents—are raving about “Fortnite.” The question now is whether its creator, **Epic Games** Inc., can turn buzz into profit.

“Fortnite” wasn’t a big hit when it went on sale in July for \$40. To attract more interest, Epic Games made an unusual decision: It created a free version alongside the paid game.

Since then, Epic Games has struggled at times to keep its “Fortnite” servers running as players rushed to play online with friends while chatting together through headsets.

Epic Games declined to disclose sales of “Fortnite,” which launched in beta in July. By early January, it said, the game had drawn 40 million players across the paid and free modes, putting it in league with Activision Blizzard Inc.’s hit “Overwatch.”

“It’s all they talk about,” said Glen Irvin, a teacher coach at a high school in Sauk Rapids, Minn., of “Fortnite”-playing students. “The only other game I’ve ever heard kids get this passionate about is ‘Minecraft.’”

“Fortnite,” which is available on consoles such as the PlayStation 4 as well as PCs, mixes two popular genres: It is a building game like “Minecraft” and a traditional shoot-em-up.

Multiplayer games that let friends play and talk together online have been around for years. The free version of “Fortnite,” though, solves a problem: Since buying the game isn’t a barrier to play, fewer friends are left out.

Parents and players also appreciate that contests typically last about 20 minutes—less if you don’t survive—so players



The free version of ‘Fortnite’ solves a problem: Since buying the game isn’t a barrier to play, fewer friends are left out.

can pop out to do chores or homework and quickly join another match.

Jen Mandarino of Saddle Brook, N.J., doesn’t mind that her sons, ages 11 and 13, play “Fortnite” for about two hours a day after school.

“I like the fact that if they’re not outside playing with their friends, they’re at least still interacting” with them, said Ms. Mandarino. “I remember being a child and playing Atari and Nintendo in a room all by myself.”

For Valentine’s Day, she got them custom-made “Fortnite” sweatshirts.

The free mode of “Fortnite” mimics a style of play popularized by the 2017 hit

“PlayerUnknown’s Battlegrounds,” in which 100 players fight to be the last person or team standing—basically akin

‘Fortnite’ maker lures millions of players with free version, bets on virtual goodies.

to the book “The Hunger Games.”

Epic Games is planning to make the main version of “Fortnite” free later in the year.

So far, it has made at least

\$157 million off the free mode since late September by selling virtual goods such as character costumes, according to an estimate from SuperData Research.

Selling in-game items can be polarizing, though less so when a game is free to play.

A fan backlash in November led Electronic Arts Inc. to temporarily reverse its decision to add in-game purchases to its “Star Wars Battlefront” sequel.

On Take-Two Interactive Software Inc.’s recent earnings call, Chief Executive Strauss Zelnick dismissed the idea of giving away a console game after an analyst noted the “Fortnite” free mode’s popularity.

larity.

Mr. Zelnick said only a fraction of players spend on in-game purchases.

“That’s not going to support the very significant investment that a triple A title requires here and in our competitors’ shops,” he said.

Thomas Fuller, an eighth-grader in Brooklyn, N.Y., said he downloaded the “Fortnite” free mode mainly because many of his friends did. With other multiplayer games he owned, only a few pals had them, too.

It took some nudging to get Thomas to explain the game’s appeal in a phone interview. He apologized—he was distracted playing “Fortnite.”

Qualcomm Remains Opposed To Offer

BY CARA LOMBARD AND TED GREENWALD

Qualcomm Inc. said that while it is open to further discussions with **Broadcom** Ltd., it remains against the rival chip maker’s “best and final” takeover offer because it still undervalues the business and doesn’t adequately account for the risk of the deal falling through.

In a letter on Friday to Broadcom’s chief executive, Qualcomm Chairman Paul Jacobs said it was encouraging that Broadcom participants in a Wednesday meeting seemed receptive to certain potential antitrust-related divestitures beyond those in the company’s publicly filed \$121 billion proposal announced Feb. 5.

But Broadcom representatives appeared to resist other commitments that regulatory bodies are likely to require, Mr. Jacobs wrote. They declined to clarify their plans for Qualcomm’s licensing business and sought to control that business between striking a deal and completing it, which may violate antitrust laws, he wrote.

Broadcom’s bid for Qualcomm represents what would be the largest tech takeover ever. Both companies are key suppliers to the smartphone industry, and combined would be the world’s third-largest chip maker by revenue.

Their meeting in New York included executives, directors and advisers from both sides and lasted for roughly two hours, spokesmen for the companies said.

Qualcomm’s team included Mr. Jacobs and Chief Executive Steve Mollenkopf, along with other executives, board members, bankers, and lawyers. Broadcom CEO Hock Tan attended with other Broadcom executives and advisers.

Mr. Jacobs also said in his letter that the current \$8 billion breakup fee is inadequate to protect Qualcomm against the risk that the deal doesn’t gain regulatory approval.

“Our board is open to further discussions with Broadcom to see if a proposal that appropriately reflects the true value of Qualcomm shares, and ensures an appropriate level of deal certainty, can be obtained,” he wrote.

Broadcom didn’t respond to a request to comment.

Broadcom last week raised its offer for Qualcomm to \$82 a share from its earlier offer of \$70 a share.

Shares in Qualcomm fell less than 1% to \$64.85 on Friday, while Broadcom shares dropped 1% to \$248.89.

Televisa to Sell Its Stake in Spain’s Imagina

BY ANTHONY HARRUP

operations,” with the Imagina sale the first step in the process, the company said Friday in a release.

Televisa is Mexico’s biggest television broadcaster and pay-TV operator, as well as the world’s biggest producer of Spanish-language television programs. It has a 36% stake in U.S. Hispanic network Univision Communications Inc. in equity and warrants.

Its advertising sales have been flagging, however, amid price competition from rival broadcasters in Mexico and as increasing numbers of viewers shift to cable and online streaming services such as Netflix. Advertising sales, which account for just over a fifth of Televisa’s total revenue, fell 8% in the first nine months of 2017, including an 8.4% drop in the third quarter.

Televisa has made a number of management changes in



Mexico’s largest TV broadcaster wants to boost content production.

operations, some of which it could sell or close down, a company official said. Its non-core businesses, which include radio, publishing and gaming, account for about 9% of revenue and just 2% of operating income.

The Televisa official said other asset sales won’t happen overnight. “It’s a priority, but we’re going to take the time needed to do it right,” he said. “The new co-CEOs are taking the steps necessary to focus all our resources on the core businesses.”

Televisa shares rose slightly on the Mexican stock exchange on Friday.

“We think management’s decision to sell nonstrategic assets is positive as it would free up resources to strengthen its main businesses and its finances, including reducing debt,” Grupo Financiero Banorte said in a note.

MOVIES

Continued from page B1
ket. Hollywood studios already see it as an essential source of ticket sales and financing, but to do business inside the country takes years of relationship-building with Chinese firms.

For the U.S. movie industry, distribution of Chinese movies in the U.S. has emerged as the latest way to deepen ties with China’s powerful firms and producers.

In addition to the fantasies “Monster Hunt 2” and “The Monkey King 3,” other Chinese movies coming to U.S. theaters in February include “Detective Chinatown 2” from Dalian Wanda Group Co. and “Operation Red Sea,” a military action movie developed by China’s Ministry of Public Security.

Those four are expected to collect hundreds of millions of dollars in ticket sales in China, but their U.S. distributors aren’t expecting windfalls: Three of the movies will show in fewer than 100 U.S. theaters, and together all four might struggle to crack the \$2 million mark in state-side grosses, according to their distributors.

“When a Chinese film cracks \$1 million is when you start taking out the champagne,” said Dylan Marchetti, senior vice president of acquisitions and theatrical distribution at **Well Go USA**, the Plano, Texas-based distributor of “Monkey King 3”



The Monkey King 3 is one of four Chinese movies opening in the U.S.

and “Operation Red Sea.”

Even in their first day of release, the movies were on track to be megahits in China. “Monster Hunt 2” collected \$97 million on its first day, a record in the market. “Detective Chinatown 2” grossed \$59.4 million, while “Monkey King 3” raked in \$57 million and “Operation Red Sea” collected \$21 million.

Twenty-five years ago, art-house features from China, like “Farewell, My Concubine,” were met with critical raves but puny grosses in the U.S. The 2000 co-

production “Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon” hit it big with \$128 million at the box office, and Jet Li action features like “Hero” in 2004 and “Fearless” in 2006 did respectfully.

The last Chinese movie to make a considerable impact in the U.S. was “Lust, Caution,” which collected \$4.6 million in 2007. Since then, China has grown more intertwined with Hollywood, backing studio lineups and often teaming up with U.S. companies to co-produce movies as it expands its home-

grown industry.

The typical U.S. footprint of a Chinese release has grown alongside China’s film ambitions to 50 or 60 theaters in recent years, up from about 20, Mr. Marchetti said.

The number of Chinese movies coming to the U.S. has grown, too. Through the 1990s and early 2000s, a handful of Chinese releases were imported to the U.S. every few years. Around 2011, as China’s film goals came into focus, the numbers grew substantially, with more than half a dozen coming to U.S. screens in most years.

But even previous installments in the “Monster Hunt” and “Monkey King” franchises, while massive hits in China, have drawn tiny crowds in the U.S.

So far, at least six Chinese titles are scheduled to play in the U.S. this year.

The Chinese studios pay a distribution fee to U.S. companies, which share in profits after a film hits a certain gross-revenue threshold. Most of the Chinese movies will be shown in communities with Chinese-American communities, such as Flushing in New York City and the San Gabriel Valley, near Los Angeles.

Bigger studios are signing the deals as part of a longer game of cultivating ties in the country, said Wendy Reeds, Lions Gate’s executive vice president of international sales. “The way we’ve built our business in China is through relationships,” she said.

At Mattel, Barbie Goes Back to Basics

BY PAUL ZIOBRO

Mattel Inc. Chief Executive Margo Georgiadis is shutting down products with extraneous technology from its Barbie lineup and elsewhere in the toy maker’s portfolio.

The former executive of Alphabet Inc.’s Google is focusing on more proven play patterns such as a Barbie line focused on baking and cooking, another featuring different occupations like beekeeping, and products backed by strong media content.

Gone is an attempt to launch a Hologram Barbie that the company showcased last year that was to cost a couple of hundred dollars. It also axed a high-tech line of baby monitors called Aristotle. Ms. Georgiadis, who joined Mattel last year, felt that Mattel too often tried to incorporate technology into toys without considering whether it was a good fit.

“It’s a good one-off but not a platform that we could create a sustained experience over time,” Ms. Georgiadis said in an interview at Mattel’s showroom at the North American International Toy Fair in New York.

Ms. Georgiadis is trying to narrow the focus at Mattel,

which has struggled in recent years as it lost key licenses to rivals, failed to revive struggling brands, and shuffled through three chief executives in as many years. Before Ms. Georgiadis arrived, Mattel also flooded retailers with a number of new products, many of which had little staying power and added complexity to the organization.

The company’s sales fell 11% last year, its fourth straight year of declines, and sales were surpassed by rival Hasbro Inc.

Mattel showed off a more curated selection of its coming toys Friday ahead of a meeting with investors. Barbie’s selection lacked the high-tech gadgets of prior years. Its main lineup was tied to cooking and baking, a traditional play pattern for young girls and one that takes advantage of popular television-cooking shows.

The products include an ultimate kitchen with a Barbie-branded moldable compound where children can make pretend sandwiches, waffles and pies. Another focus is on play sets involved with different careers, such as farming and a veterinarian. Mattel also is continuing to add more Barbie dolls with different skin tones, hair colors and body types to its Fashionista line.

WEEKEND INVESTOR



Clint Arthur charges roughly \$5,000 to \$25,000 for programs that often include an appearance on a prestigious campus, events that aren't sanctioned by a university.

INVEST

Continued from page B1
"they must admire you, like
you and trust you."

A graduate of the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Arthur pops up in selfies with everyone from Ringo Starr to Donald Trump. He's the author of a dozen books, including "The Greatest Book of All Time" (self-published, 2011).

Mr. Arthur requires attendees to state in any communications, including promotional use of photos or videos, that the speaking events are "not affiliated with" the schools.

"Harvard has very strict rules about what you can and cannot say," Mr. Arthur said. "I'm very careful about adhering to those rules, and I instruct and police my clients to use my exact language when referring to our events in order to respect Harvard's requirements."

Mr. Arthur has held his events at the Harvard Faculty

Club and the West Point Club. For a fee, anyone can rent space at those on-campus clubs, university officials say.

According to emails reviewed by The Wall Street Journal, Mr. Arthur paid \$10,000 for a sponsorship arrangement with a students' entrepreneurship club at Harvard Business School in 2015 and renewed the arrangement in 2016 and 2017. Mr. Arthur also said, "our use of the words 'Harvard Business School' was reviewed and approved by Harvard."

Harvard Business School spokesman Brian Kenny said Mr. Arthur's events "were never sanctioned in any way by Harvard Business School and any inference to the contrary by him or his participants is false." He said Mr. Arthur's agreement "was with the independent, student-run Entrepreneurship Club of HBS, which will not be working with him going forward."

A West Point spokeswoman said Army regulations prohibit any support of commercial entities: "The U.S. Military Acad-

emy did not invite the Faculty of Leadership Speakers Academy to hold an event at West Point, and does not endorse their venture."

Curt Whipple of **C. Curtis Financial Group** in Plymouth, Mich., said in a YouTube video that a speech he gave in 2016 at Mr. Arthur's Harvard-branded event helped attract more than \$300,000 in new money, on which Mr. Whipple said he earned "about \$30,000" in immediate income.

"I'm very careful to let clients know the facts of things," Mr. Whipple said in an interview. "I told them that I got to speak there, but Harvard did not invite or pay me."

The online biography of Leasha West, president of **West Financial Group** in Grand Rapids, Mich., features a video titled "Featured Speaker at Harvard Business School." A press release describes her as "the outstanding speaker of the West Point Leadership Academy Faculty at the United States Military Academy."

Ms. West said in an interview that "there shouldn't be any confusion" over whether these are school-sponsored events: "We spoke at Harvard."

She called mentioning the Harvard name "dropping the H-bomb" and said it brings "instant credibility" with clients. "It's like, 'If I'm good enough for Harvard, I'm probably good enough for you.'"

Robert Whelan, a financial planner in Poplar Bluff, Mo., was "asked to be a guest speaker at the Harvard Business Expert Forum," his firm's blog said until earlier this month. "This speech was streamed live on Harvard's website."

Mr. Whelan said in an interview that he, too, landed several accounts after his Harvard-branded appearance. However, it's "incorrect" to say on the blog that the speech was streamed on any Harvard-affiliated website, he said, and his firm deleted that wording after the Journal contacted him.

A blog post by **Wealth Leg-**

acy Institute, an investment adviser in Denver, says its chief executive, Kimberly Curtis, spoke at an event "sponsored by the Entrepreneurship Club at Harvard Business School."

She also spoke at an event run by Mr. Arthur at the West Point Club on the campus of the U.S. Military Academy. A YouTube video shows her, wearing a military-style jacket, speaking on a flag-draped podium. The video caption says she is speaking "at West Point Military Academy."

In an email, Ms. Curtis said: "It's a privilege to speak at thought-leader forums held at prestigious universities, regardless of who invited, to share my message on the importance of working with a financial fiduciary, considering American workers lose over \$17 billion a year due to conflicted advice."

Mr. Arthur said he is still seeking to negotiate with Harvard in order to continue holding events there. He said he has no plans to hold future events at West Point.

State Acts To Enforce Labor Rule

By LISA BEILFUSS

Massachusetts' top securities regulator accused discount-brokerage firm Scottrade Inc. of violating the U.S. Labor Department's fiduciary rule, the latest example of states stepping in as the federal government rethinks the retirement-savings regulation.

Scottrade, which is a unit of **TD Ameritrade Holding Corp.**, "knowingly violated the firm's impartial conduct standard" by holding at least two sales contests that affected retirement assets after the fiduciary rule went into partial effect on June 9, 2017, Secretary of the Commonwealth William Galvin said Thursday. Mr. Galvin alleges "dishonest and unethical activity and failure to supervise."

Representatives for TD Ameritrade declined to comment on Friday.

The retirement-savings regulation requires firms and financial advisers handling retirement money to put clients' interest before their own. But much of the implementation of the Obama-era regulation was delayed after President Donald Trump ordered a review of the fiduciary rule with an eye on revision or repeal.

The rule's final compliance deadline was postponed to July 1, 2019.

"The secretary feels that since the federal government is unclear" on the future of the fiduciary rule, "the states have to step up and protect the people," a spokeswoman for Mr. Galvin said.

Massachusetts' action comes as some state regulators move to bolster investor protections out of concern the Trump administration will weaken the federal rule. In recent months, the governors of Nevada and Connecticut signed bills to expand or amplify fiduciary requirements for brokers. Legislators in New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts have introduced similar bills.

Futures Contracts

Metal & Petroleum Futures

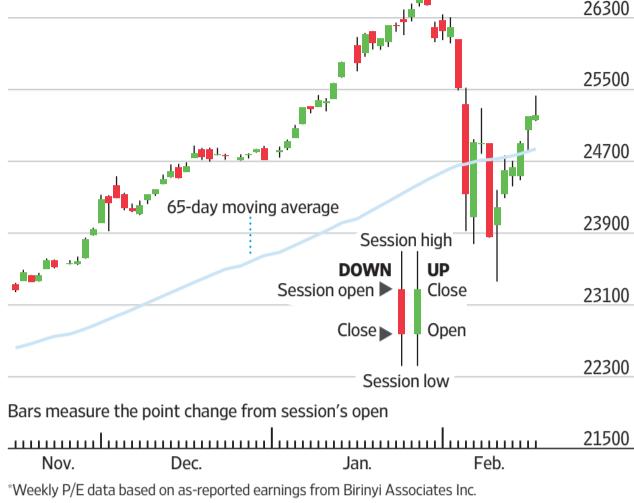
	Contract	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg	Interest
Copper-High (CMX) -25,000 lbs.; \$ per lb.		3,2495	3,2495	3,2340	3,2430	0.0040	794
Gold (CMX) -100 troy oz.; \$ per troy oz.		3,2655	3,2905	3,2555	3,2685	0.0040	90,213
Palladium (CBOT) -50 troy oz.; \$ per troy oz.		1354.00	1361.40	1344.90	1353.20	1.10	1,153
Platinum (NYM) -50 troy oz.; \$ per troy oz.		1034.00	1034.00	1004.30	1010.10	11.20	168
Silver (CMX) -5,000 troy oz.; \$ per troy oz.		1004.10	1015.80	1003.10	1012.30	11.20	76,901

MARKETS DIGEST

EQUITIES

Dow Jones Industrial Average

25219.38 ▲ 19.01, or 0.08%
 High, low, open and close for each trading day of the past three months.



Bars measure the point change from session's open

Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb.

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

S&P 500 Index

2732.22 ▲ 1.02, or 0.04%
 High, low, open and close for each trading day of the past three months.



Nasdaq Composite Index

7239.47 ▼ 16.96, or 0.23%
 High, low, open and close for each trading day of the past three months.



Major U.S. Stock-Market Indexes

	Dow Jones		Latest		52-Week		YTD		% chg	
	High	Low	Close	Net chg	% chg	High	Low	% chg	3-yr. ann.	
Dow Jones										
Industrial Average	25432.42	25149.26	25219.38	19.01	0.08	26616.71	20404.49	22.3	2.0	11.9
Transportation Avg	10610.13	10469.32	10502.33	-54.02	-0.51	11373.38	8783.74	10.6	-1.0	5.1
Utility Average	683.08	673.08	681.12	5.40	0.80	774.47	647.90	1.3	-5.8	4.7
Total Stock Market	28438.88	28134.07	28221.77	17.52	0.06	29630.47	24125.20	15.4	2.0	8.9
Barron's 400	727.22	719.89	722.60	-0.37	-0.05	757.37	610.89	15.3	1.6	9.1
Nasdaq Stock Market										
Nasdaq Composite	7303.26	7226.38	7239.47	-16.96	-0.23	7505.77	5793.83	24.0	4.9	13.9
Nasdaq 100	6840.60	6758.51	6770.66	-24.26	-0.36	7022.97	5324.72	27.2	5.9	15.6
S&P										
500 Index	2754.42	2725.11	2732.22	1.02	0.04	2872.87	2328.95	16.2	2.2	9.2
MidCap 400	1910.26	1890.39	1901.19	4.10	0.22	1995.23	1681.04	9.6	0.03	8.2
SmallCap 600	947.05	934.54	942.05	4.14	0.44	979.57	815.62	10.2	0.6	10.1
Other Indexes										
Russell 2000	1551.51	1532.22	1543.55	6.35	0.41	1610.71	1345.24	10.3	0.5	8.1
NYSE Composite	12961.12	12826.90	12874.36	17.49	0.14	13637.02	11324.53	11.8	0.5	5.2
Value Line	563.33	557.98	559.73	0.52	0.09	589.69	503.24	6.6	-0.5	3.0
NYSE Arca Biotech	4743.52	4673.33	4690.07	-6.40	-0.14	4939.86	3377.11	35.5	11.1	8.1
NYSE Arca Pharma	556.36	546.99	552.43	5.63	1.03	593.12	498.46	9.2	1.4	-0.3
KBW Bank	114.62	113.11	113.72	0.08	0.07	116.52	88.02	18.1	6.6	16.2
PHLX® Gold/Silver	84.76	82.29	83.23	-2.25	-2.63	93.26	76.42	-10.1	-2.4	2.6
PHLX® Oil Service	138.81	135.69	136.85	0.30	0.22	180.81	117.79	-21.8	-8.5	-12.5
PHLX® Semiconductor	1334.31	1317.73	1318.32	-4.63	-0.35	1392.86	960.01	35.0	5.2	23.2
Cboe Volatility	20.99	17.44	19.46	0.33	1.73	37.32	9.14	69.4	76.3	9.8

\$ Nasdaq PHLX

Sources: SIX Financial Information; WSJ Market Data Group

Late Trading

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

Most-active issues in late trading

Company	Symbol	Volume (000)	Last	Net chg	After Hours % chg	High	Low
SPDR S&P 500	SPY	27,198.2	273.39	0.28	0.10	274.13	272.97
PwrShrs QQQ Tr Series 1	QQQ	7,539.5	165.11	0.15	0.09	165.33	164.96
iShares iBoxx \$ HY Cp Bd	HYG	6,062.5	86.45	...	unch.	86.51	86.34
Calpine	CPN	4,265.7	15.16	...	unch.	15.18	15.15
Pandora Media	P	4,011.3	5.17	0.01	0.19	5.20	5.08
General Electric	GE	2,450.9	15.02	-0.03	-0.20	15.14	15.00
Bank of America	BAC	2,042.6	31.96	-0.01	-0.03	32.08	31.90
Van Eck Vectors Gold Miner	GDX	1,980.6	22.51	...	unch.	22.56	22.47

Trading Diary

Volume, Advancers, Decliners

	NYSE	NYSE Amer.
Total volume*	943,635,931	11,649,843
Adv. volume*	517,094,942	4,287,778
Decl. volume*	412,248,910	6,915,456
Issues traded	3,082	335
Advances	1,745	155
Declines	1,224	153
Unchanged	113	27
New highs	78	2
New lows	28	6
Closing tick	10	22
Closing Arms*	1.18	1.73
Block trades*	6,717	96
Nasdaq		
Total volume*	1,992,310,066	291,317,378
Adv. volume*	913,340,170	151,501,607
Decl. volume*	1,038,113,655	137,477,001
Issues traded	3,068	1,376
Advances	1,681	912
Declines	1,251	434
Unchanged	136	30
New highs	86	14
New lows	30	16
Closing tick	449	50
Closing Arms*	1.53	1.54
Block trades*	6,862	1,426

*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.

Percentage Gainers...

Pernix Therapeutics Hldgs	PTX	243.3	2.70	0.31	12.97	3.47	2.40
AstraZeneca ADR	AZN	22.2	35.49	1.56	4.60	35.49	33.93
AU Optronics ADR	AUO	5.7	5.10	0.17	3.45	5.10	4.93
Diana Containerships	DCIX	6.1	2.87	0.09	3.24	2.96	2.78
Rent-A-Center	RCII	7.8	9				

BIGGEST 1,000 STOCKS

How to Read the Stock Tables

The following explanations apply to NYSE, NYSE Arca, NYSE American and Nasdaq Stock Market listed securities. Prices are composite quotations that include primary market trades as well as trades reported by Nasdaq BX (formerly Boston), Chicago Stock Exchange, Cboe, NYSE National and Nasdaq ISE. The list comprises the 1,000 largest companies based on market capitalization.

Underlined quotations are those stocks with large changes in volume compared with the issue's average trading volume.

Boldfaced quotations highlight those issues whose price changed by 5% or more if their previous closing price was \$2 or higher.

Footnotes:
I-New 52-week high.
L-New 52-week low.
dd-Indicates loss in the most recent four quarters.
FD-FIRST day of trading.

I-Does not meet continued listing standards.
II-Last filing.
q-Temporary exemption from Nasdaq Bankruptcy Code, or securities assumed by such companies.
t-NYSE bankruptcy.

Wall Street Journal stock tables reflect composite regular trading as of 4 p.m. and changes in the closing prices from 4 p.m. the previous day.

Friday, February 16, 2018

YTD % Chg	52-Week			Yld %	Net Chg			
	Hi	Lo	Stock					
-5.22	28.67	22.04	ABB	3.0	24	25.42	-0.05	
-3.51	12.05	9.87	AES	5.0	dd	10.45	-0.07	
2.13	91.73	30.43	Afiac	2.8	3	8.65	1.23	
-3.94	22.34	17.44	AGNC Inv	AGNC	11.0	19.39	-0.01	
34.03	14.33	10.41	AGNC Hsves	ANGI	..	dd 14.02	0.18	
11.21	165.50	99.31	Ansys	ANSS	..	52	164.14	1.73
10.59	288.58	119.83	ASML	0.9	..	19.23	-2.67	
-4.48	42.70	32.57	AT&T	T	5.4	8	37.14	0.51
5.43	64.60	42.31	AbbottLabs	ABT	1.92	60.17	0.67	
22.63	125.86	61.17	AbleVie	ABLV	3.2	36	11.80	0.77
42.86	268.72	112.20	Abiomed	ABMD	..	135	26.74	0.70
6.25	163.60	114.82	Accenture	ACN	1.9	29	16.62	0.03
10.85	74.94	44.60	ActivisionBlz	ATVI	0.39	15.79	0.19	
-21.36	86.42	59.10	Adient	ADNT	1.8	11	61.89	1.73
15.02	204.45	117.83	AdvadeSystem	ADBE	..	59	20.16	-1.41
7.90	169.55	78.81	AdvanceAuto	AAPA	0.2	23	10.57	-1.21
14.98	15.65	9.70	AdvMicroDevic	AMD	..	39	11.82	-0.37
6.17	7.52	5.86	AdvSemEngg	ASX	3.3	16	6.88	-0.01
8.73	7.02	4.73	Aegon	AEG	5.1	8	6.85	-0.06
-1.24	55.66	42.45	AerCap	AER	..	81	51.96	-0.04
-1.04	194.40	124.83	Aetna	AET	1.1	33	17.85	1.34
6.56	217	148.81	AffiliatedMgns	AMG	0.6	18	19.79	-0.53
7.47	7.15	5.08	AgilentTechs	A	0.8	12	71.97	-0.05
6.67	51.86	39.30	AgnicoEagle	AME	1.0	37	43.10	-0.25
-0.27	17.75	13.63	AlcsProducts	APT	2.7	35	16.33	0.03
2.84	69.56	44.65	AkamaiTech	AKAM	..	54	66.89	-0.51
-11.62	101.53	59.23	AlaskaAir	ALK	2.0	8	64.97	-0.08
-12.24	144.99	91.02	Albermarle	ALB	1.6	11	22.94	-2.37
12.08	57.05	29.55	Alcoa	AA	..	41	47.36	-0.51
-6.07	134.37	106.89	AlexandriaRE	ARE	2.9	78	122.66	0.92
0.74	149.34	96.18	AlexionPharm	ALXN	..	61	120.47	-2.24
6.52	206.20	103.30	Alibaba	BABA	..	48	183.68	-3.77
13.19	287.32	93.90	AlibabaCloud	ALGN	..	89	25.10	-0.04
-0.06	58.95	39.21	AltaIR	AMX	1.9	35	19.79	-1.80
-15.02	225.36	147.74	AltuityBrands	AYI	0.3	20	15.14	-2.35
-21.36	84.50	59.10	Adient	ADNT	1.8	11	61.89	1.73
15.02	204.45	117.83	AdvadeSystem	ADBE	..	59	20.16	-1.41
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-21.36	84.50	59.10	Adient	ADNT	1.8	11	61.89	1.73
15.02	204.45							

NEW HIGHS AND LOWS

| WSJ.com/newhighs

The following explanations apply to the New York Stock Exchange, NYSE Arca, NYSE American and Nasdaq Stock Market stocks that hit a new 52-week intraday high or low in the latest session. % CHG Daily percentage change from the previous trading session.

Friday, February 16, 2018

Stock	Sym	52-Wk % Hi/Lo Chg	Stock	Sym	52-Wk % Hi/Lo Chg	Stock	Sym	52-Wk % Hi/Lo Chg			
Highs			DNLJ	25.02	6.3	JerniganCapPfB	ACAPB	25.00	1.1		
AMN Healthcare	AMN	37.75 -4.3	Ebix	87.00	1.3	KaryopharmTher	KPTI	15.61	1.4		
America	AMC	145.50 -0.2	EGAN	8.00 -0.8	3.8	Kforce	KFR	16.10	-0.1		
ARMCO Biosci	ARMO	56.40 -1.1	Embracer	ERJ	27.47	... LayneChristensen	LAYN	16.27	4.1		
Absomed	ABMD	28.72 -2.6	Envia	ENV	23.25	1.5	LiveNationEnt	LYV	47.29	-0.1	
Accenture	ACN	163.60 -1.0	EnsignGroup	ENSG	26.64	2.2	LoehmannsMartn	MART	36.00	-0.1	
AdtalemGlobeIt	ATGE	48.55 -0.1	EquityBank	ETB	27.10	1.9	MSK Financial	MSK	1.95	-1.0	
AlbanyInt'l	AIN	71.22 -5.5	EsteeLauder	EL	141.67	1.0	NexstarMedia	NEXS	27.10	-0.1	
Alkermes	ALKS	71.22 -5.5	FPR Holdings	FPRH	51.70	1.9	NetScoutSystems	NET	1.95	-1.0	
AllianceOr	AOI	22.48 -0.5	Race	RACE	131.20	0.6	NorthropGrum	NOX	5.03	-0.3	
AmericaMovil	AMV	19.37 -0.5	FidelitySouthern	LION	24.96	4.2	Novartis	NOV	25.75	-0.4	
AssemblyBiosci	ASMB	58.68 -1.8	GlobalPayments	GPN	18.75	0.8	Onkyo	ONK	1.95	-1.0	
AxonEnterprise	BWV	29.00 -1.2	FlowersFoods	FLO	21.46	2.1	Ovintiv	OTKE	34.90	-4.2	
BWV Tech	BWVT	65.06 -0.3	Fluidigm	FIDM	8.38 -2.2	Panasonic	PMNN	19.30	0.3		
BankofButterfield	NTB	45.07 -1.1	Fortinet	FTNT	49.58 -0.7	Paradigm	PARA	19.70	-1.5		
BayBancorp	BYBK	13.00 -0.1	GRMN	65.51 -0.5	Nike	NIKE	69.00	-0.1			
Biofrontiers	BFRX	14.72 -1.9	GGB	5.03 -0.9	NorthropGrum	NOX	358.84 -0.3	UltiSoftware	OTS	2.90 -2.4	
Boff	BOF	38.55 -2.3	GILT	5.03 -0.6	Novavax	NVAX	2.50 -0.3	Outlook	OUTL	1.95 -0.1	
BonitaBear	BONI	20.00 -0.5	GlobeSatellite	GLOB	53.20 -0.1	Onkyo	ONK	25.00 -1.1	Paradigm	PARA	1.95 -0.1
Bristol-Myers	BMY	70.05 -0.5	GlobalPayments	GPN	15.89 -0.8	Opel	OPK	34.90 -4.2	Paradigm	PARA	1.95 -0.1
BroadridgeFinl	BRI	99.22 -0.2	Goldman	GLOM	40.40 -0.2	Orbit	ORBT	34.90 -4.2	Paradigm	PARA	1.95 -0.1
CGI Group	GIB	59.20 -0.2	GrubHub	GRUB	96.58 -1.6	Orion	ORI	34.90 -4.2	Paradigm	PARA	1.95 -0.1
CIT Group	CIT	54.69 -0.5	GTX	GTXI	15.98 -0.5	Outback	OUTB	34.90 -4.2	Paradigm	PARA	1.95 -0.1
CME Group	CME	165.35 -1.7	Hallengard	HLG	58.55 -1.8	Paracel	PCPL	42.90 -1.0	Paradigm	PARA	1.95 -0.1
Cactus	WHD	24.79 -5.0	HauseInt'l	HAYN	43.94 -0.3	ParagonDigital	PAGS	31.40 -0.4	Paradigm	PARA	1.95 -0.1
CAE	CAE	19.11 -0.5	HayesInt'l	HAYN	55.34 -0.3	PaycomSoftware	PANW	95.95 -0.9	Paradigm	PARA	1.95 -0.1
Carbone	CARB	30.65 -1.9	HauseInt'l	HAYN	55.34 -0.3	Pavilion	PBLW	16.88 -0.3	Paradigm	PARA	1.95 -0.1
CenturyAluminum	CENX	27.47 -8.3	HoustonWire	HWWC	7.70 -4.9	PennyMacFins	PFSI	25.00 -1.5	Paradigm	PARA	1.95 -0.1
ChurchillDowns	CHDN	26.40 -3.0	HubSpot	HUBC	106.50 -3.0	Pepco	PPGI	150.20 -1.6	Paradigm	PARA	1.95 -0.1
CognitecTech	CTSH	81.87 -0.5	Hotline	HTLN	26.73 -2.3	Perf	PFRT	105.80 -1.1	Paradigm	PARA	1.95 -0.1
Comerica	CNA	99.03 -0.2	Hotline	HTLN	56.95 -1.1	ProsperityBchs	PB	19.00 -1.6	Paradigm	PARA	1.95 -0.1
CommercialCwt	COMM	69.70 -0.7	Hotline	HTLN	56.95 -1.1	ProsperityBchs	PB	19.00 -1.6	Paradigm	PARA	1.95 -0.1
Couvert	CRT	46.62 -2.9	Hotline	HTLN	52.26 -1.0	Putnam	PAGS	31.40 -0.4	Paradigm	PARA	1.95 -0.1
CoopSoftware	COPR	42.35 -1.1	Hotline	HTLN	52.26 -1.0	Putnam	PAGS	31.40 -0.4	Paradigm	PARA	1.95 -0.1
Cullen/Frost	CFR	109.36 -1.1	Hotline	HTLN	52.26 -1.0	Putnam	PAGS	31.40 -0.4	Paradigm	PARA	1.95 -0.1
CymaBayTherap	CBAY	15.25 -0.7	IntersectENT	XENT	38.30 -0.3	Raytheon	RTN	218.78 -0.2	Paradigm	PARA	1.95 -0.1
DecipherPharm	DCHP	15.25 -0.7	Intuit	INTU	173.00 -1.4	Raytheon	RTN	218.78 -0.2	Paradigm	PARA	1.95 -0.1
Deere	DE	175.26 -1.6	Intuit	INTU	173.00 -1.4	Redhat	RHT	143.67 -1.9	Paradigm	PARA	1.95 -0.1

Cash Prices | WSJ.com/commodities

These prices reflect buying and selling of a variety of actual or "physical" commodities in the marketplace—separate from the futures price on an exchange, which reflects what the commodity might be worth in future months.

Friday

Energy		U.S.\$ equivalent)	16.8350	Friday
Propane,tet,Mont Belvieu-g	0.8032	Coins,wholesale \$1,000 face-a	12297	SoybeanMeal,Cent IL,rail,ton48%-u
Butane,normal,Mont Belvieu-g	0.9198			377.80
NaturalGas,HenryHub-i	2.480			9,8500
NaturalGas,TranscoZone3-i	2.440			7,3275
NaturalGas,TranscoZone6-NY-i	2.620			4,6550
NaturalGas,PanhandleEast-i	2.020			4,7350
NaturalGas,Opal-i	2.380			5,4100
NaturalGas,MarcellusNE PA-i	1.880			
NaturalGas,HaynesvilleNLA-i	2.430			
Coal,C.apic,1250Btu1SBtu2-rw	60,100			
CoalPwdrBsn,8800Btu0.8S02-rw	12,250			
Metals				
Gold,per troy oz	1357.45			
Engelhard industrial	1459.26			
Engelhard fabricated	1047.85			
Handy & Harman base	1352.10			
Handy & Harman fabricated	1108.83			
LBMA Gold Price AM	*1353.70			
LBMA Gold Price PM	*1324.45			
Krugerrand,wholesale-e				
Maple Leaf-e	1421.39			
American Eagle-e	1421.39			
Mexican peso-e	1646.10			
Austria crown-e	1329.90			
Austria phil-e	1421.39			
Silver, troy oz.				
Engelhard industrial	16,8000			
Engelhard fabricated	20,1600			
Handy & Harman base	16,7350			
Handy & Harman fabricated	20,9190			
LBMA spot price	£11,9700			
Fibers and Textiles				
Burlap,10-oz,40-inch NY yd,w	0.6400			
Cotton,11/16 std lw-mdMphs-u	0.7516			
Cotton,'A' Index-t	*86.85			
Hides,hvy native steers piece fob-u	66,0000			
Wool,64s,staple,Terr del-u,w	5.16			
Grains and Feeds				
Barley,top-quality Mpls-u	n.a.			
Bran,wheat middlings, KC-u	113			
Corn,No.2 yellow,Cent IL-bp,u	3,4650			
Corn gluten feed,MidWest-u,w	108.6			
Corn gluten meal,MidWest-u,w	475.0			
Cottonseed meal,u,w	300			
Hominy feed,Cent IL-u	98			
Lard,Chicago-u	3,2400			
Oats,No.2 milling,Mpls-u,w	2,9775			
Rice, Long Grain Milled, No. 2 A/r,u,w	25.50			
Sorghum,(Milo) No.2 Gulf-u	8,5263			
Fats and Oils				
Beef,carcass equiv.index				
choice 1-3,600-900 lbs.-u	193.28			
select 1-3,600-900 lbs.-u	187.94			
Broilers,National comp wghtd,u,w	0.9124			
Corn,oil,white,Chicago-u	1,0100			
Flour,hard winter KC	15.25			
Hams,17-20 lbs,Mid-US fob-u	n.a.			
Hogs,Iowa-No. So. Minnesota-u	69.81			
Pork bellies,12-14 lb MidUS-u	n			

MARKETS & FINANCE

Chicago Exchange Denial Was Emphatic

The SEC's unanimous rejection of a sale to Chinese investors was tied to transparency

BY DAVE MICHAELS

WASHINGTON—A political battle raged for nearly two years over a bid by Chinese investors to purchase the Chicago Stock Exchange. In the end, the government's decision to reject it wasn't a close call.

The five-member Securities and Exchange Commission voted unanimously to deny the sale, according to a commission disclosure on Friday. The regulator also agreed with critics who said the proposed investors might have concealed financial ties between them that could have undermined the exchange's integrity and its ability to protect investors.

The decision leaves the Chicago exchange without a clear path to challenge the decision, said Dave Herron, a former chief executive of **CHX Holdings** Inc., the venue's parent company. "Generally it's not a good idea to sue the government," he said. "Their pockets are very deep."

Exchange officials on Friday issued a rebuke of the SEC's decision, which they said "contains logic and representations with which CHX strongly disagrees."

The exchange didn't disclose whether it would appeal the order.

"By disapproving the transaction, the SEC has denied the American public an historic and unprecedented opportunity to build a mutually beneficial economic bridge between



BRIAN MOLNEY/SHUTTERSTOCK FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

The exchange said it wanted to build a bridge between the U.S. and Chinese economies. It didn't disclose if it will appeal the decision.

the world's largest economies, while unfairly disadvantaging our company and shareholders," the exchange said.

A lawyer for the investment group couldn't be reached to comment.

The ruling is a blow to the exchange's plan to a Western listings outpost for Chinese firms.

The unusual proposal sparked opposition in Congress, lobbying by other suitors and a spate of fake letters that purported to oppose the deal.

SEC commissioners voted against the deal six months af-

ter their staff recommended its approval. The commissioners' move to reconsider the deal last year gave them more time to demand records from the little-known Chinese companies seeking to buy the 136-year-old market.

The regulator faced persistent pressure from congressional critics to block the sale, with lawmakers saying the Chinese government would have been able to influence the exchange's operations or use it to rig the plumbing of the U.S. stock market.

The Chicago bourse first sought approval for the sale in

December 2016.

The SEC said in an order posted Thursday that it didn't consider the threat of Chinese government involvement because the deal fell so short of the standard needed to approve it.

For instance, the SEC said it found that one of the entities, **Xian Tong Enterprises** Inc., may have received funding from people with family ties to a father-and-son duo who constituted the lead investors. Undisclosed financial links between investors could have violated rules that limit the control any one entity has over

a stock exchange.

The limits exist because U.S. law grants exchanges quasi-governmental powers as regulators of their own markets.

The lead investor in the deal, **Chongqing Casin Enterprise Group** Co., would have owned 29% of the exchange's parent company. Chongqing Casin is controlled by Shengju Lu, whose son Jay Lu, a U.S. citizen, would have owned an 11% stake.

The SEC also said it found the source of funds pledged by two other Chinese entities, **Chongqing Jintian Industrial** Co. and **Chongqing Long-**

shang Decoration Co., to be murky. Shortly after regulators last year asked for more information about the sources of their cash, the two entities dropped out of the deal, the SEC's order said.

The SEC also questioned the roles of two U.S. investors in the deal: **Raptor Group**, the family office of former hedge-fund manager Jim Pallotta; and Anthony Saliba, a current board member of CHX Holdings who runs an options-trading and technology firm, Matrix Holding Group. The U.S. investors had the right to sell their stakes to the other owners after two years for a guaranteed rate of return.

John Jacobs, a former Nasdaq Inc. executive, said he wasn't surprised by the SEC decision—the regulator has long insisted on transparency in who owns and controls a stock exchange, which is a corporation trying to maximize profits and a regulator charged with overseeing fair dealing.

"That was pretty clear they had serious issues there and a concern about the voting, too," said Mr. Jacobs, who is executive director of Georgetown University's Center for Financial Markets and Policy.

Mr. Herron, the former Chicago exchange executive, said he still found the rejection baffling, in part because that another government panel that reviews cross-border deals for national-security risks approved it in 2016.

But the Trump administration has taken a tougher stance on trade fights with China.

A White House spokeswoman, Lindsay Walters, said Friday that the Trump administration wasn't involved in the SEC's move to deny the deal.



An employee at the startup's office in San Francisco. The company said it will compensate customers.

Errant Charges at Coinbase

BY PAUL VIGNA
AND ANNAMARIA ANDRIOTIS

Thousands of customers of **Coinbase**, one of the largest bitcoin-related firms dealing with the public, may have suffered repeated, incorrect duplicate charges on their digital-currency purchases, the firm said Friday.

The San Francisco-based startup acknowledged the problem and said customers would be compensated. Dan Romero, vice president and general manager at Coinbase, said it was hard to know how many customers had been affected, though he suspected it was in the thousands.

"We are actively working with the card networks and processors to investigate these issues," the company said on

its blog. Mr. Romero emphasized the problem wasn't emanating from Coinbase, but came from changes in recent weeks at credit-card firms and payment processors. "This is nothing that Coinbase initiated," he said. "Getting dragged through the mud for somebody else's issue is not ideal."

Coinbase has emerged as the one of the most prominent bitcoin-focused businesses amid the furious 2017 rally in the virtual currency, and its online app in December briefly became the most downloaded in Apple's App Store.

But that growth has come with bumps along the way. In December, Coinbase's GDAX exchange platform was overwhelmed by volume and temporarily knocked offline.

To deal with the growth, Coinbase late last year named Asiff Hirji as president and chief operating officer.

This past week, some Coinbase customers took to social media to complain about the errant charges. One claimed of being charged 17 times for a \$1,000 purchase. Another claimed they had 50 duplicate charges.

Coinbase reported that the problem cropped up between Jan. 22 and Feb. 11, and that it plans to review all card charges.

The unauthorized transactions have affected a number of institutions, including banks whose card and checking-account customers incurred unwanted fees.

A small number of customers at **Bank of America** Corp. have been affected, according to a person familiar with the matter, and the bank plans to reverse any of the bank-related fees incurred.

In January, some card issuers began restricting their customers' use of their cards to make cryptocurrency purchases.

Visa Inc., which runs the largest U.S. card network, said it hasn't "made any systems changes that would result in" the problems Coinbase is reporting. "We are also not aware of any other merchants who are experiencing this issue beyond Coinbase." Visa is contacting card issuers whose customers have been affected.

One payment processor involved, **Worldpay**, acknowledged the problem, but didn't comment on specifics. "We are actively working with and engaging all parties involved," the firm said.

—Dave Michaels

vestor, the SEC said Friday.

Cherubim Interests had also said it would raise money

through an initial coin offering, a way to raise capital from investors that, according to the SEC, evades investor-protection laws.

None of the companies returned voice or email messages seeking comment.

No trading can occur in the stocks until March 2. The SEC could seek a longer-term trading suspension.

"This is a reminder that investors should give heightened scrutiny to penny-stock companies that have switched their focus to the latest business trend, such as cryptocurrency, blockchain technology or initial coin offerings," said Michele Wein Layne, director of the SEC's Los Angeles office.

—Dave Michaels

WASHINGTON—Securities regulators suspended trading in the shares of three microcap companies that made what they said were questionable claims about their control of cryptocurrency and blockchain-related assets.

The Securities and Exchange Commission said it ordered a trading halt in shares of **Cherubim Interests** Inc., **PDX Partners** Inc. and **Victura Construction Group** Inc.

All three, which were traded over the counter, have issued news releases saying they acquired promising cryptocurrency and blockchain assets from a private-equity in-

Treasury Prices Push Higher

BY GUNJAN BANERJI

TREASURY PRICES strengthened, building on gains the day before after investors began buying bonds with yields near their highest levels for the year.

The yield on the 10-year Treasury note fell Friday for the second consecutive day to 2.877%, from 2.893% on Thursday. Yields fall as bond prices rise.

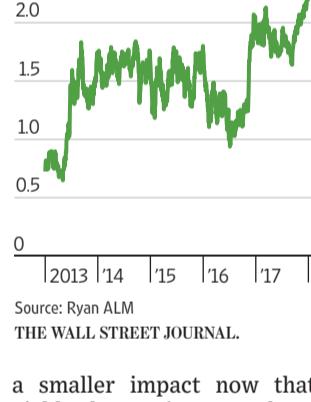
With 10-year yields reaching a four-year peak of 2.913% on Wednesday, some investors have decided "it's time to go the other way," said Guy LeBas, chief fixed-income strategist at Janney Montgomery Scott.

The yield on five-year Treasurys also slipped.

The prospect of higher inflation, which had pushed investors to sell Treasurys for much of the first six weeks of the year, appears to be having

Revving Up

Five-year U.S. Treasury yield



Source: Ryan ALM

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

a smaller impact now that yields have risen, analysts said. Inflation is a primary threat to government bonds because it erodes the purchasing power of their fixed payments.

Labor Department reports

this week contained more solid data on price pressures, and a gauge of consumers' confidence in the economic outlook rebounded this month.

In the 12 months to January, the consumer-price index rose 2.1%, beating economists' expectations of a 1.9% rise, the Labor Department said Wednesday.

The producer-price index advanced 2.7% last month from a year earlier, the department said Thursday.

Prices for foreign-made goods imported to the U.S. rose in January, finishing a week of solid inflation readings.

The Federal Reserve studies the import-price index and other measures to track inflation trends. Import prices rose 1% in January from a month earlier, the Labor Department said Friday, more than what economists surveyed by The Wall Street Journal had expected.

—Daniel Kruger contributed to this article.

Pimco Posts Strong Quarter

BY MISCHA FRANKL-DUVAL

Money manager Pacific Investment Management Co. reported its sixth straight quarter of inflows and best quarterly profit since it was rocked by the departure of co-founder Bill Gross in 2014.

The Newport Beach, Calif.-based firm said Friday that fourth-quarter operating profit rose 10%, to €546 million (\$682.9 million), the highest since the third quarter of 2014 when Mr. Gross left Pimco amid management tensions and heavy outflows from his flagship bond fund.

Pimco's recent recovery is at least partly driven by the performance of Mr. Gross's successor, Dan Ivascyn, analysts say. The firm, which is owned by German insurer **Allianz SE**, recorded net inflows of about €43 billion in the last three months of 2017, with annual inflows of €144 billion.

"The turnaround at Pimco is complete and now the question is how to act in an interest-rate environment that is, first, volatile and, second, driven by inflation," Allianz Chief Executive Oliver Bäte said.

Investors pulled more than \$65 billion from the Pimco Total Return fund between May 2013 and the departure of Mr. Gross in September the following year.



The money manager had its best profit since Bill Gross left in 2014.

Widely viewed as the world's most influential bond investor, Mr. Gross's exit surprised the mutual-fund industry. Hundreds of billions of dollars in client money followed Mr. Gross out of the company.

Pimco's income fund, partly led by Mr. Ivascyn, now controls more than \$79 billion, more than the firm's Total Return fund once managed by Mr. Gross, but still far less than the almost \$300 billion in Mr. Gross's fund at its peak in 2012.

Pimco's strong results contributed to a record year for Allianz's asset-management unit, which also includes Allianz Global Investors. Operating profit rose 8%, to €697 million, in the quarter, with full-year

operating profit up 11%, to €2.4 billion. Allianz attributed the gains to an increase in average third-party assets under management.

The unit's third-party assets under management increased €87 billion, to €1.45 trillion, by the end of the year, boosted by record third-party inflows of €150 billion.

However, Allianz's annual net profit fell about 2%, to €6.8 billion, hurt by charges, including €135 million related to the U.S. tax overhaul. Operating profit edged up 0.4%, to €11.1 billion, despite a series of natural disasters that made 2017 the costliest year ever for the insurance industry, according to Allianz.

MARKETS

S&P 500 Notches Best Week Since 2013

BY MICHAEL WURSTHORN
AND RIVA GOLD

The Dow Jones Industrial Average and S&P 500 edged higher Friday to extend their rebounds as stocks showed firm signs of regaining their footing after tumbling earlier this month.

The blue-chip index gained 4.3% over the past five trading days to notch its best week since President Donald Trump's election, while the S&P 500's 4.3% move upward was its biggest weekly jump since 2013.

The indexes were on pace for an even bigger rally, but they pared gains—and the Nasdaq Composite turned lower—Friday afternoon when a Russian organization and several individuals were charged with interfering in the U.S. electoral process.

Still, the Nasdaq had risen enough earlier in the week to add 5.3%, its biggest weekly gain in seven years.

Jitters about the threat of faster inflation subsided this past week, as many investors said strong economic growth and robust corporate profits should support major indexes' move higher, similar to the sentiment for much of last year.

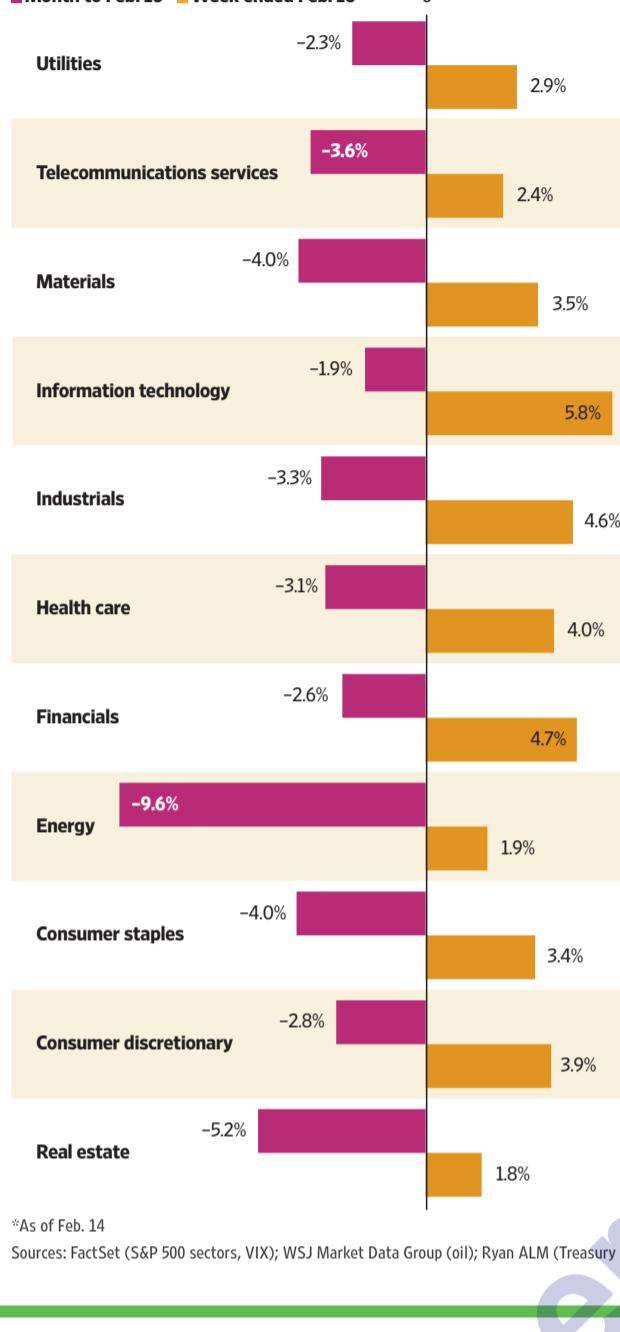
"With all the strong indicators, data points and earnings out there, investors thought it made sense that this should be a buying opportunity," said Joe Heider, president of Cirrus Wealth Management. Clients of the Cleveland-based firm have been buying small-cap stocks and adding international equities to their holdings, while largely avoiding any deep selling, he added.

The Dow industrials added 19.01 points, or less than 0.1%, on Friday to 25219.38, after being up as much as 232 points earlier in the day. The S&P 500 gained 1.02 points, or less than 0.1%, to 2732.22, while the Nasdaq declined 16.96 points, or 0.2%, to 7239.47.

Earlier this month, stocks

Financial markets stumbled in early February, raising fears the nine-year-old bull market for stocks was ending. This week brought a respite; stocks and oil rose, volatility fell and Treasury yields were subdued.

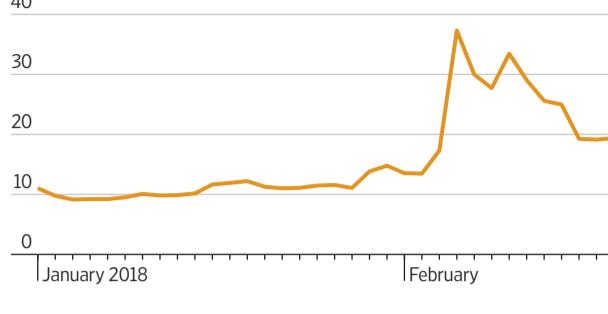
While the 11 sectors within the S&P 500 are still all down so far this month, the past week brought gains that were widespread, with technology stocks leading the charge.



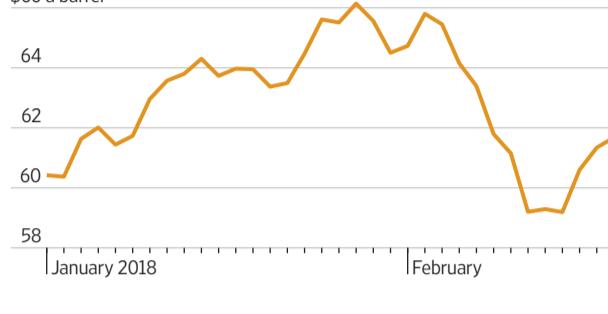
*As of Feb. 14

Sources: FactSet (S&P 500 sectors, VIX); WSJ Market Data Group (oil); Ryan ALM (Treasury yield); Investment Company Institute (flows)

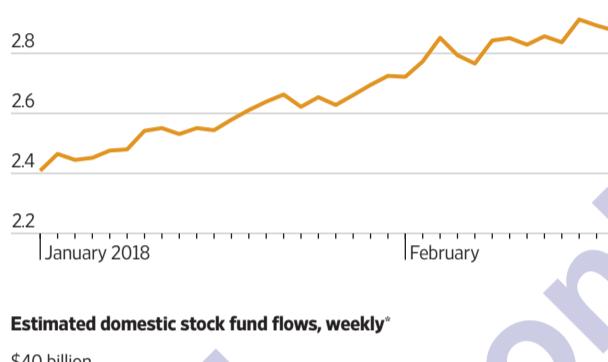
Cboe Volatility Index



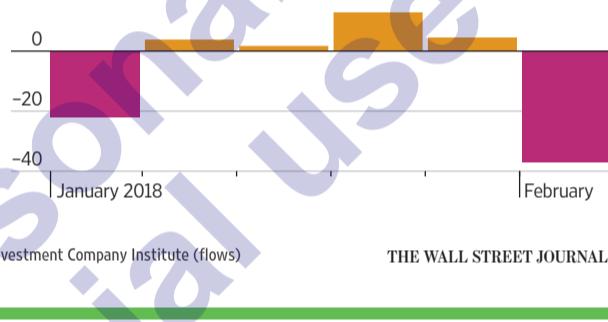
U.S. crude-oil price



10-year Treasury yield



Estimated domestic stock fund flows, weekly*



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fell dramatically, pushing the Dow and the S&P 500 into correction territory after strong wage figures in the monthly U.S. jobs report suggested inflation had picked up. New data this past week further showed inflation is firming, with U.S. producer prices rising in January and consumer-price data exceeding expectations.

While an uptick in inflation is concerning, investors expect the pace to be slow enough to avoid additional tightening of monetary policy.

"The market is accepting the fact that there is slowly building inflation in the system and has become comfortable with it in a way that it wasn't two weeks ago," said Alicia Levine, head of global investment strategy at BNY Mellon Investment Management. Still, "do think as a whole, the exuberance is gone," she added, noting it would be hard for valuations to return to their recent peaks against rising interest rates.

The week's gains came despite a continued climb in government-bond yields. Yields on 10-year U.S. Treasurys rose this week to their highest since January 2014 and were a touch lower Friday, at 2.877%.

While most stock-market sectors posted gains this past week, shares of economically sensitive corners of the market such as banks, industrials and materials companies have outperformed stocks viewed as bond proxies because of their steady dividends.

Financials in the S&P 500 rose 4.7% during the week, while utilities, real estate and telecommunications companies lagged behind. Banks in particular are expected to profit from higher economic growth and higher lending income as bond yields climb.

Elsewhere, the Stoxx Europe 600 gained 1.1% Friday to finish up 3.3% for the week, its biggest weekly gain since December 2016.

HEARD ON THE STREET

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS & COMMENTARY

WSJ.com/Heard

Email: heard@wsj.com

Infrastructure Plan Is Clunker for Investors

Maybe it should be called "Infrastructure Weak."

In the days following the 2016 U.S. presidential election, investors took President-elect Donald Trump at his word that he would open the floodgates of federal spending and deregulation to fix America's creaking transport, energy and water systems.

A basket of 10 U.S. stocks with exposure to infrastructure spending beat the S&P 500 by nearly 13 percentage points in the eight trading sessions through Nov. 17, 2016. In the four sessions following Monday's much-delayed release of the White House's infrastructure plan, though, the same stocks lagged behind the broader market.

Whether one calls it a \$1.5 trillion plan or a \$200 billion plan—the latter is the actual value of proposed new federal spending over a decade—investors clearly sense that there is less to it than meets the eye.

Bumpy Road

Projected value of Highway Trust Fund before further cash infusion



One reason is the assumed ratio of funding. The largest chunk, \$100 billion for the Incentives Program, would be awarded based largely on an at least 4-to-1 ratio of nonfederal to federal money. That gets the value of the administration's plan to \$1.5 trillion. Most of the nonfederal money must come from state or local governments rather than private entities.

That ratio is far above the 1-to-1 typical of large projects such as the recently completed new Mario Cuomo Bridge in New York. A more serious problem is that the White House's budget proposal would reduce existing federal infrastructure funding elsewhere.

The recently passed tax cut also weighs on the infrastructure plan. The expand-



The new Mario Cuomo Bridge

ment comes up with more funding for existing programs like the Highway Trust Fund, whatever gains are achieved by the infrastructure programs will be offset by cuts elsewhere.

The Highway Trust Fund, which was bailed out in 2016, will need about \$100 billion in the next decade to stay solvent, based on Congressional Budget Office projections, the same amount as the proposed Incentives Program. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which praised the infrastructure program, also called this past week for a gasoline tax increase of 25 cents a gallon to support the highway fund.

Gaudy headline numbers aside, investors are clear in their view that Mr. Trump's infrastructure plan, even if adopted, would do little to boost overall spending. New rules and incentives are nice, but more spending and the revenue to back it up are the missing ingredient.

—Spencer Jakab

Kraft Lacks The Growth Ingredient

Before it goes on another buying spree, **Kraft Heinz** needs to prove it can expand the brands it has.

The company missed analyst expectations on earnings per share and sales in the fourth quarter. Importantly, organic sales fell 1% in 2017, as a 0.5% increase in prices failed to make up for a 1.5% decline in volume.

The cost-cutting specialists from Brazilian private-equity firm **3G Capital** who run the company are trying to show that they understand the issue of changing consumer tastes and are ready to emphasize growth.

In a presentation released the night before the disappointing earnings, management pointed to progress in food innovation.

Investors were unconvinced, sending shares down 2.6% on Friday. The company pointed out that about 7% of sales came from "new product innovation" over the past three years. But on a conference call, Stifel analyst Christopher Groves said most peer companies have a "low-to-midteens" percentage of sales from new products.

Executives undercut their own boasts about innovation when they hinted repeatedly that the company is open to still more acquisitions. Acquiring small upstart brands might make sense, but only if the company has demonstrated the ability to actively grow those products.

Kraft Heinz shares are down 20% over the past year. Clearly, the old 3G playbook of rolling up acquisitions and aggressively cutting costs isn't working. The company should focus on expanding its existing stable of brands before it rushes out to acquire more.

—Aaron Back

A Cheap Option on Auto Consolidation

Is the French government under Emmanuel Macron any closer to letting go of **Renault**, France's biggest car maker? The signals are mixed, but a move might be worth betting on anyway.

There are simply too many car makers in the world. Investors have long seen a full merger between Renault and Japanese car maker **Nissan Motor** as the lucrative endgame of their 18-year-old "alliance," which in 2016 was joined by a smaller player, **Mitsubishi Motors**.

But there's an obstacle: the French state's 15% stake in Renault. Alliance boss Carlos Ghosn reiterated on Friday that the Japanese partners are reluctant to in-

tegrate more radically while the French state is involved.

France's investment agency sold a quarter of its Renault shares to finance a new innovation fund in November, bolstering hopes that this obstacle could finally lift under Mr. Macron. Late Thursday, Renault's board reappointed Mr. Ghosn with the instruction to make the alliance "irreversible."

But for every ostensible move toward tighter integration there is a counter-weight. November's share sale merely brought the state shareholding back to its historic 15% level. And Mr. Ghosn was reappointed as both chairman and chief executive of Renault. Given that he is chairman of Nissan

and Mitsubishi, this reinforces the apparent disequilibrium within the alliance that stops the Japanese partners taking it further.

Happily, investors don't have to take a strong view on merger prospects to have a reason to invest in Renault. Full-year results reported Friday showed the company in good health, while the shares are cheap even for a mass-market auto maker on less than six times prospective earnings.

With a bias toward recovering emerging economies and no business in the U.S. market, Renault looks well placed for the coming year. A merger would be a happy surprise.

—Stephen Wilmot

OVERHEARD

Good news has sent shares of media companies from **Netflix** to **Twitter** soaring this earnings season. For **CBS**, with the dark cloud of a deal with **Viacom** hanging over its head, good news is bad news.

In CBS and Viacom's on-again, off-again merger talks, the burden falls disproportionately on Viacom to make the case that it is worth CBS's trouble. Its fourth-quarter earnings last week weren't terrible enough to derail a deal. Yet if Viacom has to perform better than feared for a merger to happen, CBS also needs to weaken. It is not cooperating.

The company reported record revenue in its fourth-quarter earnings on Thursday,

which marked its 32nd consecutive quarter of growth in earnings per share. As CEO **Les Moonves** boasted on a call with analysts, this performance is particularly impressive, given that in 2016 the company had both the Super Bowl and its greatest-ever political-ad spending.

Yet on Friday, the stock fell 2.4%. Analysts blame the "looming likelihood" that a deal will still happen with Viacom. If the deal goes through, it won't be thanks to anything fundamental, like numbers or performance, but to the sheer will of **Shari Redstone**, whose **National Amusements** controls nearly 80% of voting shares in both companies.

The origin story
of Marvel's hits—
and how another
studio might
have had it all

C3



REVIEW



Inventing the
Supreme Court:
a life of the very
influential John
Marshall

C5

BOOKS | CULTURE | SCIENCE | COMMERCE | HUMOR | POLITICS | LANGUAGE | TECHNOLOGY | ART | IDEAS

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The Closing of the Academic Mind

A professor pilloried for her politically incorrect views asks if it's still possible to have substantive arguments about divisive issues.

BY AMY WAX

There is a lot of abstract talk these days on American college campuses about free speech and the values of free inquiry, with lip service paid to expansive notions of free expression and the marketplace of ideas. What I've learned through my recent experience of writing a controversial op-ed is that most of this talk is not worth much. It is only when people are confronted with speech they don't like that we see whether these abstractions are real to them.

The op-ed, which I co-authored with Larry Alexander of the University of San Diego Law School, appeared in the Philadelphia Inquirer on Aug. 9 under the headline, "Paying the Price for the Breakdown of the Country's Bourgeois Culture." It began by listing some of the ills afflicting American society:

Too few Americans are qualified for the jobs available. Male working-age labor-force participation is at Depression-era lows. Opioid abuse is widespread. Homicidal violence plagues inner cities. Almost half of all children are born out of wedlock, and even more are raised by single mothers. Many college students lack basic skills, and high school students rank below those from two dozen other countries.

We then discussed the "cultural script"—a list of behavioral norms—that was almost universally endorsed between the end of World War II and the

mid-1960s:

Get married before you have children and strive to stay married for their sake. Get the education you need for gainful employment, work hard and avoid idleness. Go the extra mile for your employer or client. Be a patriot, ready to serve the country. Be neighborly, civic-minded and charitable. Avoid coarse language in public. Be respectful of authority. Eschew substance abuse and crime.

These norms defined a concept of adult responsibility that was, we wrote, "a major contributor to the productivity, educational gains and social coherence

Hurling labels doesn't enlighten, inform, edify or educate.

of that period." The fact that the "bourgeois culture" these norms embodied has broken down since the 1960s, we argued, largely explains today's social pathologies—and re-embracing that culture would go a long way toward addressing those pathologies.

In what became the most controversial passage, we pointed out that some cultures are less suited to preparing people to be productive citizens in a modern technological society, and we gave examples:

The culture of the Plains Indians was designed for nomadic hunters, but is not suited to a First World,

21st-century environment. Nor are the single-parent, antisocial habits prevalent among some working-class whites; the anti-'acting white' rap culture of inner-city blacks; the anti-assimilation ideas gaining ground among some Hispanic immigrants.

The reactions to this piece raise the question of how unorthodox opinions should be dealt with in academia—and in American society at large. It is well documented that American universities today are dominated, more than ever before, by academics on the left end of the political spectrum. How should these academics handle opinions that depart, even quite sharply, from their "politically correct" views?

The proper response would be to engage in reasoned debate—to attempt to explain, using logic, evidence, facts and substantive arguments, why those opinions are wrong. This kind of civil discourse is obviously important at law schools like mine, because law schools are dedicated to teaching students how to think about and argue all sides of a question. But academic institutions in general should also be places where people are free to think and reason about important questions that affect our society and our way of life—something not possible in today's atmosphere of enforced orthodoxy.

Please turn to the next page

Ms. Wax is the Robert Mundheim Professor of Law at the University of Pennsylvania Law School. This essay, adapted from a speech that she delivered in December, is reprinted by permission of Imprimis, a publication of Hillsdale College.

INSIDE



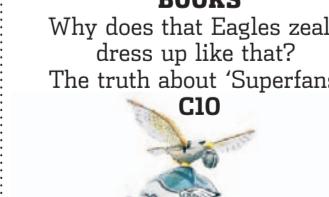
TABLE TALK
Bee Wilson digs into avocado mania: What explains our obsession with 'green butter'?

C3



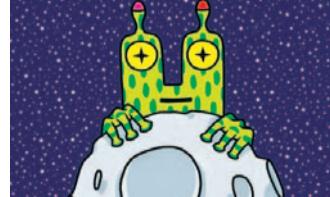
WEEKEND CONFIDENTIAL
The controversial attorney on her long career and her often criticized tactics.

C11



BOOKS
Why does that Eagles zealot dress up like that? The truth about 'Superfans.'

C10



WILCZEK'S UNIVERSE
Highly intelligent extraterrestrial life is still a no-show. Maybe they're hiding.

C2



ESSAY
Pumping aerosols into the stratosphere could cool the Earth, but there are big risks.

C4

REVIEW

The Costs of Suppressing Dissent

Continued from the prior page

What those of us in academia should certainly not do is engage in unreasoned speech: hurling slurs and epithets, name-calling, vilification and mindless labeling. Likewise, we should not reject the views of others without providing reasoned arguments. Yet these once common standards of practice have been violated repeatedly at my own and at other academic institutions in recent years, and we increasingly see this trend in society as well.

One might respond that unreasoned slurs and outright condemnations are also speech and must be defended. My recent experience has caused me to rethink this position. In debating others, we should have higher standards. Of course one has the *right* to hurl labels like "racist," "sexist" and "xenophobic"—but that doesn't make it the right thing to do. Hurling such labels doesn't enlighten, inform, edify or educate. Indeed, it undermines these goals by discouraging or stifling dissent.

So what happened after our op-ed was published last August? A raft of letters, statements and petitions from students and professors at my university and elsewhere condemned the piece as hate speech—racist, white supremacist, xenophobic, "heteropatriarchal," etc. There were demands that I be removed from the classroom and from academic committees. None of these demands even purported to address our arguments in any serious or systematic way.

A response published in the Daily Pennsylvanian, our school newspaper, and signed by five of my Penn Law School colleagues, charged us with the sin of praising the 1950s—a decade when racial discrimination was openly practiced and opportunities for women were limited. I do not agree with the contention that because a past era is marked by benighted attitudes and practices—attitudes and practices we had acknowledged in our op-ed—it has nothing to teach us. But at least this response attempted to make an argument.

Not so an open letter published in the Daily Pennsylvanian and signed by 33 of my colleagues. This letter quoted random passages from the op-ed and from a subsequent interview I gave to the school newspaper, condemned both and categorically rejected all of my views. It then invited students, in effect, to monitor me and to report any "stereotyping and bias" they might experience or perceive. This letter contained no argument, no substance, no reasoning, no explanation whatsoever as to how our op-ed was in error.

We hear a lot of talk about role models—people to be emulated, who set a positive example for students and others. In my view, the 33 professors who signed this letter are anti-role models.

To students and citizens alike I say: Don't follow their lead by condemning people for their views without providing a reasoned argument. Reject their example. Not only are they failing to teach you the practice of civil discourse—the sine qua non of liberal education and democracy—they are sending the message that civil discourse is unnecessary. As Jonathan Haidt of New York University wrote in September on the website Heterodox Academy: "Every open letter you sign to condemn a colleague for his or her words brings us closer to a world in which academic disagreements are resolved by social force and political power, not by argumentation and persuasion."

It is gratifying to note that the reader comments on the open letter were overwhelmingly critical. The letter has "no counterevidence," one reader wrote, "no rebuttal to [Wax's] arguments, just an assertion that she's wrong.... This is embarrassing." Another wrote: "This letter is an exercise in self-righteous virtue-signaling that utterly fails to deal with the argument so cogently presented by Wax and Alexander.... Note to parents, if you want your daughter or son to learn to address an argument, do not send them to Penn Law."

Shortly after the op-ed appeared, I ran into a colleague I hadn't seen for a while and asked how his summer was going. He said he'd had a terrible summer, and in saying it he looked so serious I thought someone had died. He then explained that the reason his summer had been ruined was my op-ed, and he accused me of attacking and causing damage to the university, the students and the faculty. One of my left-leaning friends at Yale Law School found this story funny—who would have guessed an op-ed could ruin someone's summer? But beyond the absurdity, note the choice of words: "attack" and "damage" are words one uses with one's enemies, not colleagues or fellow citizens. At the very least, they are not words that encourage the expression of unpopular ideas. They reflect a spirit hostile to such ideas—indeed, a spirit that might seek to punish the expression of such ideas.

I had a similar conversation with a deputy dean. She had been unable to sign the open letter because of her official position, but she defended it as having been necessary. It needed to be written to get my attention, she told me, so that I would rethink what I had written and understand the hurt I had inflicted and the damage I had done, so that I wouldn't do it again. The message was clear: Cease the heresy.

Only half of my colleagues in the law school signed the open

letter. One who didn't sent me a thoughtful and lawyerly email explaining how and why she disagreed with particular assertions in the op-ed. We had an amicable email exchange, from which I learned a lot—some of her points stick with me—and we remain cordial colleagues. That is how things should work.

Of the 33 who signed the letter, only one came to talk to me about it, and I am grateful for that. About three minutes into our conversation, he admitted that he didn't categorically reject everything in the op-ed. Bourgeois values aren't really so bad, he conceded, nor are all cultures equally worthy. Given that those were the main points of the op-ed, I asked him why he had signed the letter. His answer was that he didn't like my saying, in my interview with the Daily Pennsylvanian, that the tendency of global migrants to flock to white European countries indicates the superiority of some cultures. This struck him as "code," he said, for Nazism.

Well, let me state for the record that I don't endorse Nazism!

Furthermore, the charge that a statement is "code" for something else, or a "dog whistle" of some kind—we frequently hear this charge leveled, even against people who are stating demonstrable facts—is unanswerable. It is like accusing a speaker of causing emotional injury or feelings of marginalization. Using this kind of language, which students have learned to do all too well, is intended to bring discussion and debate to a stop—to silence speech deemed unacceptable.

As Humpty Dumpty said to Alice, we can make words mean whatever we want them to mean. And who decides what is code for something else or what qualifies as a dog whistle? Those in power, of course—which in academia means the Left.

My 33 colleagues might have believed they were protecting students from being injured by harmful opinions, but they were doing those students no favors. Students need the opposite of protection from diverse arguments and points of view. They need exposure to them. This exposure will teach them how to think. As John Stuart Mill said, "He who knows only his own side of the case, knows little of that."

I have received more than 1,000 emails from around the country in the months since the op-ed was published—mostly supportive, some critical and for the most part thoughtful and respectful. Many expressed the thought, "You said what we are thinking but are afraid to say"—a sad commentary on the state of civil discourse in our society. Many urged me not to back down, cower or apologize. And I agree with them that dissenters apologize far too often.

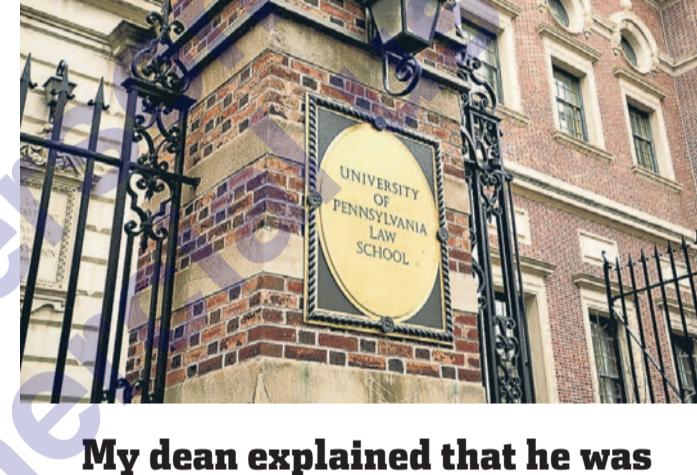
As for Penn, the calls to action against me continue. My law school dean recently asked me to take a leave of absence next year and to cease teaching a mandatory first-year course. He explained that he was getting "pressure" to banish me for my unpopular views and hoped that my departure would quell the controversy.

When I suggested that it was his job as a leader to resist such illiberal demands, he explained that he is a "pluralistic dean" who must listen to and accommodate "all sides."

Democracy thrives on talk and debate, and it is not for the faint of heart. I read things every day in the media and hear things every day at my job that I find exasperating and insulting, including falsehoods and half-truths about people who are my friends. Offense and upset go with the territory; they are part and parcel of an open society. We should be teaching our young people to get used to these things, but instead we are teaching them the opposite.

Disliking, avoiding and shunning people who don't share our politics is not good for our country. We live together, and we need to solve our problems together. It is also always possible that people we disagree with have something to offer, something to contribute, something to teach us. We ignore this at our peril. As Heather Mac Donald wrote in National Review about the controversy over our op-ed: "What if the progressive analysis of inequality is wrong...and a cultural analysis is closest to the truth? If confronting the need to change behavior is punishable 'hate speech,' then it is hard to see how the country can resolve its social problems." In other words, we are at risk of being led astray by received opinion.

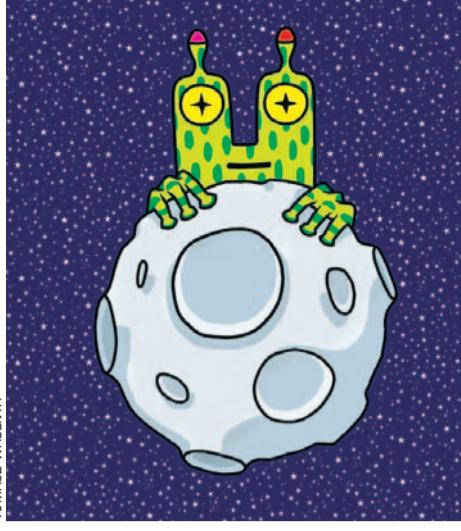
The American way is to conduct free and open debate in a civil manner. We should return to doing that on our college campuses and in our society at large.



My dean explained that he was getting 'pressure' to banish me for my unpopular views.



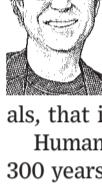
AMY WAX lectured on Wednesday in her course on civil-suit remedies at the University of Pennsylvania Law School.



WILCZEK'S UNIVERSE

FRANK WILCZEK

Intelligent Life Elsewhere? Maybe It's Hiding



THE LEGENDARY Italian-American physicist Enrico Fermi once posed a question that has rattled my brain ever since I learned of it more than four decades ago: "Where are they?" Extraterrestrials, that is.

Human technological civilization is roughly 300 years old. Its exponential growth suggests that before too long—say, a thousand years—human activity will be grand enough to become conspicuous throughout our galaxy, as fast as light can spread the message (a few tens of thousands of years).

Given that our galaxy has about a hundred billion stars, and perhaps 10 times as many planets and large moons, Fermi reasoned, many technological civilizations will spring up. There should be several conspicuous hubs of activity with a big jump on us, having evolved eons earlier. So why haven't we encountered them?

One possible answer is that such civilizations are extremely rare. The emergence of life may be unusual. But our own planet's history suggests otherwise. Though we don't understand in detail how life began, we have several plausible scenarios and know that it arose relatively quickly once Earth became a stable, reasonably cool body. So life on Earthlike planets should be common.

Generalized intelligence, that produces technology, took a lot longer to develop, however, and the road from amoebas to hominids is littered with evolutionary accidents. So maybe we're our galaxy's only example. Maybe. But since evolution has supported many wild and sophisticated experiments, and because the experiment of intelligence brings spectacular adaptive success, I suspect the opposite. Plenty of older technological civilizations are out there.

So, where are they? The two answers that I've liked the best I call "immoderate greatness" and "silence is golden."

The phrase "immoderate greatness" comes from Edward Gibbon's description of the fall of Rome as "the natural and inevitable effect of immoderate greatness.... The stupendous fabric yielded to the pressure of its own weight." The decline of other empires, such as those of

the Spanish and the

British, suggests

that complex civili-

zations might be in-

herently fragile. Our

own might well fall

victim to nuclear

war or catastrophic

climate change.

Maybe advanced

technological civilizations inevitably flame out.

My second answer, "silence is golden," is inspired by the development of quantum computers. They're uniquely powerful machines, but they're delicate and work best in the cold and dark, insulated from radiation and heat. A hyperadvanced civilization, embodied in artificial intelligence, might just want to be left alone, in order to optimize its intelligence and thinking power.

Recently, as I listened to a lecture about computing by the physicist Richard Wolfson, a more specific idea about advanced civilizations occurred to me. It subsumes the ones I've just described. I call it: "Good thinks come in small packages."

It's based on two interrelated principles: that effective computation must involve interactions and that the speed of light limits communication. As a result, the most effective—fast, but synchronized—thinking must take place in small spaces.

Consider a computer operating at a speed of 10 gigahertz, which is not far from what you can buy today. In the time between its computational steps, light can travel just over an inch. Accordingly, powerful thinking entities that obey the laws of physics, and which need to exchange up-to-date information, can't be spaced much farther apart than that. Thinkers at the vanguard of a hyperadvanced technology, striving to be both quick-witted and coherent, would keep that technology small.

Thus, truly advanced, information-based civilizations might choose to expand inward, to achieve speed and integration—not outward, where they'd lose patience waiting for feedback. If that's the case, then the answer to Fermi's "Where are they?" is: Out there, but inconspicuous.

'Good thinks come in small packages.'

technological civilizations inevitably flame out.

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REVIEW

The 'Black Panther' Deal That Wasn't

Marvel once tried to unload the movie rights to a whole roster of its characters. Rejection led the company to make the movies itself—and to create the most successful studio in Hollywood.

BY BEN FRITZ

WITH "BLACK PANTHER," Marvel Studios is poised to celebrate not just another box office hit but its 10th anniversary as the most successful and influential movie studio around. Where to find the origin story of its string of blockbusters? In a decision made 20 years ago by another studio—in what was quite possibly the biggest mistake in Hollywood history.

In 1998, a young Sony Pictures executive named Yair Landau was tasked with securing the theatrical screen rights to Spider-Man. His company had DVD rights to the web slinger but needed the rest in order to make a movie.

Marvel Entertainment, then only a famed name in the comic-book world, had just begun trying to make film deals. The company was fresh out of bankruptcy and desperate for cash, so its new chief, Ike Perlmutter, responded with a more audacious offer. Sony, he countered, could have the movie rights to nearly every Marvel character—Iron Man, Thor, Ant-Man, Black Panther and more—for \$25 million.

Mr. Landau took the offer back to his bosses at Sony, whose response was quick and decisive, he recalled in an interview: "Nobody gives a shit about any of the other Marvel characters. Go back and do a deal for only Spider-Man."

Nothing is easier in Hollywood than predicting hits in hindsight. Sony, which declined to comment on the deal, wasn't the only studio that missed an opportunity to buy Marvel, or the rights to its characters, for a fraction of the \$4 billion that Disney paid in 2010. And there's no way to know if Sony would have been as successful with those characters as Marvel has been.

Still, the mind reels at the lost opportunity. Marvel's 17 releases over the past decade have grossed a total of \$13.5 billion. And the studio has remade the movie business. Whether you love or hate the seemingly endless parade of big-budget films that seem to exist only to set up sequels and spin-offs, Marvel is the com-

pany that developed that model. The story of its rise is a remarkable tale in itself, as I learned in talking to people who worked at and with Marvel over the past two decades.

After Sony dismissed Marvel's library of superheroes, Mr. Perlmutter ended up agreeing to sell just Spider-Man for \$10 million, plus 5% of any movies' gross revenue and half the revenue from consumer products.

Mr. Perlmutter's business partner, Avi Arad, later labeled the deal "pitiful" after Sony's first two Spidey films appeared in 2002 and 2004, grossing a total of \$1.6 billion and generating enormous toy sales. More painfully, the press referred to "Sony's Spider-Man," as if the Japanese electronic giant had created the web slinger. Mr. Perlmutter was envious and enraged.

The obvious solution was for Marvel to produce movies itself. But the famously frugal Mr. Perlmutter, who made employees write on the backs of Post-it Notes to save money, didn't have the stomach for the risky movie business. He and his board rejected a 2003 plan that Mr. Arad and a pal cooked up called Marvel World, in which the company would form a joint venture with outside investors to finance movies.

But by 2005, David Maisel made Mr. Perlmutter an irresistible offer. A Harvard MBA who became Marvel Studios president under Mr. Arad, Mr. Maisel took advantage of the financial bubble of the mid-2000s to convince Merrill Lynch to loan up to \$525 million to make movies. Marvel would take 5% off the top for a "producer's fee" and offered up only the film rights themselves as collateral.

Mr. Perlmutter didn't expect to make much money off the movies, but he thought they would be great advertisements for toys. To choose what movie to make first, the company put together a list of characters to which it



hadn't licensed away the rights—a seemingly B-list crew that included Captain America, Thor and the Hulk—and assembled a focus group of kids. The question wasn't who would the kids want to watch on the big screen, but which action figure would they want to play with? The answer was Iron Man.

After considering actors such as Colin Farrell and Patrick Dempsey, Marvel chose Robert Downey Jr. to star and Jon Favreau to direct. Neither of them, at the time, was very prominent in the movie business. They could be paid little and wouldn't rebuff Mr. Perlmutter's relentless penny-pinching, like downgrading a convoy attack scripted for 10 Humvees to a minor assault by three.

Mr. Arad quit in 2006 and creative power shifted to Kevin Feige, a former assistant who once carried bags for Mr. Arad and became president of production. It was Mr. Feige who came up with the scene at the end of "Iron Man," released in 2008, in which Samuel L. Jackson's Nick Fury tells Iron Man that there's a wide world of superheroes out there.

Nobody was yet using the term "Marvel cinematic universe," which the company coined in 2010, but it was the first step in the company's plan to get all the benefits of a traditional Hollywood franchise, like "Star Wars," without having to wait years to reunite the same cast and crew. "I know by interspersing our characters, I was making every movie a quasi-sequel," Mr. Maisel reflected in a recent interview.

Marvel Studios broke all the rules of old Hollywood on its way to leading the industry. Here was a company with no experience, led by a CEO who thought spending money on A-list talent was a waste, creating one hit after another:

"Iron Man," followed by "Thor," "Avengers,"

"Ant-Man" and "Guardians of the Galaxy."

Fans bought tickets as if they were just tuning in to

the newest episode of their favorite TV show.

Led by Mr. Feige (Mr. Maisel exited following the Disney sale), Marvel Studios became so dominant that it quickly overshadowed Spider-Man. Sony relaunched its marquee franchise in 2012 with "The Amazing Spider-Man," but that film and its 2014 sequel were duds. "The Amazing Spider-Man 2" generated profits of just \$20 million, according to documents released following the Sony Pictures hack. The original "Spider-Man" movie, by contrast, earned \$442 million and is still Sony's most profitable film ever.

Marvel, sensing an opportunity to undo a deal it had long hated, pounced. Mr. Feige met with then-Sony motion picture chief Amy Pascal for lunch in the summer of 2014 and pitched her on letting Marvel produce the next Spider-Man movie. Ms. Pascal was so offended that she threw her sandwich at him and told him, only half-jokingly, to "get the f— out."

But what felt like an insult became inevitable. The two companies struck a deal that let Sony keep the box office profits while Marvel got all the toy revenue. Boosted by a co-starring role for Iron Man, last summer's "Spider-Man: Homecoming" was Sony's highest grossing film since 2004 and yet another notch in Marvel's win streak.

With Disney's recent deal to acquire Fox, which makes the X-Men pictures, almost every Marvel superhero will live under one roof, virtually completing the Marvel cinematic universe. Most of the credit belongs to the people whose names are listed at the end of every film. But a little goes to the former heads of Sony, who thought that nobody would ever want to see a film about a B-list character like the Black Panther.

Adapted from "The Big Picture: The Fight for the Future of Movies," to be released March 6 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.

CHADWICK BOSEMAN

in the new film, projected for a huge opening.

Sony could have bought it all in 1998, for just \$25 million.

TABLE TALK: BEE WILSON



What Explains Our Mania for Avocados?



DO YOU LIKE AVOCADO, by any chance? Me too. I love it in a salad with a squeeze of lime or in guacamole with a rasher of onion. Few other ingredients taste at once so dreamily rich and so healthy. I love avocado sliced up with eggs in the morning, and I love it mashed on toast just about any time, like sweet green butter.

I have even taken to tossing cubes of cold avocado in hot spaghetti with capers and herbs, an idea that comes from vegetarian chef Anna Jones. Not so long ago, I would have thought that only a crazy person would eat avocado pasta. Now I have become that crazy person.

The fact that I consume all this avocado doesn't make me unusual. It just makes me someone who is alive and eating in 2018. The world's insatiable appetite for avocado illustrates a wider truth: Our personal food tastes are less personal than we think. What we think of as taste is never just taste.

In the U.S., demand for avocados is now so frenzied that it threatens to outstrip supply. The average American consumes 7 pounds of avocado a year, up from 1 pound in

1974. By 2016, annual retail sales of avocados in the U.S. had reached \$1.6 billion, according to the Hass Avocado Board.

Many factors have contributed to the avocado's runaway success. In the late 1990s, the U.S. government lifted an 83-year-old ban on avocado imports from Mexico. California growers had feared pest invasions—and competition—from Mexican fruit. The lifting of the ban created a year-round supply of reliably creamy Hass avocados.

Our avocado-love has also been

driven by cultural changes, large and small: the popularity of tacos, the rise of the hipster cafe, the rehabilitation of fat as a health food. Meanwhile, a marketing push by the public relations firm Hill & Knowlton, starting in the early 1990s, convinced America that Super Bowl Sunday couldn't be celebrated without guacamole. Last year, on that single Sunday, Americans ate an estimated 104 million pounds of avocado.

Sure, avocados are delicious, but they have been delicious for centu-

ries without inspiring such intense desire. Nearly 500 years ago, a Spaniard called Fernandez de Enciso, who had tasted them in the New World, called the buttery flesh of avocado "a marvelous thing."

But as far as we know, he never ate it on toast with a topping of pickled radish and sesame seeds.

To previous generations, avocado was fancy-schmancy appetizer food. In the 1930s, housewives served grapefruit and avocado when company came around. In 1963,

the food writer Craig Claiborne wrote that "avocado is as adaptable as gelatin"—which

doesn't exactly sound appealing. Back then, the avocado was a dinner party ingredient that was eaten sparingly, on the half shell, perhaps stuffed with luxury ingredients such as crab or shrimp.

In the 1980s, at the height of low-fat orthodoxy, avocado was regarded as dangerously fattening, and the wholesale price plummeted to 10 cents a pound. In 1982, California avocado growers had so

ered marketing it as a food for dogs (not a great idea since it contains persin, a substance that gives some dogs an upset stomach).

Until recently, avocados had a reputation for being hit and miss. Either they were bullet-hard and underripe, or they were horribly soft. "The Dud Avocado" was a cult 1960s novel by Elaine Dundy.

But I can't remember the last time I had a dud avocado. The much greater reliability of avocado quality must be another reason we eat so many of them.

Avocado is one of the few modern foods that manages to straddle our ideas of both comfort and health. Some may mock the trendiness and expense of avocado toast: \$9 for a piece of sourdough smeared with green fat! But as long as the current demand holds up, the rest of us will have our mouths too full of avocado to complain.

Ms. Wilson is the author, most recently, of "First Bite: How We Learn to Eat." Her column will appear monthly.

CHRISTOPHER SILAS NEAL

REVIEW



HARRY CAMPBELL

A Big-Sky Plan to Cool the Planet

Pumping aerosols into the stratosphere may buy us more time, but it's no substitute for cutting carbon emissions—and we still don't know enough to do it responsibly.

BY GERNOT WAGNER
AND MARTIN L. WEITZMAN

SERIOUSLY ADDRESSING climate change means cutting carbon emissions and, ultimately, reducing the carbon already in the atmosphere. There's no way around it. Another type of intervention, however, is increasingly garnering attention: solar geoengineering, that is, cooling the planet by making it reflect back more of the sun's rays. It's not a permanent solution to climate change, and it carries worrisome environmental and political risks of its own, but it's an idea worth exploring.

The principle underlying solar geoengineering is simple enough: Brighter colors reflect more light and cool what's underneath. That's why houses in Mediterranean villages are often painted white. It's also why scientists are so worried about the loss of polar sea ice, whose brilliant surfaces reflect solar radiation. Open water is darker and absorbs more sun and heat. In 1965, in the first report to a U.S. president on the effects of global warming, the one solution suggested to President Lyndon Johnson was solar geoengineering: attempting to brighten ocean surfaces on a grand scale.

Since then, scientists have largely shifted their attention from the oceans to the skies. The most prominent and widely discussed basic scheme would involve spreading tiny reflective particles in the upper atmosphere.

How do we know this could work? Nature provides ample precedent. Major volcanic eruptions have often dramatically reduced global average temperatures. The eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in the Philippines in 1991 catapulted almost 20 million tons of sulfur dioxide into the stratosphere. As a result, global average temperatures in 1992 were almost a degree Fahrenheit lower.

But volcanic eruptions are typically massive one-off events, providing a rapid and temporary global cooling. Temperatures soon return to previous levels. Solar geoengineering would require a more deliberate and long-term approach.

Any practical program would need to start slowly, but the effects could be substantial over time. In a 2016 paper in the journal *Earth's Future*, the Harvard scientists David W. Keith and Peter J. Irvine lay out a research hypothesis based on a proposal to offset half of the increase in global average warming from a particular date onward. The intervention they describe would ramp up, after a decade, to delivering perhaps a million tons of sulfate aerosols into the stratosphere each year. The impact would be unnoticeable to the naked eye, reflecting well under 1% of solar radiation back into space.

Putting that amount of materials into the skies may sound ambitious, but it could help to counter the warming effects of hundreds of billions of tons of emitted carbon dioxide. Such a scheme could not continue forever, of course. The only sensible approach would be to ramp it back down as progress is made in cutting carbon emissions.

Despite hundreds of peer-reviewed papers



THE ERUPTION of Mt. Pinatubo in the Philippines in 1991 dramatically cooled global temperatures.

on solar geoengineering and an array of high-level scientific conferences, many questions about its feasibility and effects remain unanswered. But one thing has become abundantly clear: The costs of implementation would be relatively cheap—perhaps too cheap.

Our own rough estimates suggest that a concerted program—involving at first, say, a dozen specially designed high-flying planes to deliver aerosols into the stratosphere near the equator—would have startup costs of under \$5 billion for the aircraft and necessary technical infrastructure. The biggest annual expense would be satellite monitoring and other scientific support systems, but none of that would add more than \$2 billion a year. In the last year of a decade-long ramp-up, with as many as 30 planes flying, the annual cost could amount to under \$10 billion.

Such sums are hardly negligible, but in context, they start to look small. The hope is that an expenditure of a few billion dollars a year could help to offset climate damages in the trillions of dollars.

Solar geoengineering is so potentially powerful, in fact, that it turns the usual economics of climate change on its head. Though the benefits of lower carbon dioxide emissions are felt by all seven billion people on the planet, the costs are born by those cutting their emissions. That leads to a classic “free rider” problem, where nobody wants to go first unless compelled by policies such as carbon taxes or green subsidies. Countries also have an incentive to “free ride” on the actions of others, which is why measures like the 2015 Paris Agreement, which tries to induce signatories to do more

than they otherwise would, are so important.

Solar geoengineering reverses this logic. Call it the “free driver” problem: The difficulty would not be motivating countries to deploy aerosols but stopping them from doing too much too soon. Without international agreements, the country determined to do the most might just get its way.

Dozens of countries might have the inclination and resources to play that role. The next time a “once-in-a-century” storm—now more frequent and intense because of global warming—devastates, say, the Philippines, one can imagine discussions there on whether the country should invest in solar geoengineering. Leaders might be remiss not to consider such a possibility and might well recruit other similarly situated countries to the cause.

The problem is that we simply don't know enough to make any such decision responsibly.

For one, we don't know which materials would be safest and most effective. Sulfate aerosols are featured in most plans, largely because they best match the known effects of volcanic eruptions. But they also contribute to depleting stratospheric ozone. Some preliminary research points to the possible use of calcium carbonate as an alternative. It has potentially better reflective properties for lowering temperatures, and it could help to restore ozone. Much more research needs to be done and may well identify other possibilities.

Perhaps the greatest concern about solar geoengineering is political, however: the fear that giving it serious attention will crowd out long-overdue steps to cut carbon pollution. It was precisely this concern, even among scientists, that marginalized solar geoengineering research for more than four decades after the 1965 report to President Johnson.

The taboo was broken in 2006 when

Paul Crutzen, who had earlier won a Nobel Prize in chemistry for work leading to the discovery of the ozone hole, came out in favor of research on the subject. He presented solar geoengineering as a possible way to deal with a “Catch-22” playing out in the lower atmosphere: Cuts in sulfur dioxide pollution in recent decades have been a great boon to human health, saving millions of lives. But the pollutant also has the unintended effect of helping to cool the planet. Further progress in eliminating it will cause temperatures to rise. A 2016 paper in the journal *Nature Geoscience* estimated that

Europe's dramatic cuts in sulfur dioxide pollution since 1980 had increased Arctic temperatures by almost a degree Fahrenheit.

Solar geoengineering may indeed help us to escape this unfortunate trade-off, even as it creates others. Whatever one's feelings about the technology, however, ignoring it is not an option. The “free driver” effect could simply prove too strong.

Making the planet more reflective cannot be a replacement for cutting carbon pollution. At best, it is a supplement to other efforts to combat climate change, and it's an imperfect one at that—a drug that merely moderates dangerous symptoms. The permanent solution is a regimen of diet and exercise.

Dr. Wagner is a research associate and lecturer at Harvard and co-director of the university's Solar Geoengineering Research Program. Dr. Weitzman is a professor of economics at Harvard. They are coauthors of “*Climate Shock: The Economic Consequences of a Hotter Planet*” (2015).

WORD ON THE STREET: BEN ZIMMER

The ‘Skeleton’ Haunting the Olympics

OF ALL the daredevil sports at the Winter Olympics, the one that seems particularly perilous has a frightening-sounding name to match: skeleton.

In advance of this week's competition in Pyeongchang, U.S. skeleton racer John Daly broke down the sport for the CNN-backed video network “Great Big Story.” “The skeleton track is roughly one mile long, and I'll slide up to 90 miles an hour with my face only one inch off the ice,” Mr. Daly said. “People have died doing this, and I know that, but going 90 miles an hour is so damn fun.”

The name “skeleton” refers to the bony frame of the metallic sled that racers like Mr. Daly slide on, hurtling down the track face first. And like the other Olympic “sliding sports,” bobsled and luge, it goes back to the Swiss tobogganing craze of the 1880s.

Susan Barton, a visiting research fellow at De Montfort University's International Centre for Sports History and Culture in Leicester, England, traces all three sports back to the first recorded toboggan race in 1882 in Davos, Switzerland, held for patrons of the hotels there. The word “toboggan” comes from a Canadian French word, in turn derived from “topaghan” in the Mi'kmaq language of Canada's maritime provinces. The Swiss had their own word, “schlittli,” for the lightweight sleds.

Toboggan races in the Swiss town of St. Moritz, held at the Cresta course, became popular

Because it looks like the ‘bare bones of a sled.’

among international visitors. Competitive sledding started in the “luge” style, lying feet first on one's back (with the word “luge” taken from the Swiss French dialect, going back to the medieval Latin word for a sled, “sludia”).

Racers at St. Moritz started going headfirst down the track with the debut of a flexible wooden sled introduced by an American competitor in 1888. The sled, similar to the Flexible Flyer familiar to many children, was dubbed “the America.” But the America was soon displaced by a lightweight innovation made of steel. An 1890 article in the London journal *Baily's Magazine of Sports and Pastimes* explained: “A modification of the America, which promises to become a favourite, has lately been introduced at St. Moritz by Mr. Bulpett,” describing it as “a steel sled, consisting of two skeleton steel hoops, shaped to form runners on the under side.” (The same article also revealed “a new form of sled called a bobsled,” designed for two or four racers.)

By 1893, the sled with “skeleton steel hoops” was simply being called “the skeleton” by the tobogganing crowd. The sport itself soon came to be called “skeleton” as well, breaking out on the international scene when St. Moritz hosted the Winter Olympics in 1928 and 1948. While skeleton was long considered too dangerous, it was finally reintroduced as a regular Olympic sport at Salt Lake City in 2002.

While Ms. Barton confirms that the “skeleton” name came about because the stripped-down steel frame resembles “the bare bones of a sled,” other etymological theories have been proposed. On its website, the International Bob-sleigh and Skeleton Federation floats the idea that “skeleton” originated as “an incorrect Anglicization of the Norwegian word ‘Kjaelke’” (another term for a sled). But there's no evidence for that bare-bones argument.

Answers to the News Quiz on page C13:
1.C, 2.A, 3.D, 4.D, 5.A, 6.A, 7.C

BOOKS

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Saturday/Sunday, February 17 - 18, 2018 | C5

The Forgotten Founding Father

Vital questions left unsettled by the Constitution found answers in John Marshall's Supreme Court

Without Precedent

By Joel Richard Paul

Riverhead, 502 pages, \$30

BY FERGUS M. BORDEWICH

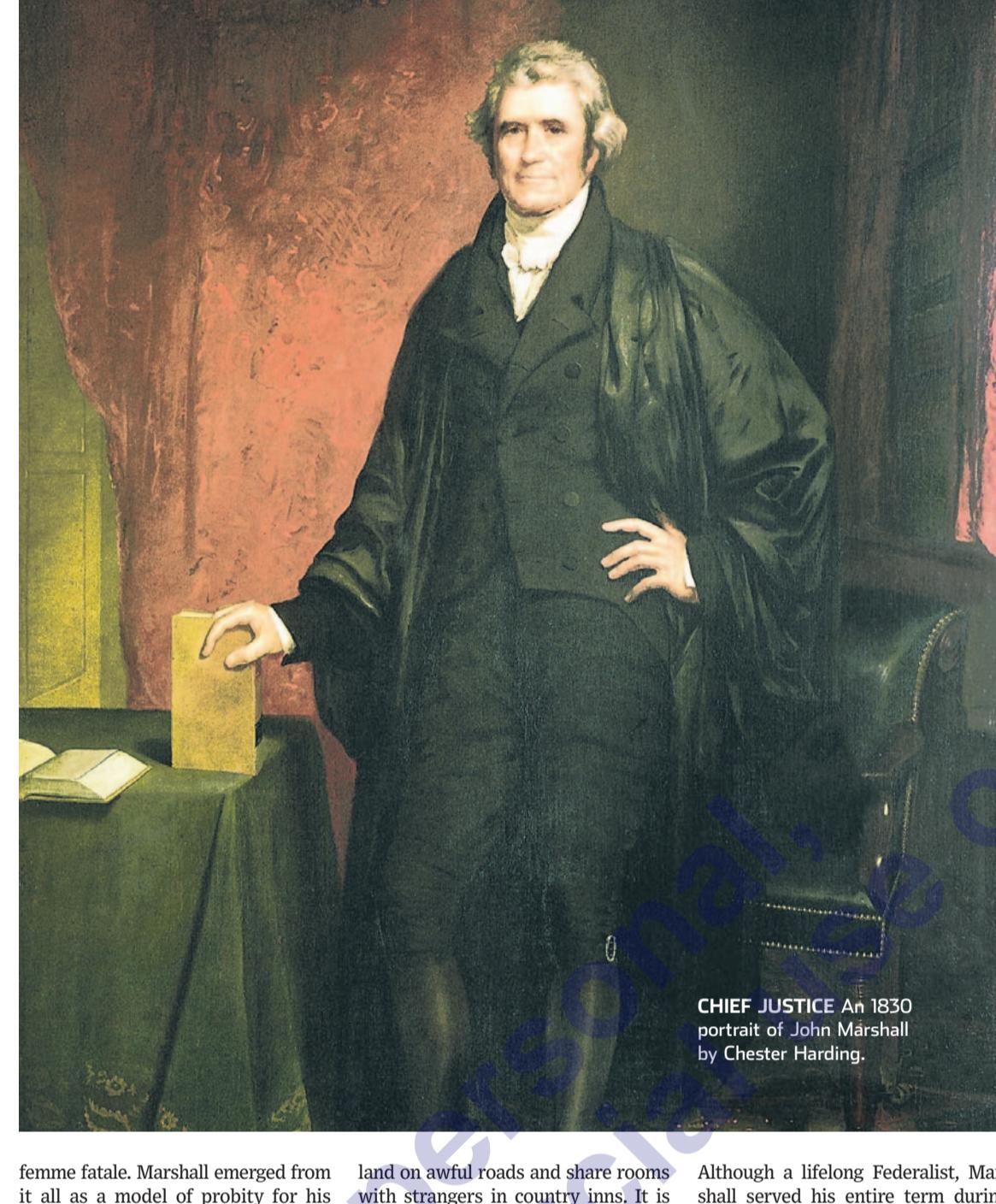
NO MAN DID MORE to shape the judicial landscape of America than John Marshall, who led the Supreme Court for more than three decades and hand-crafted scores of decisions that affect us still today. When he was appointed chief justice in 1801, the court was an orphan branch of government with little authority, holding its sessions in spare committee rooms and boarding houses. Marshall's tenure would transform it.

In "Without Precedent," Joel Richard Paul, a professor at the University of California's Hastings Law School in San Francisco, has crafted a scholarly but highly readable and often entertaining chronicle that embeds Marshall among the leading lights of the nation's founding generation, humanizing him along the way.

Marshall's modest origins hardly hinted at the illustrious career that was in store. Born in 1755, the future chief justice grew up on what was then the Virginia frontier, the eldest of 15 children who lived packed into a two-room log cabin. His father worked as a farmer and surveyor. In contrast to the tutored sons of Virginia's elite, young John was largely self-taught. He received only a single year of formal education and later six weeks of training in the law under the eminent legal teacher George Wythe.

As a rifleman during the Revolutionary War, Marshall endured the horrific winter at Valley Forge, where he came to know George Washington. Washington sensed Marshall's natural intellect and appointed him a military judge advocate. After the war, Marshall established a law practice in Richmond and was elected to the Virginia legislature, where he soon became the star of its Federalist minority.

Recognized by his party as a leader of national caliber, Marshall was tapped by John Adams's Federalist administration to serve as one of three American envoys sent to Europe in 1797 in an effort to find a formula for peace during the so-called Quasi-War with France. The failed mission became known as the "XYZ Affair"—the letters were Adams's way of cloaking the names of conspiring French diplomats—when it was revealed that the French foreign minister had demanded a bribe. The scandalous tale, which Mr. Paul unravels colorfully, involved secret meetings, veiled threats and even a



CHIEF JUSTICE An 1830 portrait of John Marshall by Chester Harding.

BRIDGEMAN IMAGES

femme fatale. Marshall emerged from it all as a model of probity for his adamant refusal to countenance the bribe.

He went on to win election to Congress, in 1798, and then briefly to serve as secretary of state in the waning months of the Adams administration. Then, in one of Adams's last acts as president, in January 1801, he appointed Marshall to the Supreme Court, denying the furious incoming president, Thomas Jefferson, the chance to name his own chief justice.

Service on the court was not only an intellectual challenge; it was also a physical ordeal. When the court was in session in Washington, the justices lived together in the same hotel, rather like a fraternity. For several months a year, however, they were required to "ride circuit" in the hinter-

land on awful roads and share rooms with strangers in country inns. It is hard to assess the toll that the long absences from home may have taken on Marshall's family. His already delicate wife, Polly, became a chronic depressive who remained a near-recluse for most of their long life together. The loss of several children in their early childhood added to her suffering. When at home, Marshall was devoted to Polly, and her long, letterless silences when they were apart grieved him, but there is no evidence that he seriously considered resigning from the court to be with her.

The work of the Marshall court appropriately forms the core of Mr. Paul's book. His elucidation of its decisions—over 1,100, more than half of them written by Marshall—is refreshingly crisp and unhobbled by jargon.

Although a lifelong Federalist, Marshall served his entire term during administrations controlled by Republicans, many of whom saw him as an enemy of their values. Even so, writes Mr. Paul, he "forged a consensus on nearly every issue by sheer personality and intellect."

Marshall, says Mr. Paul, "was in all things a pragmatist." Consistently rejecting a narrow interpretation of the Constitution, he asserted that it must respond flexibly to the nation's needs. "In an era without precedent," Mr. Paul writes, "Marshall invented the legal principles that form the foundation of American constitutional and international law today." His skills included a remarkable ability to win agreement among his fellow justices. Over his 34-year tenure, all but 87 of the court's decisions were unanimous,

which helped endow them with an enduring authority that they would not otherwise have had.

Among the first of the Marshall court's decisions was *Marbury v. Madison*. It was, writes Mr. Paul, "the single most significant constitutional decision issued by any court in American history."

William Marbury was one of 42 justices of the peace for the District of Columbia who had been hastily approved by the Senate at the end of Adams's term. Their commissions, though signed by Adams, hadn't been officially delivered when the clock ran

A lifelong Federalist, Marshall served beside presidents who saw him as an enemy of their values.

out on the administration. Jefferson directed his new secretary of state, James Madison, to deliver just 25 of them. Marbury, one of the 17 left behind, sued for his job.

When Marshall agreed to hear Marbury's case, the Republican-controlled Congress charged that the court was carrying out a "daring attack" on the president himself. In reprisal, Congress eliminated the offices of 16 newly appointed circuit judges and canceled the Supreme Court's 1802 term. The country's first battle over the independence of the judiciary was under way: If Congress could fire judges, Mr. Paul says, all the constitutional limits on government would be thrown into question.

When the court finally met in February 1803, Marbury's lawyer argued that his client's appointment was known to have been approved by the Senate and that the administration was bound to recognize it. But both Jefferson and Madison refused to acknowledge the court's jurisdiction and made it clear that they would not comply if ordered to install him. Here Marshall showed his genius for both legal reasoning and pragmatic compromise.

Marshall asserted that once Marbury's commission had been signed, neither the president nor his secretary of state had any legal right to deny it. At this point, he might have bluntly ordered Madison to give Marbury his job. But his reasoning now took a surprising turn. He wrote that while the Judiciary Act of 1789 had expressly given the court the power to issue such an order, the Constitution had not done so. Thus the pertinent section of the Judiciary Act was unconstitutional and must be struck down. Marbury was still out of a job, but

Please turn to page C7

A Ride on the Bullitt Train

Roads Not Taken

By Alexander Etkind

Pittsburgh, 290 pages, \$24.95

BY JEREMY MCCARTER

'A YOUNG MAN with beliefs,' the British envoy Harold Nicolson called him, the description teetering splendidly between admiration and contempt. It was April 1919, and William C. Bullitt, a 28-year-old American diplomat, had just returned to the Paris Peace Conference bearing an agreement he had negotiated with the leaders of Soviet Russia. As self-lionizing as he was precocious, Bullitt thought he had established a vital rapprochement between Vladimir Lenin and the leaders of the Western democracies, a crucial piece of the effort to create a new international order to replace the one smashed by the Great War. Led by Woodrow Wilson, and backed by American industrial and military might, the idealists felt that they had both the vision and the power to renew the globe. As John Maynard Keynes said of President Wilson, "Never had a philosopher held such weapons wherewith to bind the princes of this world."

But the princes declined to be bound. Shortly after Bullitt's return, the young men with beliefs saw their hopes dashed. Wilson's health collapsed, his lofty aims undercut by a

prosaic virus and overwork. The Allied leaders, less idealistic and much more skillful in negotiation than he was, maneuvered him into a treaty that mocked his promises. For all those young men with beliefs, the reversal of fortune was abrupt, bewildering. It forced a painful reckoning: Having failed in such a lofty mission, how best to carry on the fight for a better world?

Bullitt's quick, forceful answer revealed three aspects of his peculiar constitution. First, his tendency for obstinate clinging to principle: He sent Wilson an incandescent letter of resignation, accusing his former hero

He was Wilson's man in Moscow, FDR's man in Paris, a patient of Freud—and that's just for starters.

of betraying his ideals. (Wilson never acknowledged it.) Second, his instinct for the spotlight: Bullitt made sure that reporters knew what he had done. Lastly, magnifying and complicating the rest, his extraordinary egotism: On the eve of his departure from Paris, when reporters asked what he planned to do next, this young man with beliefs replied, "I am going to lie in the sands of the French Riviera, and watch the world go to hell."

From that conspicuous debut on the world stage until his death, five decades later, in 1967, Bullitt steered through life like the kind of cabbie you hope to avoid: now jabbing the gas, now stomping the brake, all the while monologuing away. It's no wonder that such a man would catch the interest of biographers. What, for a biographer, is not to like? Bullitt befriended Mikhail Bulgakov, saved Sigmund Freud from the Nazis, and served a brief but decorated stint in the Free French Forces (but only after being thwarted in what he had tried to do the previous year: become mayor of Philadelphia).

In "Roads Not Taken," a slender new addition to the corpus of Bullitt books, Alexander Etkind argues that previous treatments of the man and his life have left some blanks and blind spots, and sets about trying to fill them. Because Mr. Etkind is a Russia specialist (he is the author of several previous books about that country, and is the Mikhail M. Bakhtin Professor of History of

Russia-Europe Relations at European University Institute in Florence, Italy), there is much here about Bullitt's three-year stint, from 1933 to 1936, as America's first ambassador to the

ting electrical traps in the hallways, at least until the electricity is cut off. There is also, more kaleidoscopically, the gigantic and barely believable party that Bullitt threw at the embassy for 500 guests, featuring baby goats, a drunken bear, a Czech jazz band and enough tawdry spectacle to furnish Bulgakov all the material he needed for the Satan's Ball scene of "The Master and Margarita"—down to Bullitt himself presiding in the figure of Woland, the devil.

But the gap that Mr. Etkind most wants to fill is methodological: He subtitled the book "An Intellectual Biography." He argues that previous biographers have fixated on Bullitt's "political twists and turns," leading them to "largely ignore his intellectual contributions—his novels, plays, essays, and unrealized projects." A 1938 New Yorker profile may have called Bullitt "headstrong, spoiled, spectacular, something of a nabob, and a good showman," but Mr. Etkind intends a more Please turn to page C6



FRENCH AMBASSADOR Bullitt (right) with Prime Minister Chautemps.

GETTY IMAGES

Soviet Union. We see Bullitt and his young attachés locked in le Carré-ish maneuvers with Stalin's secret police, sitting up nights with revolvers, set-

BOOKS

'The parties are the gamesters; but government keeps the table, and is sure to be the winner in the end.' —Edmund Burke

POLITICS: BARTON SWAIM

How Battle Lines Were Drawn

IN GENERAL, the right has worried more about the demolition of America's postwar cultural consensus than the left. Some of the most penetrating books by conservative authors in recent years explain and lament the origins of America's unraveling common culture—Charles Murray's "Coming Apart" (2012), James Piereson's "Shattered Consensus" (2015), Yuval Levin's "Fractured Republic" (2016). Until very recently, liberals placed far more value on individual expressions of belief and identity than conservatives did. The rise of Donald Trump, though, seems to have given liberals a new appreciation for the virtues of that old commonality.

Neither Sam Rosenfeld, a professor of politics at Colgate, nor Amy Chua, a law professor at Yale, write as partisan or doctrinaire liberals, but both can fairly be said to represent the elite liberal worldview of early-21st-century America.

Mr. Rosenfeld's **"The Polarizers: Postwar Architects of Our Partisan Era"** (Chicago, 399 pages, \$30) treats America's fraying culture as a problem that the parties themselves created. Midcentury Democrats and Republicans, he explains, were members of loose, baggy coalitions based on local loyalties and historical alliances. The Republicans had long been an alliance of Eastern capitalists and Western homesteaders, among other groups; the Democrats held together urban workers and Southern conservatives via the "Austin-Boston" connection. Even in the mid-1960s you couldn't tell all that much about a politician simply by knowing that he was a Republican or a Democrat—hence William F. Buckley's complaint in 1965 that the differences between Democrat Abe Beame and Republi-

can John Lindsay were "biological, not political."

Yet by 2000 those labels told you a great deal, because over the course of a half-century they had both become far more ideologically cohesive. "This is not something that just happened," Mr. Rosenfeld asserts. "Individuals brought this change about deliberately."

In 1959, he recounts, a steering committee within the Republican National Committee considered the



BASIC DIVISIONS Protesters and counterprotesters at the annual March for Life in Washington, D.C.

question of whether the parties should stand for definable principles. One young political scientist who addressed the group, Robert Goldwin, suggested that the answer was no. "It is neither possible nor desirable for a major political party to be guided by principles," Goldwin argued. These days, Goldwin's view sounds quaint. Bipartisanship still serves as a kind of longed-for ideal, but in general we like consistency and clarity in our parties—and in our politicians—more than adaptability.

Mr. Rosenfeld chronicles a series of political changes that subjected the two major parties to more and more ideology-driven wrangling and grass-roots activism. After the Democrats' electoral debacle in 1968, for instance, a committee co-chaired by South Dakota Sen. George McGovern recommended a series of structural reforms that enabled more grass-roots participation in the presidential nomination process. On the right, the aftermath of Watergate led conservatives such as Bill Rusher and Jesse Helms to blame

the party's woes on Nixonian centrism and redefine the GOP's basic aims. The party had lost its way, they argued, by emphasizing geographical advantage rather than issues-based arguments.

"The Polarizers" tells readers a great deal about intra-party debates over strategy and ideology throughout the postwar period, but Mr.

Fifty years ago party divisions were defined by geography more than ideology. What changed?

Rosenfeld mistakes symptoms for the disease. He assumes that politics follows culture, but the truth is usually the reverse; politicians don't determine the culture but respond to it. Americans began separating into two divergent world-views for an array of social and cultural reasons—the rise of the counterculture, the decline of church attendance,

economic ups and downs at home and abroad—that had nothing to do with party reforms or the outcome of elections.

Amy Chua doesn't make that mistake in **"Political Tribes: Group Instinct and the Fate of Nations"** (Penguin Press, 293 pages, \$28).

Her principal contention is that humans are hardwired to trust and esteem members of their own groups over those of others and that this reality should inform our political debates. Both sides in our political wars, she argues—right-wing reactionaries and left-wing radicals, Trump enthusiasts and those who feel his victory was a triumph for bigotry—should first try to understand their political adversaries as members of tribes.

An impressive number of behavioral studies suggests that very young children instinctively trust and sympathize with people who look and act as they do, she notes, and this tendency manifests itself long before they've been "conditioned" by society. "Humans aren't just a little tribal," Ms. Chua con-

cludes. "We're very tribal, and it distorts the way we think and feel."

Before getting to her points about contemporary American politics, though, she surveys a series of what she regards as American foreign-policy disasters—Vietnam, Afghanistan after 9/11, Iraq after the 2003 invasion, Venezuela—and contends that a fuller awareness of tribal loyalties would have saved the U.S. from costly mistakes. Many of her criticisms are valid. It's unassailably true, for example, that in 2005 Col. H.R. McMaster defeated al Qaeda insurgents in Tal Afar, Iraq, by rejecting the then-U.S. policy of simply killing as many bad guys as possible and instead learning the region's tribal loyalties and so earning the trust of Iraqis who could help us.

I'm not convinced, though, that mistakes in war and foreign policy can tell us a lot about domestic social and political cohesion. We are not trying to root out insurgents but simply to live together peacefully. Ms. Chua's analysis isn't helped, either, by her tendency to bolster her arguments with sloppy assertions. She remarks, for example, that the George W. Bush administration called Hugo Chávez's brief loss of power in 2002 a "victory for democracy"—it did not. (The words are those of a reporter for the *New York Times*.) In a section on the supposed tribalism of the right, she mentions the 2017 killing of an Indian shopkeeper in South Carolina as though it were an act of white-nationalist violence, but the suspects now in custody are not white.

Ms. Chua is certainly correct that our political travails are culturally generated, not the work of partisan manipulators in the political arena. But her insights about tribal loyalties are also, as conservative readers will instantly note, not quite as original as she suggests. Edmund Burke famously held that man learns to love mankind by first loving the "little platoon" he belongs to, and conservatives have long faulted radicals of various kinds for fixating on universal values and spurning local and familial allegiances. Even so, Ms. Chua has written a brisk and readable polemic in defense of common sense and deserves credit for insisting, *pace* her friends and colleagues, that tribal loyalties are vastly more powerful and complicated than today's elites profess to believe.

The Life and Times of William C. Bullitt

Continued from page C5

sober appraisal, treating his subject as "an original thinker" and "taking seriously [his] words, foresights, and laments."

It's often rewarding to shine new light on a public figure, to focus on the thought and not the thinker. But that's hard to do when the thinker won't get out of the way. George Kennan, who received his first Moscow posting from Bullitt, left an incisive picture of his old boss. Decades after their high jinks together in the Moscow embassy, he described Bullitt as a "Midas of the spirit, in whom all the golden qualities turned to stone because he never loved anyone as much as himself." That kind of life makes a rich subject for a biography—though not necessarily an intellectual one.

Born in 1891 and raised in aristocratic comfort, William C. Bullitt Jr. inherited a high regard for America's standing in the world from his industrialist father and, just as crucially, a cosmopolitan streak from his mother: He spoke French and German; he summered abroad. He thrived at Yale, where his classmates voted him "Most Brilliant," but found Harvard Law too cynical, and quit without a degree. When he honeymooned in Europe (having married the daughter of another wealthy old Philadelphia family), he carried 89 letters of introduction.

A young man comfortable on both sides of the Atlantic, blessed with intelligence and charm, was a natural choice to join the American delegation in Paris. Recovering from the heartbreak of that debacle wasn't quick or easy, but having a lot of money helped. Bullitt partook of the dissipations of the '20s: divorce, a novel, Istanbul, Paris, etc. But unlike many Lost Generation contemporaries, he never got fully Lost. In part it's because he was haunted by a friend who didn't live to enjoy the spree.

In Bullitt's time, very many young men with beliefs idolized John Reed. Handsome, fearless and charismatic, the poet-revolutionary seemed larger than life, which meant that his shockingly early death—at 32, in Moscow, while working for the Bolsheviks—made him a legend. Very many idolized Reed, but only Bill Bullitt carried hero worship far enough to marry his widow. That turned out to be a calamitous decision, as every person who knew Bullitt and the mercurial Louise Bryant had predicted it would be. (They wed in 1924, and divorced six years later.)

He was a man of principle with an instinct for the spotlight and, above all, an enormous ego.

A man obsessed with John Reed would never find fulfillment living on champagne, caviar and going to the racetrack with Hemingway alone. The twin pulls of principle and ambition brought him back to diplomacy as soon as FDR's election gave him the chance. (A fat contribution to the Roosevelt campaign helped, as did Bullitt's affair with the president's secretary.) As ambassador to Moscow, Bullitt fired off dozens of long, witty, flattering dispatches for FDR's amusement and his own self-promotion. Yet the content of those memos revealed how far the world had fallen from the hopeful idealistic days of 1919. Bullitt's grand ball might have been "the best party in Moscow since the revolution," as he crowed to FDR, but many of the guests—the artists and even some of the government officials—feared they were about to be snatched up, tortured and executed. Bullitt saw this fear borne out again and again. He lost dozens of Russian

friends and associates to Stalin's terror.

Bullitt's transfer to Paris afforded a respite from the daily dose of horror, but not for long. It was 1936; Hitler had begun to move. When the Nazis took Vienna, Bullitt learned that Sigmund Freud was in danger. A decade earlier, Bullitt had sought out the doctor in hopes of untangling the psychological issues that led him to marry the widow of his idol. Their doctor-patient relationship had given way to a literary collaboration, as they wrote a psychoanalytic study of Bullitt's other idol, Woodrow Wilson. In 1938, with Freud facing arrest and possible execution, Bullitt rallied the American government behind his release, spending tens of thousands of his own dollars. He couldn't afford to bring out Freud's whole family; the relatives left behind were killed.

Europe had become an abattoir, and Bullitt was in the middle of it. In his cables to Washington, he took strident positions that were sometimes at odds with Roosevelt's views at the moment: He favored a united Europe, he warned against trusting Stalin, he pushed for America to fight even before the Pearl Harbor attack. The wisdom of these pronouncements, the quality of Bullitt's thinking, is the chief focus of Mr. Etkind's book. "Bullitt spent most of his life as an intellectual rather than as an official," he writes. That's an odd distinction to draw, especially in a book laced with figures who fully inhabit both roles,

especially Kennan, an official whose chief legacy was intellectual: the policy of containment. Mr. Etkind says he is "mostly interested in Bullitt as a cul-



YOUNG MAN WITH BELIEFS Bullitt as ambassador to the Soviets.

tural and intellectual figure," but the book leaves the impression that his ideas are much less interesting than the multifarious actions he took on their (and his own) behalf. Bullitt's writing for the stage, for instance, is even deadlier than the glimpses offered here. His tragedy about Wilson, which I have had the misfortune to read, culminates in the president screaming, "Crucify me! Crucify me!" Late in life, after his diplomatic career flamed out, he wrote impassioned prose of another sort: militantly anti-communist articles for *Life* magazine.

The best stretch of Mr. Etkind's book concerns an episode that's not intellectual—an escapade that's brave enough, and dubious enough, to be

worthy of Jack Reed. In May 1940, with the Germans poised to seize Paris, Bullitt refused a direct order from Roosevelt to abandon the city. "I shall do my best to save as many lives as possible and to keep the flag flying," he wrote. One line of thinking, advanced by Charles de Gaulle, holds that Bullitt should have followed the French government, since his influence might have prevented the Vichy regime. But he stayed, which meant that when the Germans prepared to unleash artillery and aviation units on the helpless city, he was in a position to contact the American ambassador to Berlin, and get him to insist that the Germans respect Paris's status as an "open city." And they did.

Even in a crisis, an egoist seizes a chance to rise. With the tanks drawing near, Bullitt fired off a cable to Washington proposing that if the Germans arrested him, FDR should immediately name him secretary of state, which would surely lead to a speedy release. Bullitt was never arrested, and he was never named secretary of state. FDR thought he was "too quick on the trigger," and anyway he talked too much.

Mr. McCarter is the author of **"Young Radicals,"** an account of idealistic Americans in the World War I era, and the co-author, with Lin-Manuel Miranda, of **"Hamilton: The Revolution."**

BOOKS

'The greatest service which can be rendered any country is to add an useful plant to its culture.' —Thomas Jefferson

Oranges Are Not the Only Fruit

The Food Explorer

By Daniel Stone

Dutton, 397 pages, \$28

BY BARRY ESTABROOK

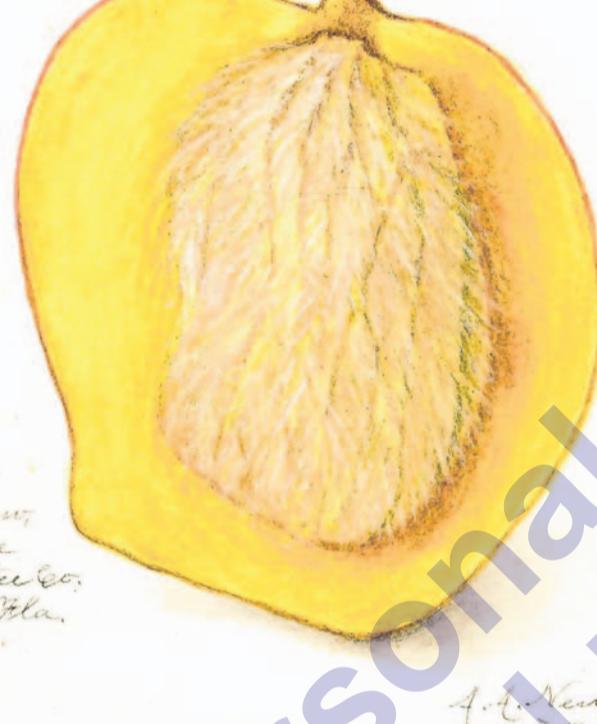
DECades Before M.F.K. Fisher wrote about the marvelous meals she enjoyed at three small inns in Switzerland, before Julia Child had her legendary epiphany over a platter of sole meunière, and before financial straits forced a failed actor named James Beard to open a catering company, David Fairchild (1869-1954), a little-known young man from Kansas, literally planted the seeds of the culinary revolution that would sweep the United States during the latter half of the 20th century.

Today, Fairchild's legacy can be found in the produce department of any supermarket. The next time you put avocados, kale, mangoes, zucchini, dates, nectarines, seedless grapes, cashews, pistachios or lemons into your grocery cart, pay homage to Fairchild, who first introduced these foods to the United States. During the waning years of the 19th century, when he was in his early 20s, Fairchild began a series of expeditions that would take him three times around the world—to more than 50 countries and every continent except Antarctica—in search of novel crops to send back to American farmers and orchardists. As a roving botanist for the nascent U.S. Department of Agriculture, he shipped home more than 4,000 plant varieties, either new to the country or improvements on crops grown here.

Before Fairchild's discoveries, the nation's diet was drab, limited primarily to eating habits brought from Britain by colonists. Fairchild set out to change that. "The government enterprise of Plant Introduction [is] to introduce and establish in America as many of the valuable crops of the world as can be grown here," he said. He considered his work to be "one of the most powerful means [to increase] the agricultural wealth of the country." Less formally, he described his work as that of a "food spy."

In "The Food Explorer," Daniel Stone, an editor at National Geographic magazine, follows Fairchild on his often-picaresque expeditions. Mr. Stone is an amiable narrator who balances botany, culinary history and travelogue with fast-paced adventure writing and a well-drawn cast of characters, although his prose is marred occasionally by a clumsy or clichéd metaphor. In Mr. Stone's telling, kale spent a lifetime unnoticed, "waking up one day to find itself captain of the football team." The Java Sea is "smoother than glass." But such distractions are few.

Fairchild's first venture, undertaken in 1894, might well have been his last. A senior scientist at the Department of Agriculture dispatched him on a secret mission to Corsica. The young



DUTTON

MANGIFERA INDICA A Department of Agriculture watercolor of an Indian mango species introduced to the U.S.

researcher's instructions were to acquire citrons, one of the progenitors of modern oranges, lemons and grapefruits. A Corsican policeman mistook him for a political spy and tossed him in a jail that, according to Fairchild (who also had a fondness for metaphors), "would rival in filthiness any that the Inquisition ever had." Once he convinced the jailer of his innocence, Fairchild retreated to a waiting ship on the back of a donkey, dismounting just long enough to surreptitiously snip four buds from a trailside citron tree and pocket three of the lumpy yellow fruits. This material would boost California's citrus production for the next two decades.

While searching for undiscovered wild palm species, Fairchild visited Fiji at a time when cannibalism was still

practiced by some elders. To Fairchild's relief, they believed that the meat of white people carried diseases and, besides, had a rank flavor. An outbreak of plague struck Shiite pilgrims traveling on the same ship as Fairchild in the Persian Gulf on route to Iraq. In response, authorities ordered passengers aboard the vessel to be quarantined. After a week crammed on the boat, Fairchild set off on a mission that yielded a fuzzless peach, whose genes are still found in nearly every nectarine grown commercially in the United States. In Chile, after successfully acquiring the seed stock for America's first recorded avocados, Fairchild set out across the Andes toward Argentina. During the crossing, his mule slipped on a patch of ice. Rider and mount slid helplessly toward a 1,000-

foot cliff. At the last second, the beast scrambled back onto its hoofs.

Beer lovers, too, might want to raise a mug to Fairchild. A boozy night in a village inn buying rounds for Bohemian farmers resulted in Fairchild procuring the finest German hops, which he smuggled out of the country, allowing American brewers to vastly improve their sour, inferior beers.

Some of Fairchild's discoveries flopped. He was impressed by the utility of a grain grown by indigenous farmers in the mountains of Peru, but quinoa had to wait more than a century before gaining traction in the United States. He firmly believed that a miniature South African pineapple would become a popular treat that one person could consume out of hand like a banana or apple. But his

greatest disappointment was the purple-skinned mangosteen, which he first encountered in Vietnam. Declaring it to be the "queen of tropical fruits"—"it has a beautiful white fruit pulp, more delicate than that of a plum, and a flavor that is indescribably delicate and delicious"—he predicted that it would bring "fancy prices wherever it is offered for sale." Of all of his discoveries, the mangosteen was his favorite. Few Americans shared his enthusiasm.

Detouring briefly from his quest for new crops, Fairchild cajoled the mayor of Tokyo into giving him Japanese cherry trees that bore no fruit but pro-

duced clouds of delicate pink flowers. The shipment that arrived in Washington, D.C., in 1908, became the rootstock for the capital's iconic springtime burst of cherry blossoms.

By then, Fairchild's wandering days were coming to an end. In Washington, he became recognized as a great botanist and one of the world's most widely traveled men. He addressed the prestigious National Geographic Society and kept company with luminaries of the era: Teddy Roosevelt, Orville Wright, Woodrow Wilson, Thomas Edison and George Washington Carver, to name a few. His position in Washington's social hierarchy was secured when he married Marian, the younger daughter of Alexander Graham Bell.

But introducing foreign plants to the country lost its luster. Scientists and politicians focused their attention on the practice's downside: Alien insects often hitchhiked to American fields and orchards along with plant material. By 1912, fully half of the insect pests in the country were of foreign origin. Their ranks included codling moths, asparagus beetles, cabbage worms, gypsy moths and cotton-boll weevils. In response, Congress passed the Plant Quarantine Act. Our borders became more secure against invasive organisms, but bureaucracy smothered the era of swashbuckling plant espionage.

From the outset, Fairchild acknowledged that collecting new plants and transporting them to the United States was the easy part of his job. Convincing consumers to get past what he called "a persistent conservatism of taste" and try new foods was far more difficult. His success in breaking through that barrier was perhaps his most important contribution to the evolution of American cuisine.

Mr. Estabrook is a food writer whose books include "Tomatoland: How Modern Industrial Agriculture Destroyed Our Most Alluring Fruit."

John Marshall, the Forgotten Founding Father

Continued from page C5

Marshall had deftly avoided a confrontation while setting a precedent for the court—one that would establish the principle of judicial review and elevate the court to its now unquestioned role as the ultimate arbiter of the Constitution.

Four years later, Marshall presided over another landmark case of comparable importance: the trial of former Vice President Aaron Burr for allegedly conspiring against the United States. The case involved payoffs, forged documents, false testimony and shockingly prejudicial actions by Thomas Jefferson, who loathed Burr as a schemer and rival.

That Burr had engaged in some kind of scheme is widely accepted. The details remain murky, but it appears he hoped to raise an army to invade Spanish territory beyond the border of the Louisiana Purchase. But there was no evidence that he had levied war against the United States. Marshall faced yet another daunting collision with the president. Burr's lawyers demanded that Jefferson himself be forced to testify. Marshall declined to allow this, but he did order the president to turn over his correspondence with the shady Gen. James Wilkinson, a one-time Burr ally. Jefferson refused, declaring that the president's correspondence was protected by "executive privilege." (Richard Nixon's lawyers would cite the case in their initial refusal to turn over the Watergate tapes.)

Lacking evidence, the prosecutors argued that statements critical of the

administration could be construed as treason—an argument that, Marshall recognized, if upheld, could be easily deployed to censor any American's speech. In the end, he threw out virtually all of the government's case. Republicans condemned Marshall, with one Richmond newspaper declaring that an independent judiciary "is a very pernicious thing." Mr. Paul writes that Marshall's decision "did more to secure free expression and prevent tyranny than any other court in our history."

Many of the Marshall court's decisions bore on economic matters. In

The judiciary wasn't truly a coequal governmental branch until Marshall became chief justice.

one, an 1815 case wonderfully titled *Thirty Hogsheads of Sugar v. Boyle*—it had to do with casks of sugar exported on a British ship that was captured by an American cruiser—Marshall crafted a unanimous consensus in favor of the principle that international law is an inherent part of United States law. In 1824, in "the Great Steamboat Case," he penned a decision that, in Mr. Paul's words, "made it possible to forge a unified modern national economy" out of competing state policies. The case pitted the state of New York, which declared the right to license steam-

boats in state waters, against the young Cornelius Vanderbilt, who was trying to start a steam service across the Hudson River. The court vigorously asserted the federal government's right to control interstate commerce, trumping state regulations.

Over the next quarter-century, the court unfurled a sequence of decisions that emphasized the supremacy of federal law, reflecting Marshall's unbending belief that the Constitution

mining the premise that would soon gain force in the South: that states could nullify federal law.

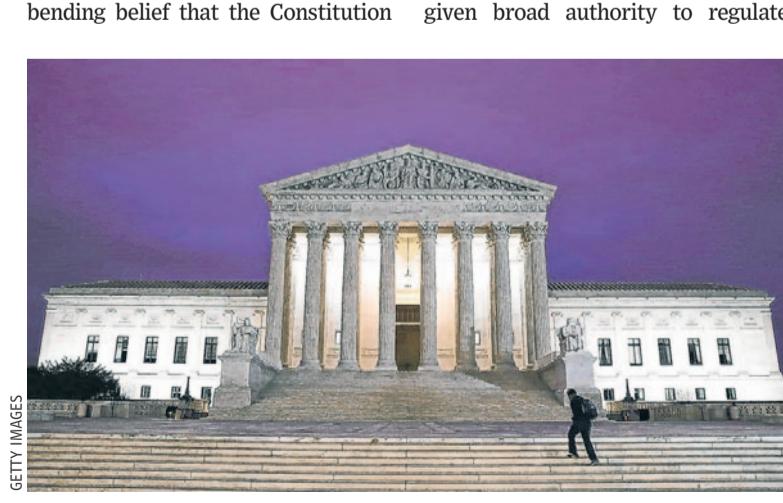
Increasingly, Southerners saw Marshall as a traitor to their interests. As Mr. Paul notes, "states rights" was never just an abstract principle; it bore directly on the hard political matter of slavery. Even the "Great Steamboat" decision was seen as a threat to the "peculiar institution." If Congress were given broad authority to regulate

it, he invented none that threatened slavery.

By contrast, in one of the Marshall court's last decisions, *Worcester v. Georgia*, in 1832, he came down courageously on the side of the beleaguered Cherokee Indians, who were on the brink of being forced off their land by the state of Georgia. But the decision was delivered still-born. President Andrew Jackson, whose agents were to enforce the ruling, simply ignored it, telling the Cherokees that "as certain as the sun shines to guide you in your path, so certain is it that you cannot drive back the laws of Georgia."

The muscular federalism of the early republic died with Marshall, who succumbed to a spinal injury in 1835, at age 79. "Marshall saw with cold clarity that he had become irrelevant in the age of Jackson," writes Mr. Paul. "His time had passed." Jackson replaced him with Roger Taney, who would ratify every states-rights claim that came before the court until his own demise during the Civil War. Taney is little remembered today, except as a bulwark of reactionary jurisprudence. Marshall, however, is justly celebrated as the most farsighted justice ever to lead the Supreme Court. His lasting achievements are ably served by Mr. Paul's deeply felt and penetrating biography.

Mr. Borodewich's most recent book is "The First Congress: How James Madison, George Washington, and a Group of Extraordinary Men Invented the Government."



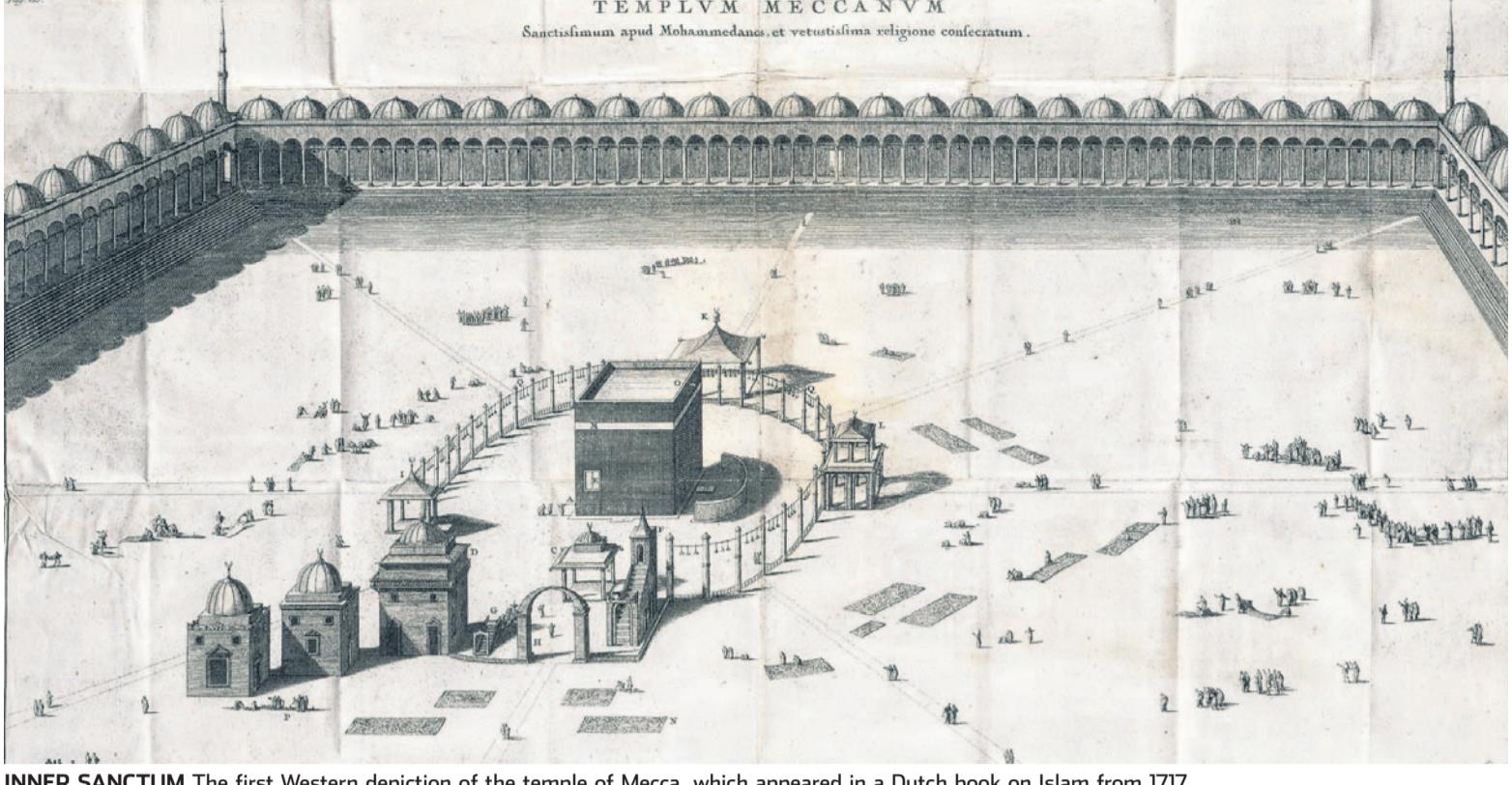
was intended to "restrain or annul the sovereignty of the states" and providing a legal framework for the rejection of states'-rights ideology. In 1821, he wrote in *Cohens v. Virginia* that state laws, "so far as they are repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States," were "absolutely void." He consistently held that the Constitution was not a compact of the states but a creation of the people as such, under-

commerce, declared Virginia Rep. John Randolph, "they may emancipate every slave in the United States."

There is no evidence that Marshall foresaw, much less desired, such an outcome. He was no fire-breathing apologist for slavery, but he was no abolitionist either. He owned several slaves and freed none of them. Although he "was not shy about inventing legal principles," as Mr. Paul puts

BOOKS

'What cannot totally be known, ought not to be totally neglected; for Knowledge of a Part is better than Ignorance of the Whole.' —Abu'l-Fida



INNER SANCTUM The first Western depiction of the temple of Mecca, which appeared in a Dutch book on Islam from 1717.

Eastern Approach

The Republic of Arabic Letters

By Alexander Bevilacqua
Harvard, 340 pages, \$35

BY ROBERT IRWIN

THE TERM "Republic of Letters" is used by historians to refer to an international elite of scholars in the late 17th and early 18th centuries who pursued independent research and kept in touch with one another mostly by letters. This "Republic" preceded the Enlightenment of the *philosophes* in the 18th century. In "The Republic of Arabic Letters," Alexander Bevilacqua, a professor at Williams College, has produced a closely researched and engrossing study of a subset of the Republic of Letters—those scholars who, having learned Arabic, used their mastery of that difficult language to interpret the Quran, study the career of Muhammad, write the history of medieval Islam and introduce Europeans to the masterpieces of Arabic literature.

Though there were numerous dragomans (professional interpreters), merchants and adventurers in Europe who could speak colloquial Arabic, the Republic of Arabic Letters was thinly populated indeed.

The leading figures were Edward Pococke (1604-91), Lodovico Marracci (1612-1700) and Barthélémy d'Herbelot (1625-95). Pococke, a professor in Oxford, produced "Specimen Historiae Arabum," a history of the Arabs that was largely based on a 13th-century Arabic chronicle but that drew also on numerous other Arabic sources. Marracci, a priest who studied and wrote in Rome and Padua,

translated the Quran into Latin and accompanied his translation with an vast commentary based on medieval Arab commentaries, to which he added a refutation of Muslim theology. Herbelot in France compiled the "Bibliothèque Orientale," which was of enormous importance in introducing Islamic doctrines and Arabic, Persian and Turkish literature to a wide readership. Voltaire, Goethe, Gibbon, Byron, Hugo and Nerval were among those who drew on Herbelot's encyclopedia.

Though these Christian scholars did not accept the authenticity of the

A remarkable network of Christian scholars in the 1700s and 1800s brought Islamic texts to the West.

Quran as divine revelation to the Prophet Muhammad, they nevertheless thought it important to present an accurate picture of what Muslims believed, if only to refute it more effectively. Thus the old polemical libels were dispensed with. Muhammad was not an epileptic. His tomb was not in Mecca, and his coffin

there was not supported in the air by magnets. He did not use grains of corn to train a pigeon to sit by his ear and then claim that it was the Holy Spirit delivering messages to him. He did not declare that women had no souls.

These men were the pioneers.

Though Pococke was a professor of Arabic and Hebrew, there were no university departments of Arabic or

Islamic studies, no institutional research grants, no international conferences and no journals of Middle Eastern studies, and Pococke, Marracci and Herbelot were lonely eminences. University libraries and the benevolence of individual patrons were of crucial importance. The chief libraries with significant holdings of Arabic manuscripts (there being almost no printed Arabic texts) were the Leiden University library, the Bodleian Library in Oxford and that of the Vatican. The patrons of those libraries often bought and donated Arabic manuscripts without having a clue what was written in them. The purchase of Arabic manuscripts by these libraries, Mr. Bevilacqua writes, was an "act of faith in the capabilities and interests of future readers."

Pococke's scholarly career first developed under the disinterested patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury; Marracci's work on the Quran was subsidized by Cardinal Gregorio Barbarigo; and Herbelot's encyclopedia could not have been put together had not the great French minister Colbert compelled French traders in the Levant to seek out Arabic manuscripts and bring them back to France, where they would form part of the royal library. (Colbert was hoping that an Arabic version of the lost books of the Roman historian Livy might turn up.)

Then, as now, Arabic studies was not the royal road to riches, and, without a munificent patron, it was likely to lead to impoverishment. Simon Ockley, another citizen of the Republic of Arabic Letters, finished his Latin history of the Saracens in a debtors' prison, of which he wrote: "I have enjoyed more true Liberty,

more happy Leisure, and more solid Repose in six Months here, than in thrice the same Number of Years before." Johann Jakob Reiske, a great German expert on Arabic history and poetry, found it hard to get published and described himself as "a martyr of Arabic letters." He didn't attend Sunday services because he was too poor to afford to buy a coat to go to church in.

In 1978, Edward Said published "Orientalism," an enormously influential book that purported to give an account of the evolution of Islamic and Arabic studies in the West. "Orientalism" does not feature in Mr. Bevilacqua's bibliography or text, and that is as it should be, since Said had nothing accurate or useful to say about the giants of Arabic and Islamic scholarship in the 17th and 18th centuries. Indeed, Said dismissed Pococke in a single half-sentence as being too narrow in his interests, and he seems to have been ignorant of the very existence of Marracci, Reiske, Richard Simon, Eusebius Renaudot and other scholars whose achievements are rightly celebrated in "The Republic of Arabic Letters." As Mr. Bevilacqua's generous acknowledgments to the earlier researches of Alastair Hamilton (Britain), Bernard Heyberger (France), Jan Loop (the Netherlands) and others may suggest, he has joined the ranks of a latter-day Republic of Arabic Letters that, in its scholarship and scholarly cooperation, is in no way inferior to its early-modern precursor.

Mr. Irwin is the author, most recently, of "Ibn Khaldun: An Intellectual Biography."



MYSTERY: TOM NOLAN

Roadhouse Blues

THE TOWN of Belleville, Del., in 1995 is the setting for most of "Sunburn" (Morning, 292 pages, \$26.99), the latest novel from the spellbinding Laura Lippman. Belleville ("small enough to be boring, big enough to be charmless") is a forgettable place. But that doesn't stop Polly Costello—a 30ish, blue-eyed redhead—from moving there and declaring it her home, and she soon lands a job as a waitress at a local roadhouse. Adam Bosk, a rugged-looking man of few words, comes to Belleville the same day as Polly. He too ends up staying—and becomes a cook at the same establishment.

The relationship between these two forms the crux of "Sunburn." Ms. Lippman teases out her characters' secrets one at a time. Polly (if that is her real name) survived one abusive marriage and is now bailing out of a boring second one. "Men are the stones she jumps to," she knows of herself, "one after another." Polly's first jump, we learn, was a savage leap: She stabbed her criminal husband to death while he slept, an act that led to a prison term, which was

A Delaware waitress with a murky past opens up to her coworker. But is he really just a cook?

eventually commuted by the governor. Adam, it develops, is a private investigator with a mission concerning Polly. Adam's client—a nefarious and vengeful figure—feels Polly owes him for the insurance policy that he'd helped her obtain on her murdered husband, and Adam is tasked with finding where Polly supposedly hid that windfall.

Inevitably, Adam and Polly become involved, though each still wonders if the other can be trusted. The detective keeps his true job confidential, not telling Polly that he already knows most of the dark truths she gradually reveals. Smitten, he wants to relinquish his assignment to entrap Polly—but is it too late? A jealous waitress at the roadhouse (with violence in her own past) provokes a fatal resolution.

There are faint (but acknowledged) echoes in "Sunburn" of the works of James M. Cain, and an even fainter allusion to the classic film noir that bears Ms. Lippman's first name as title. Yet this corkscrew of a book, with its psychological insights and sensual charisma, proves once again that Ms. Lippman, as a writer, is *sui generis*.

FICION CHRONICLE: SAM SACKS

A Sunny Place for Shady People

PAUL GOLDBERG'S novel "The Château" (Picador, 376 pages, \$26) concerns the criminal underbelly of a South Florida

retirement community, a premise so superbly batty that it's hard to believe it hasn't already been claimed by the slicks at HBO or Showtime. Its stand-out character is Melsor Yakovlevich Katzenelenbogen, what you get if you "cross American fraud with Russian literature." Melsor is running for the board of directors of his condominium, the Château Sedan Neuve, in order to get his hands on the kickbacks from contracting boondoggles, and the upcoming election has put him in ruthless competition with a rogue's gallery of conniving senior citizens. In the midst of summer, there is, within them, an invincible winter.

The interloper in these shenanigans is Melsor's son, Bill, an investigative reporter whose just been canned by the Washington Post for insubordination. His plan is to revive his career by writing a book about the tabloid death of a plastic surgeon, but his father's intrigues suck him in and in no time he's impersonating an FBI agent for the purposes of gathering *kompromat* on the other board members. Mr. Goldberg apes the comic novels of centuries past by filling his omniscient narration with entreaties to the "dear reader" ("Our role is to convey these events as they occur," he writes) while following Bill's increasingly preposterous travels through the condo.

But if the style of "The Château" is old-fashioned, its story is up-to-the-minute. The action is set in the week before the inauguration of Melsor's idol Donald Trump—or "Donald Tramp," in the old Russian's phonetic pronunciation—and sage passages from "The Art of the Deal" are sprinkled throughout, guiding Melsor on his path to electoral victory. Mr. Goldberg has written a funny, antic novel for the masochists who don't get their full of

Running for the board of a Florida condo, a scheming retiree enlists his son to gather dirt on his rivals.

political farce from cable news—in other words, alas, for all of us.

Cold weather returns with a vengeance in Hanne Ørstavik's novella "Love" (Archipelago, 127 pages, \$17), about a day in the lives of a single mother and her son in a village in northern Norway. Enjoying a day off, Vibeke takes an impromptu drive to the town center to borrow books from the library. But there she notices that the funfair is passing through, and in the spirit of adventure she agrees to a date with one of the workers. Her son, Jon, meanwhile, is confused to notice his mother's car gone from the driveway. He is about to turn 9 and, imagining that she is out preparing a birthday surprise, he wanders through the

snow-covered village to bide the time until her return.

Acclaimed in Norway since its original publication in 1997 and here given a hushed, deceptively tender translation by Martin Aitken, "Love" is a portrait of tragic contrasts. Vibeke is as



impulsive and romantic as a teenager. Drinking instant coffee in the fairground worker's trailer, she fantasizes about being with her handsome new crush "on an endless beach, it's winter and they're the only people there; she runs along the shore and he gazes at her, seeing everything she contains, intelligent and warm." Jon is obliged to act as the adult between them, and the burden has made him fretful and self-conscious, bothered by nervous tics.

He thinks constantly of his mother; her mind lights on him hardly at all.

Ms. Ørstavik's most interesting stylistic stroke has been to switch between the two stories from paragraph to paragraph. The effect is somewhat like a split-screen video

\$26) is the tale of a love triangle carried on in fits and starts from the end of World War II to the near present. In occupied Berlin in 1945, two American soldiers, Isaac and Leo, meet Ulli, a young German woman scratching together a living as an interpreter. Leo and Ulli quickly pair off, and although Isaac accepts the role of the loyal third wheel as they fall in love, marry and move to the U.S., when the novel begins in 2016 he is the one visiting Ulli after decades of separation. She now manages a hotel in Morocco, and as Ms. Raeff narrates their surprise late-life reunion she gradually fills in the rich and eventful years of the three characters' friendship and falling out.

The material is here for an epic, and the frustration of "Winter Kept Us Warm" is that it's been packed into too few pages, forcing Ms. Raeff to rush through the decades in her haste to catch up with the present. Many scenes feel merely summarized—a pity, because when she does fully imagine the past, as in her depiction of Berlin after the war, the results are memorable: "They had had their winter. They had been warm and had eaten and drunk and talked. If someone had looked in on them, he might have seen something different—three people talking endlessly about useless things, drinking, cooped up in a stolen apartment, curtains drawn—but they did not feel the need for the outside world. Inside it was warm, and they were friends."

BOOKS

'I believe . . . that education must be conceived as a continuing reconstruction of experience.' —John Dewey

Alone at the Summit

Educated: A Memoir

By Tara Westover

Random House, 334 pages, \$28

BY SUSAN WISE BAUER

AFTER GROWING UP with a bipolar survivalist father, a damaged and treacherous mother, and an unstable, abusive older brother, Tara Westover finally developed the inner resources to walk away and adopt a new life.

Raised with absolutely no schooling until age 17, Tara Westover earned a scholarship to Cambridge University and a Ph.D in intellectual history and political thought.

These two stories are interwoven throughout "Educated," Ms. Westover's new memoir.

The author grows up on an Idaho mountain, one of seven children given no vaccinations or schooling (four of them don't even have birth certificates). Her father claims to be a prophet, but sinks slowly into out-and-out mental illness—stockpiling ammunition, hoarding food and awaiting imminent apocalypse. Her mother suffers a traumatic brain injury in a car accident and never returns to normal functioning: Sometimes she protects young Tara from her violent older brother Shawn; sometimes she ignores Shawn's attacks.

An occasional voice whispers to the author that this world is not normal—one of her grandmothers; a boy she meets in the nearby small town; her brother Tyler, who leaves home when she is 10. And so she makes her first effort to step outside of her parental realm, by telling her father that she wants to go to school. His rejection of this request is simple: "In this family, we obey the commandments of the Lord. You remember Jacob and Esau?"

But Tara, like Tyler and another of her brothers (Richard, who hides behind the sofa to read the encyclopedia through from beginning to end), is irresistibly drawn toward learning. Dodging her father's rages, alternately encouraged and slapped down by her mother, she teaches herself enough math and grammar by age 18 to enroll at Brigham Young University. Championed by one of her BYU professors, she is eventually admitted to a study-abroad program at Cambridge. The professor who directs her reading there is so impressed by her abilities ("pure gold," he calls her) that he helps her apply to graduate school after she finishes BYU; Cambridge accepts her to read for a doctorate.

Meanwhile, her family life grows more erratic and terrifying. A visit home to Idaho ends with Shawn threatening to kill Tara with a knife, and Tara fleeing in a borrowed car, leaving her belongings behind. But both parents insist, afterward, that the horrific scene never happened:



ASPIRING King's College Chapel, Cambridge. Its beauty left Tara Westover stupefied: 'My breath caught in my chest.'

Dad said I was hysterical . . . it was obvious my memory couldn't be trusted. . . . Reality became fluid. The ground gave way beneath my feet, dragging me downward, spinning fast, like sand rushing through a hole in the bottom of the universe. The next time we spoke, Mother told me that the knife had never been meant as a threat. . . . A week later she said there had never been any knife at all.

"Talking to you," she said, "your reality is so warped. It's like talking to someone who wasn't even there."

At this point, Ms. Westover is finally able to separate herself from her parents—because of their refusal to acknowledge what she knows to be true about her violent sibling. "The decisions I made after that moment," she writes, "were the choices of a changed person, a new self. You could call this selfhood many things . . . I call it an education."

The power to leave her warped family of origin and move forward into her own adult life: This is the education of Ms. Westover's title.

Which was something of a letdown to me, the reader.

I don't mean to minimize the distance Ms. Westover has traveled. But other children of paranoid conspiracists, not to mention children of alcoholics and children of bipolar parents, have also managed to emerge from the toxic fantasy. On the other hand, almost no one encounters formal education for the first time at 18 and immediately becomes a scholar. Ms. Westover doesn't seem to have any sense of how remarkable *that* journey is.

The author's descriptions of her intellectual journey are much less detailed than those about her emotional development, and these passages show much less self-awareness. To prepare for the ACT, she teaches her-

self advanced mathematics. Admitted to BYU, she finds herself buried by unfamiliar words and ideas. Civic humanism, the Scottish Enlightenment, even the Holocaust—she'd never heard of them, and these words, in her vivid phrase, "dotted the page like black holes, sucking all the other words into them." She has to master the equivalent of a high school education within a year, and she is so unfamiliar with the conventions of education that she doesn't realize, at first, that she needs to study for tests. Yet she is soon making A's.

How did this happen?

The Cambridge professor who directs her summer studies allows her to choose her own subject for her essay ("I was never assigned readings. We read only what I asked to read, whether it was a book or a page"). She chooses to compare Edmund Burke and the Federalist papers. Ms. Westover writes:

I finished the essay and sent it to Professor Steinberg. Two days later, when I arrived for our next meeting, he was subdued. He peered at me from across the table. I waited for him to say the essay was a disaster, the product of an ignorant mind, that it had overreached, drawn too many conclusions from too little material.

"I have been teaching in Cambridge for thirty years," he said. "And this is one of the best essays I've read."

How did this happen?

Just before the conclusion of the author's tale, we discover that of the seven Westover children, three of them actually "left the mountain," moving away from the family compound in Idaho. All three earned

Ph.D.s; the others remained, dependent on their parents, never graduating from high school. Ms. Westover mentions this division once, right at the end of the book, and it plays a relatively small part in her analysis of her life. But most people don't earn Ph.D.s, and most don't fail to graduate from high school. The vast majority of Americans fall somewhere in between those two extremes.

What was it about the Westover intellect that propelled those three sibling into doctoral programs once they were set free from the compound? Ms. Westover doesn't know—and, more crucially, doesn't seem interested just yet in interrogating this part of her story. "Educated" is fascinating, and it's probably unfair of me to carp at a memoirist who wrote her life story by age 30 for not having sufficient insight. But this hole in her explanations is a huge and intriguing one.

Perhaps I'm simply hoping to find an answer that doesn't exist—why some learners latch onto knowledge thirstily while others don't; why a child with every opportunity for learning turns away in boredom, while another with nothing but an encyclopedia and the Book of Mormon catapults into the Ivy League. Without ever meaning to, "Educated" suggests something startling: Our children's intellectual achievement may have almost nothing to do with the opportunities we provide them, and everything to do with some inborn drive that we can neither influence nor create.

Ms. Bauer is a historian and educator. Her most recent book is "Rethinking School: How to Take Charge of Your Child's Education."

CHILDREN'S BOOKS: MEGHAN COX GURDON

Dark Shadows and Bright Colors



THE EVENTS in Vespa Stamper's illustrated novel of the Holocaust, "**What the Night Sings**" (Knopf, 272 pages, \$19.99), transpire during a seldom-visited historical moment: the years between the liberation of the Nazi concentration camps and the founding of the state of Israel, when Europe was roamed by the dazed and broken survivors of the cataclysm.

The young musician at the heart of this accomplished and tender debut is not quite 16 when British soldiers, in April 1945, overrun the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. Gerta is lying in a barracks, feverish and starving and surrounded by corpses. "Everyone has come and gone, piles of shells pulled in and out of waves," she thinks, "and I'm still here, a skeleton of a sea creature, dropped in this tide pool, living, watching, still living."

Two years earlier, Gerta had been preparing for her stage debut, unaware of the Jewish heritage that her father had tried to keep secret. After an act of betrayal, the two had been arrested and transported first to Theresienstadt and then to Auschwitz, where the girl was put into the camp orchestra and her father was gassed. Now, with Bergen-Belsen converted to a displaced-persons camp, Gerta and the other grieving, famished inmates begin to grope their way forward, one mouthful of food at a time. As health

returns to Gerta's body, she's drawn to Michah, a dashing, dark-eyed fellow with a plan to smuggle them both into the British Mandate of Palestine, even as she is pursued by Lev, a young, devoutly Orthodox man who hopes she will return to Poland with him.

The delicate play of emotions between the characters, and within Gerta herself, is beautifully etched by Ms. Stamper against a backdrop of unfathomable loss and suffering. Designed with elegance and heft and suitable for readers over the age of 12, "*What the Night Sings*" includes

Wistful tales about an anxious stag, an impatient rabbit and a book that wants to know everything.

melancholy monochrome pictures by Ms. Stamper. It also features scenes that, incidentally, may make the book impossible to sell in Poland, given that country's new law against implicating the Polish state in the wartime persecution of Jews.

In the richly hued pages of "*The Rabbit and the Shadow*" (Eerdmans, 56 pages, \$18), the Belgian-born artist and writer Mélanie Rutten uses fine lines of ink and the glorious interplay of bright watercolors (see right) to trace a series of

short, emotionally complex stories for readers ages 5-9. The cast of characters includes "a Rabbit who wants to grow up, an anxious Stag, a Soldier at war, a Cat who keeps having the same dream, a Book who wants to know everything, and a Shadow." Translated

from the French by Sarah Ardizzone, the interlocking tales have a wistful, enigmatic feel. The Shadow, for instance, reveals itself near the end of the book as a great brown bear that dances: "And without any words, her dance spoke of the moonlight and the forest. It spoke of little ones lost and found. It spoke of how she was the Bear, the Great Bear of the forest."

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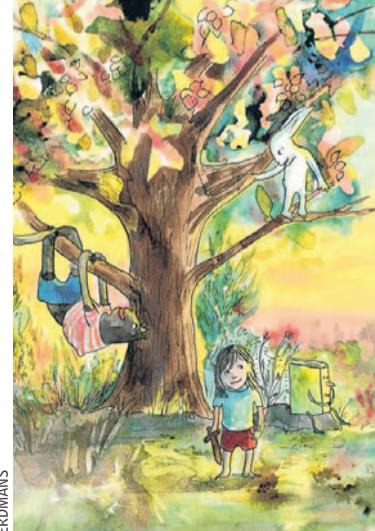
Strange and dreamlike, it is a book that both stirs and reassures.

When something distressing happens to a small child, adults have a tendency to rush around in accordance with their temperaments, responding in ways that they think will help—but that, for the child, may not. Cori Doerrfeld explores this unfortunate reality in "*The Rabbit Listened*" (Dial, 40 pages, \$17.99), a picture book for children ages 3-6. The main character is a fluffy-headed child named Taylor, who is thrilled to have built a magnificent structure with wooden blocks. When suddenly the whole thing tumbles down—the wreckage achieved here by an invading murder of crows—Taylor is bereft. Along comes a series of animals, standing in for problem-solving adults. First there's a chicken ("I'm so sorry, sorry, sorry this happened! Let's talk, talk, talk about it!"), then a bear ("How horrible! I bet you feel so angry!"), then an elephant ("I can fix this! We just need to remember exactly the way things were"), and more creatures still, including a snake ("Let'sss go knock down someone else'sss"). Yet they're all oblivious to Taylor, who doesn't want what they're offering. Huddled and sad, the child only notices that a rabbit has come along from the warmth of its body, pressing close. The rabbit doesn't tell Taylor what to do or how to think. The rabbit listens. This is a lovely book and a corrective, perhaps,

for adults who may forget that quiet attention has its own curative power.

Lisa Mantchev offers a nifty solution to the problem of squabbling siblings under the auspices of an exuberant picture book, "*Jinx and the Doom Fight Crime!*" (Simon & Schuster, 32 pages, \$16.99), for 3- to 7-year-olds. Jinx is a small girl, the Doom her little brother; we read that "they used to fight each other." Fabulously fun artwork by Samantha Cotterill shows a cartoon-style explosion on a sofa, where brother and sister are biffing it out. After discovering a common cause, they decide to use their powers for good rather than evil. Now the siblings devote their energies to protecting the innocent (saving a stuffed bear from laundering) and protecting the planet (zapping a plastic dinosaur menacing a toy city). "They stop to have lunch . . . but then they get back to FIGHTING CRIME!"

For her illustrations, Ms. Cotterill creates 3-D pictures by photographing hand-drawn cut-outs in bright little tableaux. The shadows are the best part, because they reveal the children's view of events. In one scene Jinx and the Doom are chasing after their dog, who's dashing away from the bath with a rubber duck. The splashing bathwater casts a mighty wave-shaped shadow, and the dog, well, we can see from his shadow that he's actually a terrible toothy shark. Fighting crime definitely takes imagination.



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BOOKS

'Mistaken ideas always end in bloodshed, but in every case it is someone else's blood.' —Albert Camus

Root Force

Superfans

By George Dohrmann

Ballantine, 202 pages. \$27

BY WILL LEITCH

DESPITE WHAT MANY filmmakers or artists will tell you, you can certainly be a critic of film or painting without ever having actually made a film or a painting yourself: One does not need to be able to create an egg to definitively determine that one is rotten. Writers can stand outside their own experiences to understand experiences different from those they've had—and, in fact, writers likely benefit from bringing fresh eyes to a work of art.

But can you write about being a fan, without being one yourself? After reading "Superfans," by Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist George Dohrmann, I don't think so. Your understanding of what it means to paint your face and scream your soul out for a sports team is invalid if this is something that you are incapable of ever doing yourself. There's no rational reason, after all, for most people to cheer for a sports team—a gathering of players with almost zero demographic crossover with the vast majority of its fans—in service to multi-billion-dollar corporations whose real-world connection to fans is roughly the same as that of a candy company executive to a Skittles-popping teenager.

Mr. Dohrmann is a respected, diligent sportswriter and has been so for years—you don't get Pulitzers for message-board posts—and he assumes that position reflexively here, introducing us to all sorts of characters and staying out of their way. We meet a Indianapolis Colts fan who applies his weekly facepaint with the care of a sculptor, a Minnesota Vikings obsessive who runs a fan group that has the breadth and scope of a small third-world nation, and a guy who dresses up in a banana costume ("the Rally Banana") at Milwaukee Brewers games while showing off his belly and dancing to stadium tunes. There are many others: The book is essentially an

anthology of well-reported magazine features. Mr. Dohrmann splices their stories together with interviews with sociologists who try to explain their behavior, often using academic terms like "Basking In Reflected Glory" and "Cutting Off Reflected Failure."

You get what Mr. Dohrmann is attempting to do, by putting strange fan behavior in a larger context, but in practice you just see a reporter transforming a man with a tattoo of his favorite player on his arm into a set of obscure acronyms. Is the man dressed up as a Rally Banana because he thinks it helps his team win, or, as a sociologist tells us, has he found a satisfying mix on the assimilation and distinctiveness axis? Probably the latter. But what fun is that?

I find myself wishing that Mr. Dohrmann would stop with the looking-at-fans-in-a-petri-dish-through-a-microscope act and get his hands a little dirty.

At one point about three-quarters in, Mr. Dohrmann starts a section with

"Indulge me for a moment, a personal story." I perked up. Would we hear about a young George Dohrmann's passion for the San Francisco Giants? Did he once body slam a Dodgers fan? Alas: The "personal story" is just an unilluminating anecdote from Mr. Dohrmann's life on the road. The author can only observe his crazy subjects from afar, with bewilderment, even a bit of pity. "Superfans," though

well reported and meticulously researched, never solves the mystery of fandom.

Why do I cheer for the St. Louis Cardinals? Because I cheer for the Cardinals. I am happy when they win and I am sad when they lose, and nothing else in my life is ever going to work out that simply. And humans need that simplicity. Why did Eagles fans climb up light poles when they won the Super Bowl? Because the poles were there. To borrow a phrase from devoted baseball fan Louis Armstrong, if you have to ask what fandom is, you'll never know.

Mr. Leitch is a contributing editor for New York magazine, a contributor to Sports Illustrated and the founder of Deadspin.



The Eagles fan climbing a lamp post, the Brewers fan dressed like a banana: What makes them do it?

well reported and meticulously researched, never solves the mystery of fandom.

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Best-Selling Books | Week Ended Feb. 11

With data from NPD BookScan

Hardcover Nonfiction

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
12 Rules for Life Jordan B. Peterson/Random House Canada	1	3
Fire and Fury Michael Wolff/Henry Holt & Company	2	1
Obama: An Intimate Portrait Pete Souza/Little, Brown and Company	3	—
Live Fearless Sadie Robertson/Thomas Nelson	4	New
The Subtle Art of Not Giving a F*ck Mark Manson/HarperOne	5	5

Nonfiction E-Books

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
12 Rules for Life Jordan B. Peterson/Random House Canada	1	1
Travels with Charley John Steinbeck/Penguin Publishing Group	2	—
Murder Beyond the Grave James Patterson/Grand Central Publishing	3	New
The Outlandish Companion Diana Gabaldon/Random House Publishing Group	4	6
Love, Lucy Lucille Ball/Penguin Publishing Group	5	—
Top Secret Restaurant Recipes Todd Wilbur/Penguin Publishing Group	6	—
The PHO Cookbook Andrea Quynhgia Nguyen/Potter/TenSpeed/Harmony	7	—
Fire and Fury Michael Wolff/Henry Holt & Company, Inc.	8	2
The World of Laura Ingalls Wilder Marta McDowell/Timber Press, Incorporated	9	—
So You Want to Talk About Race Ijeoma Oluo/Da Capo Press	10	New

FIVE BEST: A PERSONAL CHOICE

Dennis Glover

on warriors against the Nazis

HHhH

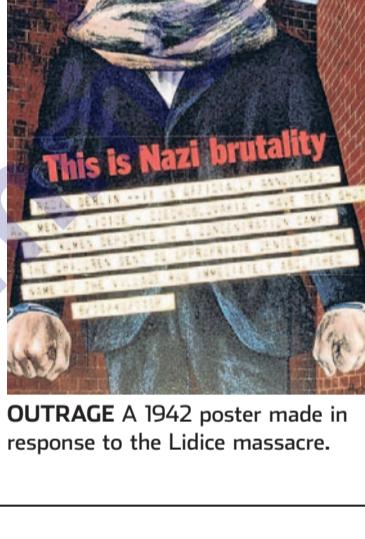
By Laurent Binet (2009)

THE ONE MORNING in 1942 a startling report landed on the desk of BBC propaganda writer George Orwell: "PRAGUE . . . 10.6.42. Heydrich Revenge: Village Wiped Out: All Men Shot." Hundreds of residents of a Czech village had been massacred as punishment for the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich (a prime author of the Final Solution). To Orwell the massacre summed up the brutality of the modern age, and its echoes can be heard in "Nineteen Eighty-Four." Laurent Binet's novel "HHhH" (an acronym for a German quip that "Himmler's brain is named Heydrich") explores the tragedy from the viewpoint of a young writer fascinated by the courage of Heydrich's assassins—two Czech commandos, Jozef Gabčík and Jan Kubiš. The author hopes that despite the dazzling power of this story, "you will be able to see through it to the historical reality that lies behind." And that story is appalling. Rather than end with the death of the assassins (Gabčík shot himself in the church in which they were cornered; Kubiš was shot by the Germans), Mr. Binet records that afterward 74 female prisoners at Ravensbrück were subjected to experiments to reproduce the injuries that led to the death of Heydrich, in whose honor Hitler named the operation to exterminate Poland's Jews "Aktion Reinhard."

No Moon Tonight

By Don Charlwood (1956)

2 TEN YEARS AFTER World War II, an Australian Bomber Command veteran suddenly feels afraid. He has been listening to a familiar tune that was played



OUTRAGE A 1942 poster made in response to the Lidice massacre.

in the mess before raids. The lyric: "No moon tonight." Immediately he is back at 103 Squadron RAF recalling the destruction of members of his training group; he's one of the few survivors. Don Charlwood's obvious influence is the pastoral novels of the Great War: "We might, at eight, be in a chair beside a fire. . . Or at eight, walking in Barnetby with a girl whose nearness denied all possibility of sudden death at twelve." As the battle of the Ruhr began, he writes, "the cost in lives, even on our own small unit, became appalling. Most of the familiar faces vanished from about us. . . To live until his next leave became the greatest hope of each man." His fellow combatants were killers, certainly, addicted to the nightly dice with death, but were still capable of debating the ethics of "area bombing" and sometimes of mutiny.

The Plague

By Albert Camus (1947)

3 'THE UNUSUAL EVENTS' described in this chronicle occurred in 1942, at Oran," begins Albert Camus's "The Plague." One day Dr. Bernard Rieux feels something soft under his foot: a dead rat. By day's end the vermin are everywhere, and the doctor's patients start complaining of a mystery fever. The authorities, though, are slow to react, responding with limited countermeasures only. But as the catastrophe overwhelms the city's burial system, even the most reluctant, unprepossessing characters step forward, joining the "sanitary groups" fighting the disease, reminding us "that there are more things to admire in men than to despise." A masterpiece, "The Plague" is a metaphor for the coming of Nazism and the heroic struggles of the French Resistance, which Camus joined. As he listens to the celebrations at quarantine's end, Rieux remembers "that the plague bacillus never dies or disappears for good" but lies dormant, and muses that "perhaps the day would come when, for the bane and enlightening of men, it roused up its rats again and sent them forth to die in a happy city."

Their Finest Hour

and a Half

By Lissa Evans (2009)

4 WITH THE WORLD at peak Churchill, how do you do 1940 without cliché? Lissa



MR. GLOVER is the author of the novel 'The Last Man in Europe.'

Evans's novel tells a story of the making of a cheesy, low-budget propaganda movie about Lily and Rose Starling, brave twins who sail their father's fishing boat to take soldiers off the beaches of Dunkirk. With half the movie industry called to the colors, the inexperienced Catrin Cole is given the job of writing the script, whereupon she finds that the twins' story—their heroic rescue of trapped soldiers—was hugely exaggerated. They had barely saved themselves. To preserve the film, Catrin embellishes and invents. "All she had done," she reasons, "was to give an account of what should have happened, of the story that Rose and Lily deserved." Like the Dunkirk story itself, the movie is a warm-hearted parable about freedom and common purpose.

Everyone Brave Is Forgiven

By Chris Cleave (2016)

5 'WAR WAS DECLARED at eleven-fifteen and Mary North signed up at noon. She did it at lunch, before telegrams came, in case her mother said no. She left finishing school unfinished.' She signs up to be a teacher, to replace conscripted men. Chris Cleave wants us to know what the people who defeated Hitler were really like. In the movies they have stiff upper lips and are forever glancing away to avoid showing emotion. Mr. Cleave thinks otherwise, and in this richly evocative novel set in England and Malta, he portrays them as like the rest of us—all of us, not just sturdy servicemen but also teachers, women, children and Britain's then tiny black Caribbean population. Based loosely on the experiences of Mr. Cleave's grandparents, "Everyone Brave Is Forgiven" is an homage to the generation now well into its 90s—a deeply moving portrait of an unforgettable time.

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	2
Crushing It! Gary Vaynerchuk/HarperBusiness	2	1
Principles: Life and Work Ray Dalio/Simon & Schuster	3	5
Extreme Ownership Jocko Willink/St. Martin's Press	4	7
When: The Scientific Secrets Daniel H. Pink/Riverhead Books	5	4
Total Money Makeover Dave Ramsey/Thomas Nelson	6	9
Emotional Intelligence 2.0 Travis Bradberry & Jean Greaves/TalentSmart	7	8
The Five Dysfunctions of a Team Patrick Lencioni/Jossey-Bass	8	10
Brotopia Emily Chang/Portfolio	9	New
Thinking in Bets Annie Duke/Portfolio	10	New

Fiction E-Books

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
The Great Alone Kristin Hannah/St. Martin's Press	1	New
Dog Man and Cat Kid (Dog Man 4) Dav Pilkey/Graphix	2	2
Wonder R.J. Palacio/Alfred A. Knopf Books For Young Readers	3	7
The Woman in the Window A.J. Finn/William Morrow & Company	4	4
Dark in Death J.D. Robb/St. Martin's Press	5	1

Fiction Combined

TITLE AUTHOR / PUBLISHER	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
The Great Alone Kristin Hannah/St. Martin's Press	1	New
Look for Me Lisa Gardner/Dutton Books	2	New
An American Marriage Tayari Jones/Algonquin Books of Chapel Hill	3	New
The Woman in the Window A.J. Finn/HarperCollins Publishers	4	3
Code to Zero Ken Follett/Penguin Publishing Group	5	—
Dark in Death J.D. Robb/St. Martin's Press	6	1
Three Wishes Liane Moriarty/HarperCollins Publishers	7	—
Still Me Jojo Moyes/Penguin Publishing Group	8	2
The Wife Between Us Greer Hendricks/St. Martin's Press	9	5

REVIEW

'We can expect a backlash, because it's never easy.'



WEEKEND CONFIDENTIAL: ALEXANDRA WOLFE

Gloria Allred

The controversial attorney talks about her long career and defends her often criticized tactics

GLORIA ALLRED has spent her career campaigning against sexual misconduct, but what she's experienced in recent months is something new: Her cause has become a public sensation.

Long before the #MeToo movement, Ms. Allred became known for taking on high-profile harassment lawsuits. She has used news conferences to publicize her clients' allegations and often has become a lightning rod herself. When she represented a woman accusing now-disgraced Alabama politician Roy Moore of misconduct last year, his campaign called Ms. Allred "a sensationalist leading a witch hunt."

She believes that the dynamic between accuser and accused is changing. "Now the victims are on the offensive, and the accused are on the defensive," she says at a Manhattan office, wearing her signature bright red pantsuit. "It's a power shift."

The 76-year-old attorney has long awaited the reckoning that is now shaking executive suites from Hollywood to corporate America,

felling such titans as Harvey Weinstein and Steve Wynn. "What we're seeing now is women wanting to take action, wanting to reach out rather than turning that rage inward," she says.

Her life is now the subject of a Netflix documentary, "Seeing Allred," released Feb. 9. Born in Philadelphia, the daughter of a salesman and a homemaker, Ms. Allred studied English at the University of Pennsylvania. She moved to Los Angeles in 1966 and became a high-school teacher in Watts, a year after the riots there.

Soon after, when she was in her 20s, she experienced a life-changing trauma: She went on vacation to Mexico and was raped at gunpoint. She became pregnant and got an abortion in California, at a time when the procedure was difficult to arrange. She started hemorrhaging and nearly died. As she recovered, she remembers a nurse saying, "This will teach you a lesson."

The experience helped to fuel her interest in women's rights. "We have to continue to fight for our

rights because nobody's ever given women any rights," she says. "We've always had to fight to win them." She earned her law degree a few years later.

Some of Ms. Allred's cases have garnered attention because of the celebrities involved or their salacious details. In 1997, she represented actress Hunter Tylo in a case alleging discrimination, wrongful termination and breach of contract after Ms. Tylo became pregnant and was fired from the television show "Melrose Place." A jury ruled in her favor and awarded her almost \$4.9 million for emotional distress and economic loss.

In 2007, she helped the singer Melanie Brown of the Spice Girls petition for Eddie Murphy to be named the legal father of her child. A paternity test concluded that he was the father, and a judge ordered him to pay child support.

Her strategies, such as using publicity to mobilize public opinion, have been controversial. Critics have called her a media hound. In 2000, she was parodied on "The

Simpsons" as a "shrill feminist lawyer," and in 2010, "Saturday Night Live" aired a spoof called "Ask Gloria Allred," which mocked her as a self-promoter—saying that she is "recognized the world over for her near-round-the-clock television appearances."

Ms. Allred says that publicity around an issue can make a difference. She points to the fact that several states have recently extended the statute of limitations on sexual assault cases, in part due to allegations against Bill Cosby.

Ms. Allred represents a woman who testified as a witness in the sexual assault case against Mr. Cosby last year. The case ended in a mistrial, but he will be retried this spring. Lawyers for Mr. Cosby didn't respond to requests for comment.

Her clients also include onetime "Apprentice" contestant Summer Zervos, who alleges that Donald Trump kissed and groped her in 2007. Mr. Trump called women who accused him of misconduct "horrible, horrible liars" and their

claims "totally false" at a campaign rally in October 2016. Ms. Zervos brought a defamation suit against Mr. Trump, who is seeking to dismiss the case. A spokeswoman for Mr. Trump's lawyer in the case declined to comment.

Ms. Allred says that she represents "numerous" alleged victims of Mr. Weinstein. (Her daughter, Lisa Bloom, a high-profile lawyer herself, happened to be an adviser to Mr. Weinstein when the scandal broke. She has since left that role. Mr. Weinstein's lawyer had no comment.) Ms. Allred doesn't encourage or dissuade any of her clients to become part of the #MeToo movement. "I never tell anyone speak out or don't speak out," she says. "That's not what I do." Instead, she says, "I explain the benefits and risks of speaking out or not speaking out."

She says she's ready for whatever happens next. "We can expect a backlash, because it's never easy," she says. "I see it as a compliment that we must be doing something important."

MOVING TARGETS: JOE QUEENAN



Modest Proposals to Jazz Up the Winter Games

OLYMPICS ENTHUSIASTS are already making excuses for the winter games' low viewership numbers. The events are in a distant time zone. The network expected even worse ratings. Not everybody is crazy about the North Korean charm offensive. And Americans are changing their sports habits—and clearly watching less, in the case of pro football.

These arguments may be missing the real point. What if the Olympics have succumbed to the old been-there, done-that syndrome?

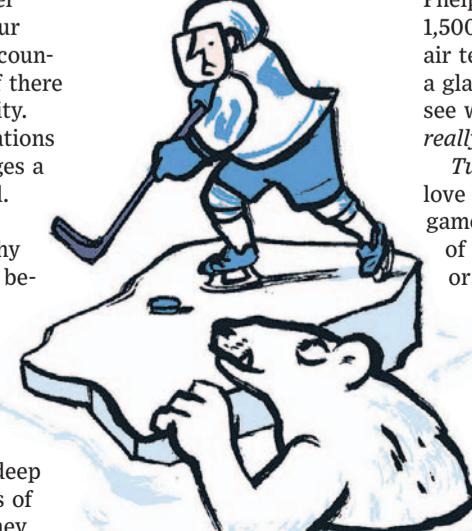
All is not lost. American sports faced the same problem and evolved to deal with unhappy fans. The NBA revolutionized basketball with the three-point shot. Baseball introduced the designated hitter to generate more offense. And ice hockey mostly got rid of the fighting. Mostly.

The Olympics needs to do the same. But we need big thinking here, ruthlessly jettisoning old sports, fearlessly instituting the new. And why not combine popular events from the summer and winter games? Here are my proposals:

Backstroke biathlon. Firing a gun is a lot harder while swimming on your back than while cross-country skiing. Especially if there are sharks in the vicinity. And this would give nations without mountain ranges a chance at a gold medal.

Slalom volleyball. I still can't figure out why no one thought of this before. Olympics volleyball always draws a summer crowd, perhaps because of the players' skimpy outfits. Those outfits will have to go in the deep freeze while two teams of volleyballers play as they

Polar bears would add some excitement to hockey.



zigzag downhill (with a net between them). The sport will be infinitely more thrilling on fluffy slopes. Admittedly, the game will need one awfully long net.

Nordic swimming. Anyone can race across an indoor swimming pool in record time. Piece of cake, Michael Phelps. But try doing the 1,500-meter freestyle, with air temperatures subzero, in a glacial mountain lake. Let's see what these athletes have really got.

Tundra ice hockey. Fans love it when ice-hockey games take place in the dead of winter at Fenway Park or Yankee Stadium. So maybe the International Olympic Committee should stage the gold-medal hockey match in some unusual place, such as a pond near the North Pole. True, climate change

could make the ice a bit slushy, and marauding polar bears would be a distraction. But until the Russians come back, this is the most exciting the sport can offer.

Backward events. Marathons in which people run backward—nose last—are growing in popularity around the world, and with good reason: The traditional race is linear and boring. Apply the going-in-reverse concept to the Olympics and

add such events as backward luge, backward alpine archery and backward curling. Ratings will go through the roof.

Though I'm excited about overland races that replace dog sleds with cat sleds (tigers and cheetahs would be great), I still have my highest hopes for the seasonal hybrids. If synchronized table tennis and equestrian snowboarding don't bring millennials back to the TV screen, nothing will.

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During the brutal winters of '76 and '77 a deranged serial killer stalked the youth of the greater Detroit area. Based on actual events.

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"Pure intrigue" - "A must read"

"FIVE STARS!"

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EXHIBIT

REVIEW

Novel Graphics



A.



B.



C.



A. This 1911 poster for Opel was one of the first to pitch a product as a lifestyle. B. In the 1950s, designers frequently played around with typography. This ad by Herb Lubalin was for an ad agency where he had just become partner. C. A 1932 Dubonnet ad. D. This Russian poster advertising air travel has elements of expressionism and constructivism. E. The art nouveau style of this 1902 poster reflects its subject: an exhibition of artists from the anti-establishment Vienna Secession.

WITH MORE THAN
2,500 bold illustrations, the new book "History of Graphic Design, Vol. 1, 1890-1959" (Taschen, \$70) showcases advertising, packaging and branding over the decades. The collection focuses on both artistic excellence and cultural influence, writes author and editor Jens Müller: "Graphic design has...served as a driving force, giving a face to political and social issues and playing a role that should not be undervalued."

—Alexandra Wolfe



TASCHEN

PLAYLIST: PATRICIA HEATON

The Solace of 'Company'

An actress is able to grieve after hearing a Rickie Lee Jones ballad

Patricia Heaton, 59, stars in the ABC sitcom "The Middle" and is the author of the cookbook "Food for Family and Friends" (William Morrow). She spoke with Marc Myers.

Mom was always reading books or ironing. She was a homemaker who took care of five kids. Dad worked as a sportswriter at the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Money was tight at our house, but we managed. When I was in kindergarten, a package arrived for me. Mom had qualified for a little toy tea set by saving the tops of cereal boxes. I hugged her and told her how much I loved her.

One day, when I was in the seventh grade, I came home from school for lunch to find a neighbor waving me over to eat at her house. She said my mother was at the hospital having a checkup. A few days later, our street was lined with cars. All our relatives were there. I still had no idea what was going on. Finally, my father took me upstairs and told me my mom had died.

I lost it. I screamed and cried. I hadn't been taken to visit her, and my younger sister and I hadn't been told what was going on. Later I learned my mother had had an aneurysm in her carotid artery.

I was expected to suck it up and move on, so I did. That is, until high school, in 1979, when I bought "Rickie Lee Jones," the singer's first

Grief packed in a little box.



RICKIE LEE JONES performing in 1979.

album. "COMPANY" was the song that grabbed me.

It's about loss. Each time I listened to the song in the living room, I cried. Jones had this aching, soulful voice that reflected how I felt about my mom. I usually read the lyrics as she sang: "Company / I'll be looking for company / Look and listen / through the years / Someday you may hear me / still crying for company."

For years, my grief had been packed away in a little box. "Company" unlocked everything and let me experience what I should have been allowed to feel long ago.

Today, whenever I perform and need to feel sufficiently upset before a scene, I listen to "Company." Music can summon emotions quickly and can be helpful to an actor. In this regard, "Company" is like a little gift from Rickie Lee Jones and my mom.

Some time ago, my dentist urged me to get clear aligners, a plastic form of dental braces. He said that my insurance would cover most of it, but I didn't really want the braces, so I held off.

Then I quit my job and went to see the dentist one more time for my regular hygiene appointment—my last visit with the old insurance.

Again he encouraged me to get the clear-aligner treatment, because it wouldn't cost me that much. For some reason, that convinced me, and now after three days of wearing a clear aligner, I am miserable and re-

ASK ARIELY: DAN ARIELY



Give Screeners More Scares

Dear Dan,

According to recent reports, screeners for the Transportation Security Administration keep failing to spot weapons possessed by passengers. I wonder if they simply pay less attention after finding nothing threatening time after time. What if we told TSA screeners that undercover officers will try to smuggle up to three guns through their location every day, and that whoever spots a gun will get a \$50 bonus? What do you think? —Richard



SPENCER PLATT/GETTY IMAGES

A TSA WORKER screening luggage last year.

A simpler approach, less likely to cause panic at airports, would be to program the X-ray machine to show, periodically, a fake image of a weapon hidden inside a suitcase. This might help the TSA agents to stay more alert.

Dear Dan,

Some time ago, my dentist urged me to get clear aligners, a plastic form of dental braces. He said that my insurance would cover most of it, but I didn't really want the braces, so I held off.

Then I quit my job and went to see the dentist one more time for my regular hygiene appointment—my last visit with the old insurance. Again he encouraged me to get the clear-aligner treatment, because it wouldn't cost me that much. For some reason, that convinced me, and now after three days of wearing a clear aligner, I am miserable and re-

gret the decision. What drove me to it? —Jojo

Your story illustrates the power of anticipated regret. We get this feeling when we have only a moment to take a certain action—and can't stop imagining how we'll feel if we don't do it.

I had my own run-in with anticipated regret when my wife, Sumi, and I went to buy a large-screen TV, and the salesperson said, "How would you feel if some of the pixels broke and you hadn't bought the extended warranty?"

We felt the anticipated regret and, of course, got the expensive warranty.

One defense is to imagine scenarios that are not time-sensitive. You could say to yourself, "What if my new job also offered insurance coverage for clear aligners? Would I go ahead and get them?" If the answer is no, it should tell you that anticipated regret, not a desire for the

treatment, is driving you.

Dear Dan,

This Valentine's Day, as usual, I felt it was a fake, commercial love holiday designed by corporations to maximize their own wealth at our expense. Next year, I swear, I'll skip the holiday altogether. I know that my husband will expect a gift and a nice dinner, but I have a hard time giving in to these manipulative marketers. What should I do? —Maya

Gift-giving is an amazing way to increase human connection, friendship and reciprocity. We don't give gifts enough to the people we love most. So, while we all know that Valentine's Day is a commercial invention, at least it makes us think about our loved ones and our relationships—and that's good.

My advice to you: Stick to the dinner-and-a-gift policy. And if it's just too hard for you to do on Valentine's Day, do it the day before.

Have a dilemma for Dan?
Email AskAriely
AskAriely
@wsj.com.



PLAY

NEWS QUIZ: Daniel Akst

From this week's
Wall Street Journal

1. Who or what ended last year with a record \$13.15 trillion in debt?

- A.** The federal government
- B.** U.S. college students
- C.** American households
- D.** Chicago

2. Former Liberian President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf was awarded the \$5 million Mo Ibrahim prize, given to African leaders who do what?



- A.** Relinquish power after someone else wins an election
- B.** Embrace free enterprise
- C.** Promote Pan-African unity
- D.** Encourage religious and ethnic tolerance

3. Israeli police recommended corruption charges be brought against Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu based on two investigations. What are they called?

- A.** Cases Aleph and Bet
- B.** Cases Peretz and Zerach
- C.** Cases Vladimir and Estragon
- D.** Cases 1000 and 2000

4. As usual when it owes money, North Korea has no plans to pay its Olympic bills. It still owes Sweden more than \$300 million (counting interest) on what, purchased in the 1970s?

- A.** The Pyongyang telephone system, supplied

To see answers, please turn to page C4.

by Ericsson
 B. Three million upright vacuum cleaners made by Electrolux
 C. Tobacco and matches from Svenska Tobaksmonopolet
 D. 1,000 green Volvo cars

5. As of 2015, the U.S. had 109 traffic deaths per one million people. What was the comparable figure in Germany?

- A.** 29
- B.** 129
- C.** 229
- D.** 329

6. A bulldog named Butler Blue III accompanies college officials—which school?—on surprise visits to applicants announcing they got in.

- A.** Butler University
- B.** Yale University
- C.** University of Georgia
- D.** The Hollywood Dog Training School

7. Los Angeles Mayor Eric Garcetti, who has been to 83 countries, claims his city has America's best Lahmacun. What is that?

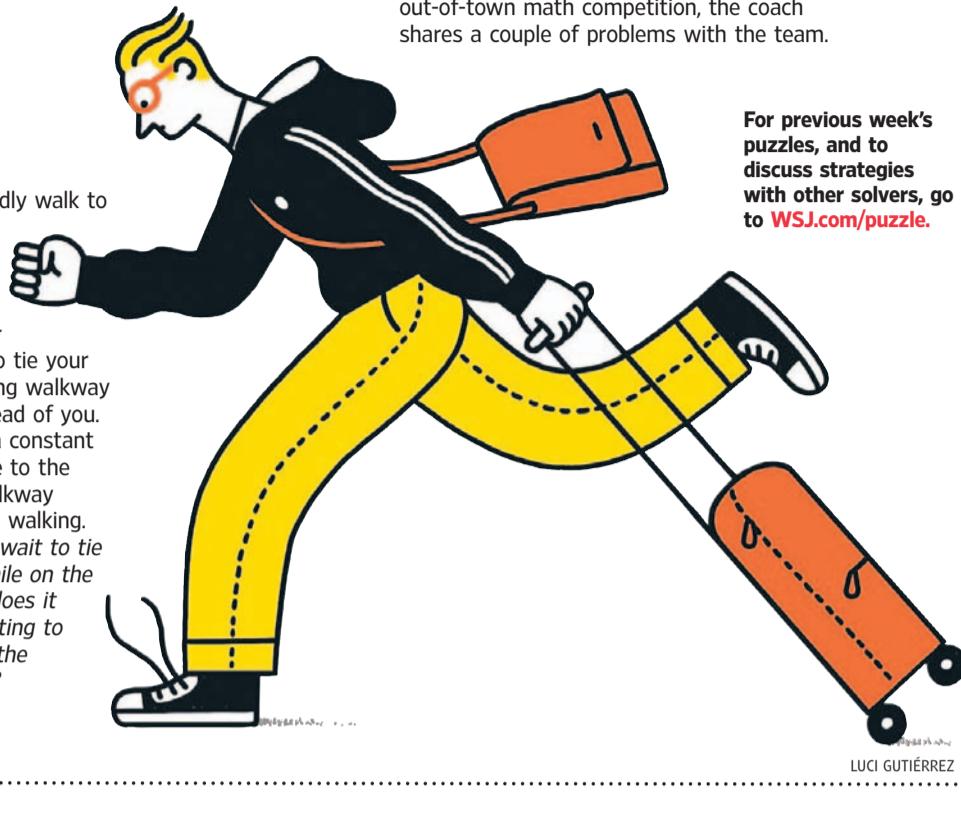
- A.** Eritrean ox-meat carpaccio
- B.** Mexican corn fungus (served in quesadillas)
- C.** Armenian or Turkish flatbread
- D.** Peruvian llama steak in a pisco chimichurri



VARSITY MATH

Provided by the National Museum of Mathematics

Fresh from a recent trip to an out-of-town math competition, the coach shares a couple of problems with the team.



For previous week's puzzles, and to discuss strategies with other solvers, go to WSJ.com/puzzle.

Tricky Logic Game

Three team members are assigned H or T on their foreheads, based on the toss of an unbiased coin. Each sees the others' letters but not their own. No communication is allowed, but each must simultaneously guess their own letter or pass. They share a large prize if no one

guesses incorrectly and at least one guesses correctly. After hearing the game rules but before the letters are placed, the players are allowed a strategy session.

What strategy should they use to maximize their chances of winning, and what is their probability of sharing the prize?

+ Learn more about the National Museum of Mathematics (MoMath) at momath.org

SOLUTIONS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

Varsity Math

In Logical Coffee Order, only Kayla should be served coffee. If any of the others wanted coffee, they would have answered "yes." The answer to Here's Looking at You is yes, whether Zoe is married or not.

Fish Stories

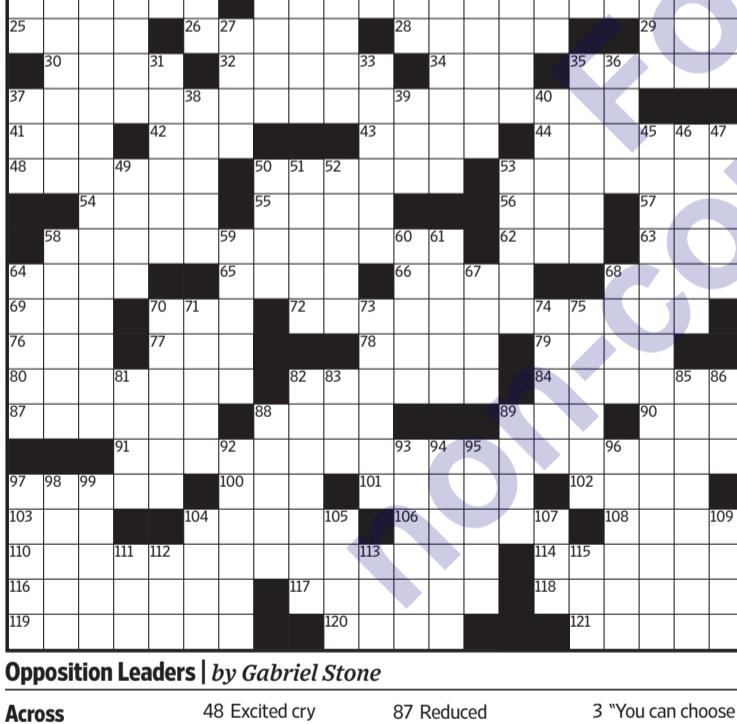
BARB	CAIRO	BTU	SOIR
ALOE	ASCOT	IOWA	ACURA
HOLL	LOWSUIT	SOIL	LATER
SPELL	TSKS	TULANE	TEST
SCENE	HEED	THEMETER	ISTS
HUN	INTHE	SUNAMEBA	TBA
ABC	HARMS	PLANA	TRAS
DELET	OENO	HALLGUY	GUY
MESSRS	SEGAL	LAMINET	ET
ATLAS	HAIRYTALE	COEDS	ATL
SHEILA	ISON	LONGER	AS
HOG	LAMPS	UCAL	DESIN
ERAS	ARISE	RESOD	PRO
SNL	OZONE	HIRING	QUAD
SPIN	AYEAYE	ETUDES	U
HITTING	ETDS	TAUAXIELLS	HIT
ACHING	PETE	HOUNDMONEY	ROOMS
TENKS	EVEL	OUTGO	RTEI
ESSO	PER	PROSE	ESSE

Acrostic

T(hodore) Sturgeon, "(Sturgeon) Is Alive and Well"—"I painted...whatever I saw that was beautiful... But the older you get the fewer completely beautiful things you see. Every flower has a brown spot somewhere.... So at some point in his development an artist has to paint, not what he sees...but the beauty in what he sees."

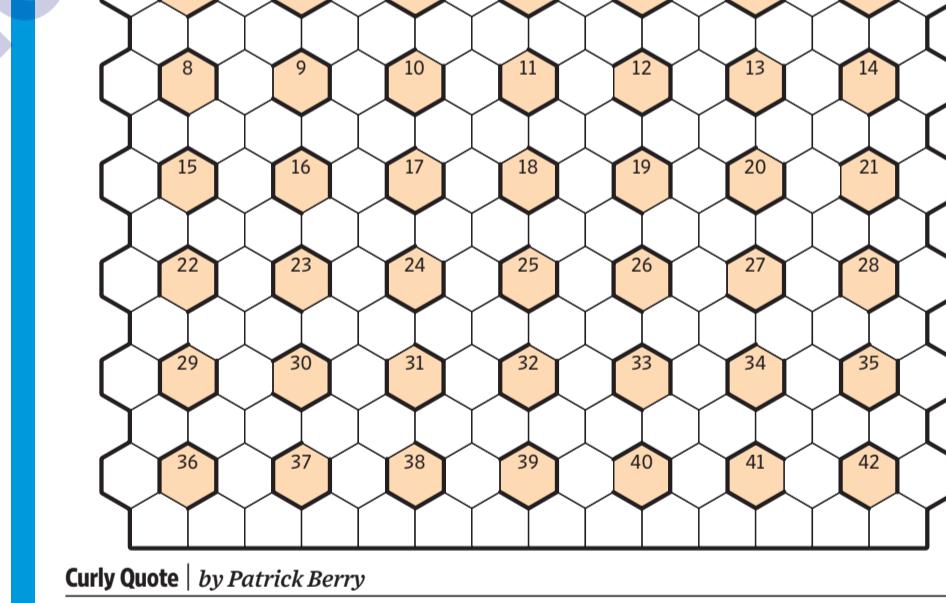
A. Tintoretto; B. Soft-shoe; C. "The Woman in White"; D. Umpenteen; E. Raffles; F. Gesundheit; G. El Capitan; H. "Our Town"; I. Natty Bumppo; J. Isotopes; K. Steam bath; L. Abbey Theatre; M. Luther; N. Issuant; O. Velveta; P. "Eyes Wide Shut"; Q. Athwart; R. "No sweat!"; S. Dobby weave; T. Wheelhouse; U. Ephesus; V. "Life Is a Highway"; W. Loiterer

THE JOURNAL WEEKEND PUZZLES Edited by Mike Shenk



Opposition Leaders | by Gabriel Stone

- Across**
- 1 Shrieking pet
 - 6 Common sense
 - 10 Song composed for the 1880 Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day festivities
 - 17 Eats away
 - 19 Beethoven's "Waldstein," e.g.
 - 21 Chlorine or fluorine
 - 22 Advance man?
 - 23 Sketch on the inside of a bowl?
 - 25 Check line
 - 26 Garden tool
 - 28 Flat topper
 - 29 Isabel Allende's "La Casa de los Espíritus."
 - 30 Euro division
 - 32 Sails force?
 - 34 Org. with a Carry Guard program
 - 35 Potpourri output
 - 37 "Give me a burger and fries, sweetheart?"
 - 41 Unconventional
 - 42 "Street Dreams" rapper
 - 43 Peel off, say
 - 44 Undergoes oxidation, say
 - 48 Excited cry
 - 50 Body benders
 - 53 Wader
 - 54 Littlest of the litter
 - 55 Univ. kin
 - 56 Forum greeting
 - 57 Negating conjunction
 - 58 Topographical map?
 - 62 H.S. proficiency test
 - 63 Jamaican pop
 - 64 Chief justice of the 1920s
 - 65 Brooks Brothers buy
 - 66 Would-be matchmaker of literature
 - 68 Justice Dept. staffer
 - 70 This miss
 - 72 Railroad station porter?
 - 76 Porter's kin
 - 77 This miss
 - 78 What mares eat
 - 79 Intestine sections
 - 80 Puck's "fools"
 - 82 Cocktail flavored with lime juice
 - 84 Its flag depicts an eagle atop a cactus
 - 87 Reduced
 - 88 Eric of 2009's "Star Trek"
 - 89 Jackson 5 song that bumped "Let It Be" from the #1 spot
 - 90 Revitalizing break
 - 91 Parents who give puzzling advice?
 - 97 Ricochetting shot
 - 100 Fantasy flyer
 - 101 Scornful sound
 - 102 Brewskis
 - 103 Apple of the Giants
 - 104 Malia's sister
 - 106 Hidden store
 - 108 Builder's figure
 - 110 Girder?
 - 114 Bony
 - 116 Self-styled "Crossroads of America"
 - 117 Sets up
 - 118 Restaurant critic's asset
 - 119 Rent payers
 - 120 Fill completely
 - 121 Painter's base
 - 1 Put down a run in trump, say
 - 2 707 at Napa County Airport, e.g.
 - 3 "You can choose the venue, champ" and the like?
 - 4 Sum thing
 - 5 Like a bairn
 - 6 Stiffly awkward
 - 7 Disadvantaged
 - 8 Tic-toe go-between
 - 9 Wild guess
 - 10 "Heavens!"
 - 11 Checkout icon
 - 12 Copying
 - 13 Presently
 - 14 Academically gifted
 - 15 Big name in wireless audio
 - 16 Unfocused apprehension
 - 18 Fourth-yr. students
 - 19 Deli device
 - 20 Doesn't forgive and forget
 - 24 There's one in thus clue
 - 27 Sarge's charges: Abbr.
 - 31 Rent payer
 - 33 Historic town overlooking Rome
 - 35 Oozed
 - 36 Lion's stellar neighbor
 - 37 Demure
 - 38 Handled
 - 39 Just out
 - 40 Hit the road
 - 45 Contents of a very tight Del Monte can?
 - 46 Fell into the habit of
 - 47 Leave the path
 - 49 Outing for the hounds
 - 50 Buff hue
 - 51 Vulcan ideal
 - 52 Popeye foe
 - 53 Hamlet and Honi's dad, in the comics
 - 58 Visit
 - 59 False friends
 - 60 Model adornment
 - 61 Chew the scenery
 - 64 Words on Valencia valentines
 - 67 Have to
 - 68 Uppermost point
 - 70 Temple greeting
 - 71 Love of Paris
 - 73 Peripatetic group
 - 74 Son of Mufasa and Sarabi
 - 75 Sends to the Hill
 - 81 Folded food
 - 82 Pampas riders
 - 83 Vacation destination
 - 85 Spots for buckled babies
 - 86 Military control, for short
 - 88 Nutritional drink brand
 - 89 Early p.m. times
 - 92 Noisy skirmish
 - 93 Magazine supplement
 - 94 Mark up a score
 - 95 Balance units
 - 96 Go-getter's forte
 - 97 Rhodes of scholarship fame
 - 98 Unassisted
 - 99 Melon discards
 - 104 All there
 - 105 Liberal study
 - 107 Spring
 - 109 "Pinocchio" goldfish
 - 111 "Where ignorance is bliss, ___ folly to be wise"
 - 112 Northwest Passage seeker John
 - 113 Corriedale cry
 - 115 Droop down



Curly Quote | by Patrick Berry

Each answer in this grid is seven letters long and forms a "curlie" in the grid, occupying the correspondingly numbered space and the six spaces that surround it as shown at left. Either the first letter or the last letter of the answer should be placed in the numbered space. The remaining letters can read either clockwise or counterclockwise, connecting to the central letter through the gap in the heavy black hexagon. Each answer has four possible arrangements, as shown with the answer CURLING below.

As a solving aid, the top and bottom rows of the grid will contain the same sequence of letters reading left to right. When the grid is filled, the letters in the numbered spaces will spell a quote from Rodney Dangerfield.

- 1 Word after sewing or washing
- 2 Easily compressible
- 3 Power tool named for the noise it makes (2 wds.)
- 4 "I'm paying!" (3 wds.)
- 5 What a two-piece bathing suit exposes
- 6 Section of the Constitution
- 7 Poison used in whodunits
- 8 Neither here nor there (2 wds.)
- 9 Like the speed of light in Einstein's equation
- 10 Company with the slogan "Water that moves you"
- 11 Even as we speak (2 wds.)
- 12 Well-educated
- 13 Religious observances
- 14 From the heart
- 15 Lend a hand (2 wds.)
- 16 Soft addition to a hardwood floor (2 wds.)
- 17 Auto that leaves the track after one lap (2 wds.)
- 18 Deliberately annoys (2 wds.)
- 19 New York Tribune founder Horace
- 20 Guy holding a double-sided sign
- 21 First third of Dante's epic
- 22 In the same family
- 23 Weapon stored in canisters (2 wds.)
- 24 Person manipulated by another (Hyph.)
- 25 Gather into an anthology
- 26 Maker of the Bodygroom shaver
- 27 Pontiac model featured in "Smokey and the Bandit" (2 wds.)
- 28 2005 neo-noir film shot mostly in black and white (2 wds.)
- 29 To a T
- 30 Conceal
- 31 Rummy variant in which twos and jokers are wild
- 32 Steered toward (2 wds.)
- 33 Sashimi or calamari, e.g.
- 34 Absolutely determined
- 35 Japanese conglomerate whose name means "sun rise"
- 36 Liquid antiseptic first marketed in 1950
- 37 The Bahamas' time zone
- 38 Delusional aspirant
- 39 Typed in
- 40 What someone who's "packing" has
- 41 Wyoming city, or a 1950s-60s TV western
- 42 Most wealthy

► Get the solutions to this week's Journal Weekend Puzzles in next Saturday's Wall Street Journal. Solve crosswords and acrostics online, get pointers on solving cryptic puzzles and discuss all of the puzzles online at WSJ.com/Puzzles.

REVIEW



ICONS

Beyond 'American Gothic'

A New York exhibit shows Grant Wood's wide range and dark, conflicted imagery

BY BRENDA CRONIN

ALMOST EVERYONE KNOWS Grant Wood's "American Gothic," the hypnotic painting of a pitchfork-toting farmer and his daughter. But to many fans of the picture—and its many parodies—the rest of the artist's career has remained a mystery.

A new exhibit at the Whitney Museum of American Art reveals the complexities of the Iowa-born Wood and suggests that his portrait of the somber, salt-of-the-earth pair has an undercurrent of "American Horror Story."

"You look at it and you get a smile, but then you look at it a second time and it's very menacing," said Barbara Haskell, the curator of "Grant Wood: American Gothic and Other Fables," which opens March 2 at the Whitney. "The farmer looking straight at you with that pitchfork... It's kind of: 'Don't enter here...' And then the woman is looking sideways in a very nervous, anxious way." Many viewers assume the woman in the picture to be the farmer's wife, but the painter's sister, Nan, said she was meant to be his daughter.

Wood, who was born in 1891, toiled as a craftsman, teacher and artist before "American Gothic" rocketed him to fame at age 39. The Whitney exhibit shows his wide range: a tufted armchair and ottoman he designed, as well as a chandelier of iron and copper corncobs he made for the dining room of an Iowa hotel. A silver

pitcher, a textile pattern, book illustrations and a stained-glass lampshade are also on view.

One gallery is devoted to Wood's murals from the 1930s. The artist's idealized memories of the farm where he spent his first decade infuse scenes such as a mural of a sun-tanned farmer carrying a basket of corn while two pigs snuffle at his boots. In "Dinner for Threshers," more than a dozen overall-clad farmhands tuck into a meal at a long table. In the kitchen to the right of the dining room, women tend the stove; to the left, more workers coming in from the fields wash up at an outdoor sink.

In reality, Wood's life was far more complex than those optimistic, pastoral images. Reserved and painfully shy, he was nothing like his adored Quaker father, who died when Wood was 10 years old, Ms. Haskell says. Instead, "he was this pudgy, nearsighted, effeminate, deeply,

GRANT WOOD'S 'Spring in Town,' 1941, will be on view at New York's Whitney museum.

deeply closeted artist." For years, scholars have discussed Wood's presumed homosexuality and its influence on his work. He was also living in an era of turmoil at home and abroad, including two world wars and the Great Depression.

Although Wood kept his inner conflicts largely to himself, they crept into his paintings. The fisheye-lens perspective of "Death on the Ridge Road" is singular, and its subject matter—the imminent head-on collision of a huge red truck and two hearse-like cars—is chilling.

Wood's portraits and landscapes have "something solitary and alienated about them," Ms. Haskell says. In one self-portrait, a cautious Wood glances sideways from behind round spectacles, a windmill in the background. Two rooms of portraits show the influence of Hans Memling and other Northern Renaissance painters. Wood emulated their precise technique, meticulously researched details and unobtrusive but telling objects.

In 1929, Wood painted his mother in dark sleeves and a rickrack-trimmed apron, with a cameo at her throat—details that all reappear on the farmer's daughter in "American Gothic." Wood kept house with his mother for much of his life, and in his 40s had a brief and largely unhappy marriage.

Wood found an early patron in David Turner, a mortuary owner in Cedar Rapids. He engaged Wood to design the interior of his funeral home and sent him to conferences where the artist advised other funeral-home directors on décor. Turner also let Wood and his mother live rent-free for a decade above the funeral home's carriage house.

Wood was living there in 1930 when he painted "American Gothic." The indelible work, part of the show, started with a drive through Eldon, Iowa, where he was intrigued by a white farmhouse with a Gothic window.

Wood made a sketch on the spot and got to work on the painting after returning home. A Cedar Rapids dentist stood in for the farmer and Wood's sister, Nan, for his daughter. In two months, the picture was finished.

"American Gothic" won a prize in an exhibition at the Art Institute of Chicago. Reproductions ran in newspapers across the country. Critic Robert Hughes speculated about the painting's popularity in his 1997 volume "American Visions: The Epic History of Art in America." "Was Wood poking...fun at the denizens of Iowa and their fetishized values of sobriety, moral vigilance, patriarchy and the rest? Or was he...actually praising those virtues?" Hughes mused. "The answer, in a sense, is both: a mass audience was intrigued by the image because it couldn't quite decide, just as Grant Wood couldn't quite decide either."

Wood died of pancreatic cancer at 50. Ms. Haskell predicts that the Whitney show—a rare survey of the artist's work outside the Midwest—will be an eye-opener for viewers who associate Wood solely with "American Gothic."

"He's this famous, unknown artist," she says. "People really have no idea."

FIGGE ART MUSEUM, SUCCESSORS TO THE ESTATE OF NAN WOOD GRAHAM/LICENSED BY VAGA, NEW YORK, NY

MASTERPIECE: GARFIELD MEMORIAL (1890), BY GEORGE KELLER

A PRESIDENTIAL TOMB FIT FOR A KING

BY RYAN L. COLE

'I AM MORBIDLY SENSITIVE about any reference to my own achievements," lamented James A. Garfield. How ironic then that the 20th president rests in the grandest of all presidential tombs.

Yet the Garfield Memorial, perched atop a crest in Cleveland's Lake View Cemetery, is as much a memorial to a man as to a gilded era, a patinated reminder of a nation's grief and a testament to an architect's ambitions.

Garfield died on Sept. 19, 1881, at age 49, the casualty of an assassin's bullet. His widow, Lucretia, chose as his final resting place a plot only miles from Moreland Hills, Ohio, where he was born into poverty.

There Garfield's body waited in a vault, while a committee raised funds to finance a suitable shrine for the fallen president. Donations poured in from across the country and as far abroad as Australia, proof of the world's sorrow.

In 1883, armed with over \$150,000, the Garfield National Monument Association, manned by such worthies as former President Rutherford B. Hayes and John D. Rockefeller, invited architects to compete for the project. This call generated about 50 designs, all submitted anonymously to avoid favoritism. The winner was Irish-born, Connecticut-based George Keller, whose previous work included the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Arch in Hartford, Conn.

Keller did not wish merely to memorialize Garfield, but to add a masterpiece to the American architectural canon. Accordingly, in October 1884 he trekked to Europe to study great monu-

ments such as the richly ornamented St. Fin Barre's Cathedral, in his native Cork, Ireland.

Construction commenced at Lake View on Oct. 6, 1885. It was complete by spring 1890, ahead of schedule and, at \$225,000, under budget. On an overcast Memorial Day, President Benjamin Harrison dedicated the monument to great fanfare. Even a decade after Garfield's death, the nation, both North and South, still mourned—a shared loss not felt since before the Civil War.

Today, however, Garfield, who served only six months, is a footnote. So visitors to Lake View may be surprised by his towering neo-Romanesque memorial.

Twenty steps, signifying his place in the presidential order, lead up to an imposing turret, standing 180 feet tall. Built of locally quarried Berea sandstone, its porous façade is now evocatively darkened with soot.

Wrapping around the monument's entrance, which is bound by two small towers, are terracotta panels by Caspar Buberl narrating Garfield's life, portraying him as an educator, a hero of the Civil War, an orator, taking the presidential oath, and laying in state. Keller selected this material believing it would endure the elements, and in contrast to the rest of the exterior, it remains pristine.

In the building's Victorian interior, a vast domed rotunda is supported by red granite columns. Colored light glitters into the space, which resembles the apse of a cathedral, through 10 stained-glass windows. Four additional panels are carved to resemble windows.

On these are figures representing the original 13 colonies, plus the Buckeye State. Each is accompanied by a symbolic item. New York, for

example, features the Statue of Liberty. Their sequence charts Garfield's journey: The initial window, Ohio, displays a log cabin, his first home; the concluding one, Maryland, shows the White House, his last.

Overhead in a series of friezes, a somber procession of soldiers, statesmen and laborers marches around the columns toward a sarcophagus. These are mosaics made of Murano glass assembled by Venetian artisans; the first large-scale use of this medium in the U.S. Four more mosaics, in gold and stone, of winged figures representing North, South, East and West are under the dome.

In the center of the ornamentation stands an almost 8-foot-tall statue of Garfield. Carved in glistening Carrara marble by Alexander Doyle, it was commissioned without Keller's knowledge, much to his consternation. "Whenever I think of that monstrosity standing at the center of the beautiful interior I burn with indignation," he fumed.

Underneath, accessed by a spiral staircase, is the crypt. There the Garfields rest in bronze caskets, his draped in an American flag. Dark and eerie, the basement contrasts with the luminous



THE ARCHITECT traveled to Europe to study great monuments before creating this one.

upper level.

The memorial is characteristic of postbellum opulence but unusual among presidential tombs, which generally are modest affairs. George Washington is interred in a family vault on his estate, Mount Vernon. Franklin D. Roosevelt is buried in the rose garden of his home, Springwood.

While the tombs of Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant and William McKinley are similar in scope, Garfield's is exceptional. A civic cathedral, its ornate interior inspires visitors, its weathered exterior reminds them of

the passage of time. But most importantly, it celebrates an inspiring but abbreviated life.

James Garfield's story is proof of the power of self-determination, education and equal opportunity to transcend poverty. He was a gifted amateur soldier, a brilliant rhetorician, a civil-rights advocate, and a promising president. At Lake View cemetery, his life and tragic death are captured in stone, marble and glass for the ages.

Mr. Cole is the author of a forthcoming biography of Revolutionary War hero Light-Horse Harry Lee.

The heirlooms
of the future?
Jewelry from
next-generation
designers



D3

OFF DUTY



According to
Dan Neil, the new
Honda Accord
might just save
the sedan
D12

EATING | DRINKING | STYLE | FASHION | DESIGN | DECORATING | ADVENTURE | TRAVEL | GEAR | GADGETS

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* * * *

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Saturday/Sunday, February 17 - 18, 2018 | **D1**



*Tender
Loving
Tech*

Many parents—anxious
to raise their children
the ‘natural’ way—shun
innovative gadgets that
might make life easier. But
some tech can be an ally,
argues one new mom

WHAT TO EXPECT WHEN YOU'RE PROJECTING

New moms and dads are worried that high-tech gadgets are coming between them and their newborns—if not as obtrusively as the virtual reality goggles in this speculative scenario.

BY RAYA RAMSEY ROCKWOOD

I NEVER EXPECTED to become an Army wife, but when you find the partner you want, you accept the sacrifices. When my husband was deployed again soon after our first baby's birth, I was prepared for another six months alone.

Then our son stopped sleeping.

I did what a new parent does. I obsessed over the nursery's temperature and the lullabies I sang (was “Yellow Submarine” too aggressive before bedtime?). I joined Facebook groups I'd once mocked, consulted friends and eventually hired a sleep coach via email, who considered our issues and sent back a sleep program. I scratched meticulous notes in a state of delir-

ium: “Slept for 10 minutes, woke up fussing.” I was desperate and exhausted, a dogged investigator unable to connect the dots.

Months later, after my son began sleeping again, I discovered the Nanit Baby Smart Monitor (from \$299, nanit.com), which uses computer vision and machine learning—terms I had to google—to record and analyze a baby's sleep behavior and suggests tips via an accompanying app. In other words, it picks up the night shift.

I wished I could go back and gift my sleep-deprived self this slick device. But would I even have accepted the help of this fancy gadget? Back in those early months, I thought I should be able to ace the job of nurturing without tech support.

My anxiety around digital assistance is part of a bigger issue. Many of my parent peers—not to mention their own parents—think these high-tech

devices and apps are cop-outs. They argue that “real parents” tough it out without these innovations, like climbing Everest without oxygen.

Among the many reasons the baby tech industry's growth has slowed—exorbitant prices, privacy concerns over hacked devices and shared data, a lack of women leading startups—I think there's a strong sociological factor: a cultural shift back to “natural” parenting and the glorification in some quarters of the selfless mother. It perpetuates the notion that moms can and should do it all—all the time. While you're busy applauding women's efforts to be overachievers, you can't wholeheartedly cheer on technology that would ease their burden.

I had convinced myself that raising my infant son was supposed to be a struggle, my contribution to page D4

[INSIDE]



CRÊPE CRUSADERS

Two riffs on a French classic to help you campaign against breakfast boredom **D9**

DOUBLE VISION

Increasingly, men are buying multiple frames to vary their look. Would you? **D2**

LACE'S NEW ALLURE

How designers are modernizing a craft you likely associate with dusty doilies **D6**

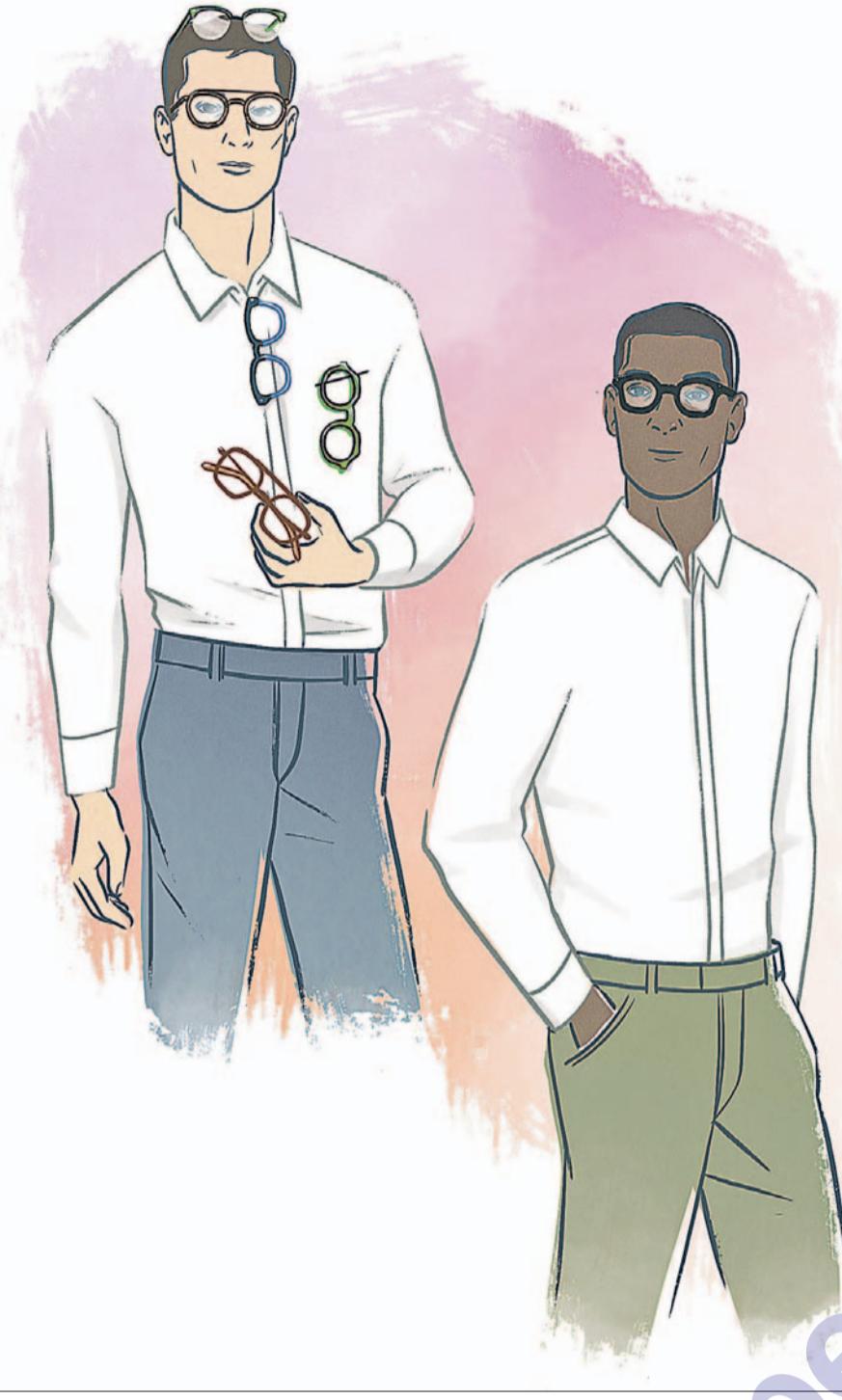
BEACHFRONT PROPERTY

Is simulating a ‘real’ Costa Rican village indecent? Vacationers don’t mind **D11**

STYLE & FASHION

THAT'S DEBATABLE

Am I Uncool If I Only Own One Pair of Glasses?



Yes

YOU DON'T LACE up the same brogues every morning. And, unless the Yankees pay your salary, no one expects you to wear the same hat day after day, so why restrict yourself to the same eyeglasses? "When you have more than one pair, you don't get pigeonholed as 'the guy with the round glasses,'" said Jordan Silver, the proprietor of New York City eyewear boutique Silver Lining Opticians, who unsurprisingly owns a panoply of frames. He revels in mixing up his eyewear look because, he said, "glasses are something that your friends will notice and compliment you on much more often than something esoteric, like the thread count of your selvage jeans."

Lately, more men are coming to Mr. Silver for a second, or even fifth, pair of glasses to add to their rotation. Choosing which frame to wear on a given morning "is a lot about personal style and what you feel like that day," said Mr. Silver. If your primary look is aggressive acetate frames, you could swap in a wire pair when you're in more summery clothes or want to soften your persona.

"It's just like a watch," said Dewey Nicks, 52, a director and photographer in Los Angeles who rotates between three pairs. "You can wear your stainless steel Rolex every day and then every once in a while you're, like, 'Ah, I wish I had a gold case.'" With eyewear, Mr. Nicks typically sports clear Warby Parkers, but for special occasions, he'll pull out his custom-made, blue-tinted frames.

It's not all about image tweaking. Practical concerns also come into play. Last spring, while vacationing in Copenhagen, J.P. Williams, a 59-year-old creative director, was knocked off his bicycle. Though his frames emerged less scarred than the rest of him that time, he tries to keep two pairs on hand in case one meets with disaster or gets lost. Mr. Silver also urges men to wear a different pair to the gym than to the office; sweat can cause frames, particularly acetate ones, to discolor.

While the cost of doubling up can add up, especially if you need progressive lenses, it relieves the pressure of having to make that one, perfect style choice you can rely on for years. A budget strategy: the stylish, sub-\$100 frames at opticians like Warby Parker.

No

GLASSES ARE central to your identity, so constantly swapping them out like a manic master of disguise can be unnerving to others. "I have a friend who has a load of glasses, and it's off-putting when he switches them; I do feel like I'm talking to different people," said Drew Litowitz, 28, a graphic designer in Brooklyn. Mr. Litowitz prefers to wear just one pair himself, an Oliver Peoples design that he's had for four years. "I see glasses as a part of my face and not really an accessory," he said. "Without them I don't feel like myself."

For many men, that one pair of glasses is a steady style signature. Could you imagine John Lennon in anything other than his circular wire frames? Or Malcolm X in a pair of modish aviators instead of his browlines? Glasses can be a trademark, something that reliably defines you as you, even as every other part of your wardrobe changes. Let's not complicate that.

Plus, how easy is it to have just one pair of frames on your bedside table each morning? You may spend 11 minutes picking out the perfect dress shirt, but popping on your glasses takes just a moment. Los Angeles photographer Mikael Kennedy, 38, described his plastic Warby Parker frames as "the most neutral, least offensive thing I can wear." They will never clash with what he wears, and given that his complexion is "so freaking pale," the clear frames blend discreetly into his face.

That doesn't mean your single pair has to be boring. Selima Salaun, owner of Selima Optique, a microchain in New York, California and Paris, mentioned one customer who wears thick, red frames as his go-to pair. For more conservative types who seek something distinctive but don't want to overwhelm their faces, she recommends softer blue or gray pairs.

Many of her customers buy multiples of a favorite frame, so they're never without that signature style. Ms. Salaun can relate: She's worn the same ones for the past six years. "My staff is like, 'Selima can you change your glasses?' But if I don't have them, I feel like I'm losing a bit of my energy."

—Jacob Gallagher

F. MARTIN RAVINDRAN/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL (GLASSES); PAUL TULLER ILLUSTRATION

MIXED DOUBLES // IF YOU'RE READY TO PAIR UP ON PAIRS, CHOOSE A DUO THAT REPRESENTS CLEAR ALTERNATIVES. HERE, FIVE STRATEGIES



Rectangular vs. Round If you're hard-wired to choose wire frames, get yourself a rectangular pair for businesslike weekday negotiations and a round one for a softer Sunday look. From top: Garfield Glasses, \$335, garrettleight.com; MP-2 Glasses, \$750, oliverpeoples.com



Dark vs. Light If glasses are the punctuation marks of the face, this chunky black Gentle Monster style is a bold exclamation point, while a clear pair is like a calm little period. From top: Big Bully Glasses, \$280, gentlemonster.com; Elston Glasses, \$387, stateopticalco.com



Wire vs. Plastic On days when you want to blend in, reach for a barely there wire pair, and save some bold, angular specs for those rare moments you actually want to stand out. From top: Punim SE Glasses, \$280, moscot.com; Fitz Glasses, \$299, lowercasenyc.com



Workaday vs. Elegant An easy, affordable frame like Warby Parker's will go from brunch to the gym, while these tortoise and wire Mykita will elevate your special-occasion game. From top: Bell Glasses, \$95, warby-parker.com; Olli Glasses, \$665, mykita.com



Edgy vs. Conservative This duo is ideal for the careerist professional with a secret, less by-the-book identity. Burberry's green and wire frames are daring; Zenni's play it safer. From top: Burberry Glasses, \$265, lenscrafters.com; Farallon Glasses, \$24, zenni.com



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STYLE & FASHION

I Want a Rock

A new wave of innovative jewelers—all women—is bringing craftsmanship to the Instagram generation. Are these the heirlooms of the future?



F. MARTIN RAMIN/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

BRENT NEALE

Bright Young Things

We discovered New York City designer Brent Neale on Instagram, which is how many of her customers follow her work. When she's made a new piece, she immediately posts it on the photo sharing app, often triggering a prompt sale. And although her conspicuously cheerful and colorful designs might seem strategically created to pop on your iPhone screen, they hold up in person, too. One indicator of Ms. Neale's design sensibility: She doesn't own a single black dress. "I love colorful things," she said. "They're fun and happy, and it's important to wear things that make you feel that way." Though she has many favorites among her collection of semiprecious rainbows, gold ladybugs with ruby spots and patches of emerald-adorned grass, she singles out a pair of turquoise double-flower drop earrings (above) for their versatility: "The length is slightly lower than your chin, so they're flattering on peoples' faces," she said. "You can wear turquoise and flowers with anything."

Brent Neale Earrings, \$6,800, modaoperandi.com

NATAF JOAILLERIE

Astronomical Gems

The first piece of jewelry Shannon Nataf designed for someone other than herself was a silver ring shaped like a cloud, with diamonds set into the edge. This gift to her mother was meant as a reminder to look for life's silver linings. "It felt really empowering that you could put meaning into things that were beautiful and also tangible," she said. Ms. Nataf has gone on to create a celestially themed line whose pieces look like small works of art when viewed in a case. On the body, they become extra-intriguing: A pair of "infinité" hoop earrings, for example, loops from the inside to the back of the ear, evoking Saturn's rings. Ms. Nataf's designs play with accepted notions of, say, what a ring should look like, or how a charm sits on a necklace. Curious why the stones in jewelry rarely come into contact with our skin, she made a ring whose pearl rests beneath its gold setting (above). For the future, this iconoclast plans to continue "mixing things around and turning them inside out."

Pearl Ring, \$1,970, Diamond Ring, \$2,400, natafjoaillerie.com

RETROUVAI

Retro Baubles

Canadian-born, Los Angeles-based jewelry designer Kirsty Stone (yes, Stone) first caught our attention with her gold pinkie ring with a flying pig motif, a playful suggestion that anything is possible. The quaint reference to "when pigs fly" has a certain throwback charm, as do Ms. Stone's classic signet rings, so redolent of your grandpa. "All of my pieces have some sort of nostalgia," Ms. Stone said. "I get a lot of emails about my fantasy signets and the flying pig." One female head of a Fortune 500 company wrote to reminisce that she'd printed a flying pig on her first business cards out of college. Although Ms. Stone's designs are essentially empowerment symbols, they're not cheesy. Take her gemmed compass pendant (above): The subtext of this midcentury style is to trust your own intuition. To Ms. Stone, a woman's collection of jewelry is all about the stories behind the objects. "I hope my pieces stay in families for generations," she said. We would be surprised if at least some of her clients aren't planning to pass them along.

Compass Necklace, \$1,980, and Yin-Yang Necklace, \$2,485, retrouvai.com

JESSICA BIALES

Varsity Spirits

Jessica Biales was a practicing attorney before starting her jewelry business. "I was a really bad lawyer," Ms. Biales said with a laugh. And while she played around with signet-ring designs for a few years, it was the early 2017 launch of her collection of "Breton" striped metal signets that took her brand to a "whole new level," she said. Her decision to combine her love of the classic navy-and-white striped Breton sailor shirt with her jewelry proved fateful. The buzzy rings were picked up by Dover Street Market and Colette, two retailers known for discriminating jewelry selections. As a follow-up, she launched Collegiate by Jessica Biales, setting out to refresh the traditional class ring. The customizable, enamel-striped rings are set in silver as well as the gold she typically uses, allowing her to bring the price down to \$400, a reasonable price for a graduation gift. Each ring can be designed with university colors or just the wearer's favorite shades, if school spirit isn't the graduate's thing.

Emerald Signet Ring, \$3,000, Collegiate Signet Ring, \$400, and Block Signet Ring, \$840, jessicabiales.com —Rebecca Malinsky

GIORGIO ARMANI
MADE TO MEASURE

GEAR & GADGETS

A PARENT'S TECH SUPPORT SYSTEM

Continued from page D1

bution to doing it all, but it was messing with my mind. "I feel like I'm failing," I'd confide in strangers pushing toddlers around Whole Foods. "That's how you know you're doing it right!" they said.

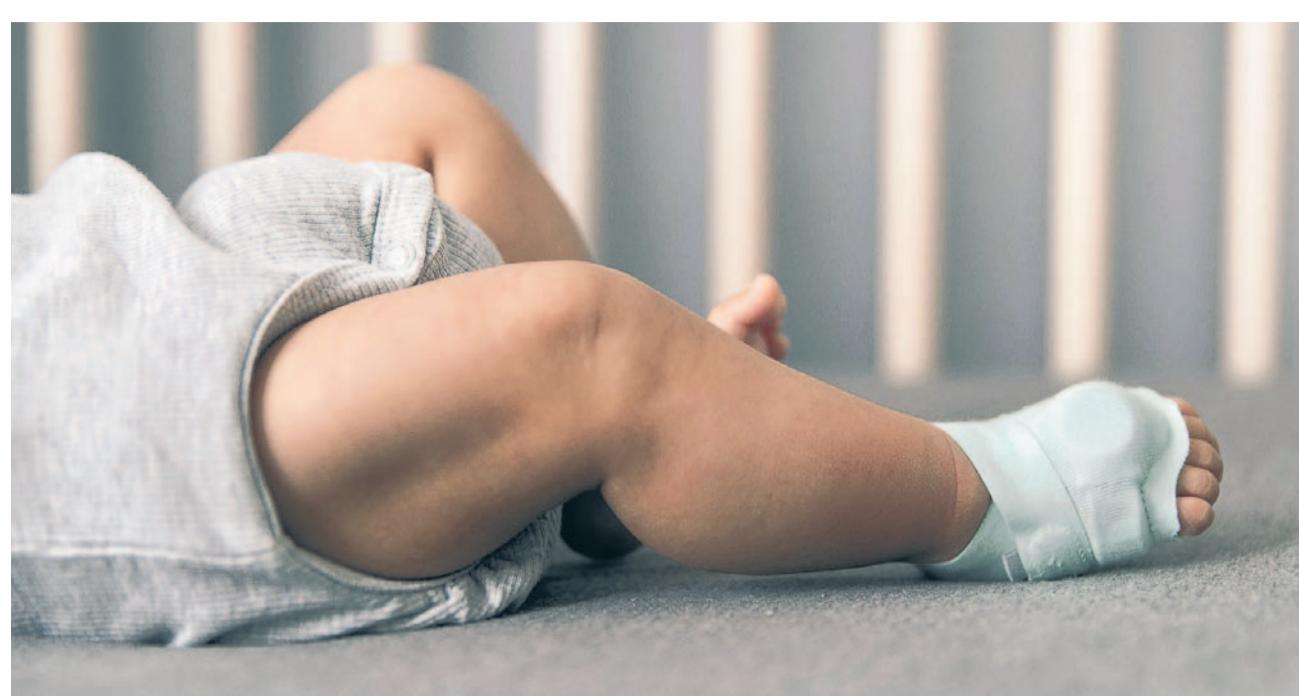
But I think we can find an equilibrium, using digital tools and resources to free up time and simplify the tedium so we can pick our heads up and be present.

"There are so many unknowns, so many questions about the baby's schedule, feeding, diapering, weight gain," said blogger Jeanne Tahnk of the parenting site Top Tech Mom. "Adding tech into each of those facets can help, but can also send parents into an information vortex. There is a balance between relying on parental instinct versus relying on information from a mobile app for baby care."

While many of us fling our arms wide open to the techiest new tools in other areas of life—does anyone really need a 3-D pancake printer in the kitchen?—an equal number reel in the enthusiasm for parenting gadgets. The skeptics seem to greet the most innovative devices with the most scorn.

Take the Snoo bassinet, created by pediatrician Harvey Karp, author of "The Happiest Baby on the Block," designed to keep an infant safely rocking on his back throughout the night. Buzzfeed's Facebook commenters lambasted the Snoo for letting parents weasel out of the responsibility to soothe their babies themselves. A Gizmodo article called all smart cribs "stupid."

As with any debate, there are two sides. Parents like me who have lost precious hours of sleep worrying



Owlet's Smart Sock aims to prevent SIDS by relaying your baby's vital signs to an app and alerting you if levels drop too far.



BlueSmart's bottle sleeve helps find the proper feeding angle.



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DESIGN & DECORATING



FRILL SEEKING 'Lace gives you the sense of refreshment,' said Juan Montoya, who designed this Dominican Republic bedroom.

teriors has ebbed in and out of vogue since the 16th century, adorning the table linens and bedding of the very wealthy. "Lace was used sparingly in the home as it was extraordinarily expensive—some say more expensive than fine jewelry," says Susan Brown, associate curator of textiles at New York's Cooper Hewitt, Smithsonian Design Museum.

At a lace-making workshop I attended in Manhattan recently, the value of the handmade textile became clear to me. "See this?" asked the instructor, Elena Kanagy-Loux, as she proffered a threaded squiggle the size of a Pepperidge Farm goldfish. "It took me an entire long weekend to do!"

At the end of two-plus hours, I exited my own fugue state of latch, cross, twist (which I found wholly addictive) to discover I had created a sloppy web with 12 pink strands trailing like rat tails. My 6-year-old son would later opine, "It looks like an octopus with a big nose." Ms. Kanagy-Loux kindly characterized my piece as avant-garde.

A more accomplished avant-garde practitioner, New York architect and artist Manca Ahlin applies the lace-making techniques of her native Slovenia to create irregular, biomorphic forms, from a rope-knotted screen that sets off a bar in Manhattan restaurant Stix to a bioluminescent pendant light (below).

The arrival of lace-making machines in the 19th century led to the common use of "yardage" lace fabrics, which we have to thank for lace's frumpy reputation. But innovative takes are making the textile seem relevant again. Floral Art LA's Lucite White Floral Lace Chair (also below) and Kartell's Kabuki injection-molded floor lamp, which resembles an enormous perforated candlestick, could never be called old-fashioned. An asymmetrical bench in Natasha Baradarán's spring collection features lace-like carving climbing down one of its supporting blocks of bleached walnut. "It adds a touch of femininity to a piece that's very masculine," said the Los Angeles designer.

Some new designs, like Brett Bel-dock's Dashes Lace wallpaper and Scalamandre's Modern Lace sheer fabric update and abstract the patterns, forgoing figures and featuring very subtle repetition.

In her collection with the Rug Company, due in fall, Nicole Fuller channeled her mother's favorite vintage Coco Chanel dress, simplifying the pattern. "Just like a lace dress, the rug creates a romantic mood," said the New York designer.

Alice + Olivia founder and creative director Stacey Bendet Eisner grew up surrounded by the fabric. The fashion designer's father and grandfather both worked at Wiener Laces, the firm that her great-grandfather founded in the early 1900s. Recently, she lined the vibrant floral-print canopies of her three daughters' beds with her favorite textile. "Cotton's cotton," Ms. Eisner said, "but lace has a story to it."

A Lace Odyssey

Interior designers are rediscovering the delicate, historic textile. Here's why you should, too

BY LAUREN MECHLING

THREE DECADES after my Madonna phase, I found myself again falling under lace's spell. It wasn't black fingerless gloves that bewitched me this time, but the exquisitely trimmed interiors in "The Crown," Netflix's paean to Britain's upper crust, and a recent run-in with a curtain in the door of a Little Italy boutique in Manhattan. Cream-colored, intricately perforated, it hung behind plate glass and held me transfixed. Others clearly share my renewed

fascination. In contemporary interiors and furniture design, lace is overcoming its affiliations with English B&Bs and tea-stained doilies and making a reappearance. "It can be quite fresh," said Donna Garlough, style director for home goods company Wayfair, which saw a 25% uptick in sales of lace-accented products from 2016 to 2017. Said New York interior designer Tatjana Miron, "When you use old textiles in new ways, it breathes an air of sophistication and worldliness into a room."

In a guest bedroom (above) in a Dominican Republic home, designer Juan Montoya generously canopied

beds in Indian-made lace and balanced the textile's connotations of antiquity with startling turquoise walls, simple drapes and an angular, hard-framed arm chair. "Lace can be quite exciting and beautiful in a contemporary room," said the New York-based designer. "It gives you historical layering, creates a ying and a yang."

Many pros—like Eddie Ross, a Wayne, Penn.-based designer and author of "Modern Mix"—rely on simplicity to counteract lace's fussiness. For the bed he shares with his partner, Mr. Ross chose pillowcases by Celerie Kemble (See "Beyond Chantilly," below) that are crisply

plain except for an ornamental lace border. The sheets and duvet are "white with tailored lines so the bed doesn't feel too pretty," he said.

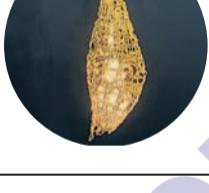
New York interior designer Libby Langdon is partial to a lace table covering, but only if used judiciously. "It can hang over the ends of the table, but when it falls down the sides, that's when it starts to look kind of tired," she said. Manhattan decorator Alex Papachristidis recommends layering as a way to temper the fabric's sugary connotations: "If you back a lace curtain or lamp shade with a solid in the same color, it reads as textured."

The use of the frilly fabric in in-

BEYOND CHANTILLY // MODERN INTERPRETATIONS TAKE THE TEXTILE WAY BEYOND DOILY TERRITORY



White Floral Lace Chair, \$3,000, floralartla.com



Firefly Lamp, \$2,500, mantzalin.com



Lace Carpet, \$75 per square foot, stepevi.com, 212-416-0400

Modern Lace Embroidered Sheer, \$558 per yard, scalamandre.com



Iron Filigree Place Mat, \$160 for a set of 4, kimseybert.com

Celerie Kemble Abingdon Fine Linen, \$1,005 for queen sheet set, easternaccents.com

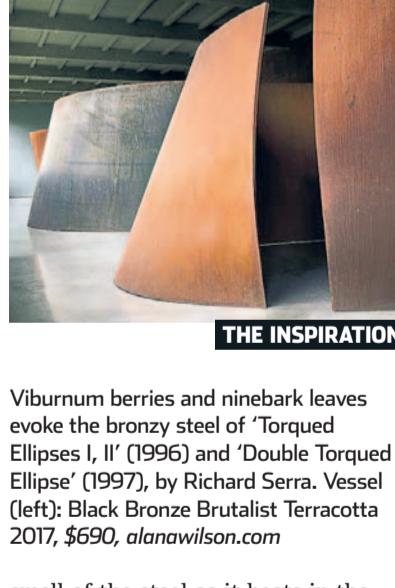
FLOWER SCHOOL



Richard Serra's hulking metal sculptures inspire floral designer Lindsey Taylor to construct a moody arrangement

WHEN I SELECT less-than-obvious art as inspiration for my monthly arrangement, I view it as a teacher who will guide me to step outside floral-design norms. For February, that tutor was the work of American minimalist sculptor Richard Serra (b. 1938). His roughly 13-foot-high steel forms

called "Torqued Ellipses I, II" (1996) and "Double Torqued Ellipse" (1997) fill a gallery at DIA:Beacon, in Beacon, N.Y., so architecturally the building seems superfluous. As I strolled through the maze of massive curved structures, I was humbled by their scale, texture, color and even the



THE INSPIRATION

Viburnum berries and ninebark leaves evoke the bronzy steel of 'Torqued Ellipse I, II' (1996) and 'Double Torqued Ellipse' (1997), by Richard Serra. Vessel (left): Black Bronze Brutalist Terracotta 2017, \$690, alanawilson.com

smell of the steel as it heats in the sun that rakes across the room.

Back home, I found an echo of the steel's monumentality in a bulbous vessel glazed blackish brown by Australian ceramic artist Alana Wilson, and, as a nod to the serial sculptures, paired it with a simpatico flea-market find.

The flower market and my garden's remains yielded the bronze, copper, orange and bluish tones in Mr. Serra's work. Cut short and massed, viburnum's blue berries on bronzy stems spilled over the Wilson vase's rim, so vessel and berries became one. Ninebark, with its rich fall tones, went in the other vase, along with the silver-gray foliage of protea lanceolate and its russet seed heads. I arranged the hues of the twin bouquets in a tight ombre spectrum, an unusual move my "teacher" suggested.

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STEEL LIFE

Richard Serra's hulking metal sculptures inspire floral designer

Lindsey Taylor to construct a moody arrangement

DESIGN & DECORATING

ANATOMY LESSON

Breezy Reads

A Tudor home's library manages to nod to tradition without resorting to stuffy mahogany-paneled clichés

BY VALERIE STIVERS

THE YOUNG COUPLE who bought this Portland, Ore., Tudor revival—a piece of 1930s architecture with Elizabethan influences and artful craftsmanship—hired designer Jessica Helgerson to take a less historical approach to the furnishings. But there were some compromises. The husband had grown up in "a very traditional house," Ms. Helgerson said, and wanted this library to summon his idea of home.

The room's extant architecture provided classic library detail that went a long way toward filling the

man of the house's desires: Douglas-fir shelving, inlay of a schooner over the fireplace and exposed beams. To bridge the design with the more modern aesthetic that Ms. Helgerson ushered into adjacent spaces, she chose furnishings that spoke of past and present. Antique Asian brass singing bowls on the mantel and window sill combine a mellow patina with the clean lines modernists admire. The vintage Oriental rug reads neutral. Where the styling stopped? Book organization: Design-conscious approaches weren't considered. "My dad was an English professor, my mom a writer," Ms. Helgerson said. "I believe in having books in the order in which you like to read them."



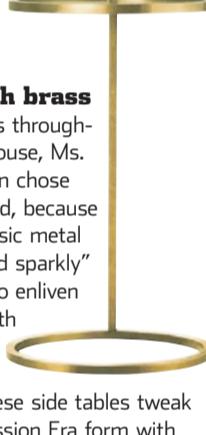
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Raise a rad lantern
Reading by oil lamp might seem like taking old-school authenticity a step too far, but the couple keeps these working oil lamps throughout their house in anticipation of any contingency. A stylish evolution from voluptuous ancestors, they include just a wink of ornament on the silver metal cuff. Klong Mini Patina Oil Lamp in black, \$117, finnishdesignshop.com



Wing it
Wing chairs are a reading-room staple, and the room's blue-leather pair break from tradition a bit. Ms. Helgerson traded off-the-rack maple legs with custom ones, stained dark and carved for an elegant look. Her starting point: Wingback Chair in Mountain Spring Leather, \$2,498, anthropologie.com



Top with brass
For accents throughout the house, Ms. Helgerson chose hues of gold, because it's a classic metal "bright and sparkly" enough to enliven rooms with lots of exposed wood. These side tables tweak a Depression Era form with simpler minimalist lines. 1930s Martini Side Table, from \$295, restorationhardware.com

Blanket the sofa
Ms. Helgerson made a rectilinear couch cozier by custom-upholstering it in a "thick but soft, nubby wool," she said. (The same fabric swaddles the couple's bedroom headboard.) The sofa's wooden legs echo vintage Asian touches elsewhere in the home's décor. Neri & Hu for De La Espada Frame Sofa, from \$7,580, thefutureperfect.com. Cortina by Larsen Upholstery Fabric in Granite, to the trade

EVOLUTION

A SAWHORSE OF A DIFFERENT COLOR

The table that could be hastily assembled in a barn or on a battlefield gets a digital-age makeover



Antique American Wood Sawhorse Table, sold on 1stdibs.com

THEN From carpentry workbench to triage table for Civil War medics, the sawhorse table served for centuries. This early-1900s version, with its pine top bleached and limed, illustrates the refinement that came as the design migrated from workshop to living area.



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ON WINE LETTIE TEAGUE



EATING & DRINKING

The Many Charms of Charleston's Wine Scene

DUBBED THE HOLY CITY for its history of religious tolerance and hundreds of houses of worship, Charleston, S.C., brought to mind another moniker when I visited last month. Might I suggest America's Most Exciting New Wine Town?

Though Charleston has been a top food destination for years, its reputation for wine has only begun to catch up, according to Rick Rubel, wine director of the Belmond Charleston Place and sommelier of the hotel's Charleston Grill. That restaurant has served as a de facto education center for a new generation of wine professionals; one of its former sommeliers, Femi Oyediran, described Mr. Rubel as "Charleston's Yoda of wine."

A rush of new wine bars and stores have opened in this genteel port town, and several more are coming soon. Mr. Oyediran is launching a shop named **Graft Wine Shop** (700 King St., Suite B; graftch.com) with business partner and fellow Charleston Grill alum Miles White. Due to open in the next few weeks, Graft will welcome shoppers to linger with a list of wines available by the glass and the bottle, the latter ranging from \$15 to \$250. "Our sweet spot will be \$20-\$30," said Mr. White.

Just a few blocks south of Graft, another Rubel mentee, Nathan Wheeler, and his business partner, Mike Shuler, are already featuring some top bottles at **Vintage Lounge** (545 King St.; vintagechs.com). Less than three months old, the Art Deco-style wine bar features a list that's attracted "lots of industry people," according to bartender Tim Logan. When I stopped by on a Sunday night with my friend Jamie, a Charleston resident, the bar was practically empty. "NFL playoff game," Mr. Logan explained.

We were happy enough to have the place to ourselves, and Mr. Logan proved an enthusiastic and knowledgeable guide to the list. He suggested that Jamie, who prefers red wines, try an excellent 2015 Sandhi Pinot Noir (\$12), and he seconded my choice of the 2015 Terre Nere Etna Bianco (\$11). Jamie and I ordered a few items from the short food menu, including a terrific mushroom flatbread. When I noted that the wine prices were quite reasonable, Mr. Logan said, "We want people to come back over and over again."

At **Stems & Skins** (1070 East Montague Avenue; stemsandskins.com), a natural wine bar in North Charleston, the scene was quite different. Co-owner Matt Tun-



SOUTHERN EXPOSURE Clockwise from top: goat.sheep.cow wine and cheese shop and café, in Charleston, S.C.; bottles in Monarch Wine Merchants; owner Nathan Wheeler speaks with customers at Vintage Wine Lounge.

stall was roaming around filling the glasses of a raucous crowd celebrating the bar's second anniversary. Although Stems & Skins features natural wines and the wine list promises "fresh and freaky fermentations," Mr. Tunstall assured me that he

A rush of new wine bars and stores have opened in this genteel port town.

likes cleaner, classic wines too. He suggested we taste a few different whites, only one of which was funky enough to make me wonder about its bacteria count.

Mr. Tunstall applauded the entry of a number of New York-based wine importers to the local market.

"Importers who have not been in South Carolina are reaching out to us now. Zev Rovine just got here and it's been great," he said of a leading New York importer of natural wine who has helped expand the offerings at Stems & Skins.

Some of Charleston's top wine professionals have recently arrived from New York. One of them, Kelly Hollmann, is wine director of **goat.sheep.cow** (804 Meeting St., Suite 102; goatsheepcow.com), a sleek one-year-old combination bistro, wine shop and cheese shop on upper Meeting Street. (There is another, older location on Church St.) The bistro serves cheese-focused fare, including one of the best grilled cheese sandwiches I've had, as well as 27 wines by the glass and the bottle. Servers are always at the ready with wine-and-cheese pairing recommendations.

In town less than three months, Ms. Hollmann was already impressed with the wine scene. "You have a lot of people who are hungry for the new and geeky wines. But you also have a lot of people who appreciate Old World wines," she said. She confirmed that she's far from the only New Yorker who's headed south to the rapidly growing city. "I recently ran into a sommelier from New York who opened up a liquor store on Johns Island," she said, referring to an island in Charleston County that has seen significant new development in recent years.

I found another ex-New York wine pro, Justin Coleman, at his shop **Monarch Wine Merchants** (1107 King St., Suite B; monarchwinemerchants.com), a few blocks from goat.sheep.cow. Mr. Coleman worked at high-profile

Manhattan restaurants such as the Mark Restaurant by Jean-Georges and Balthazar before moving to Charleston in 2013. The wine scene has come a long way since those days, he said.

While working as general manager of the Ordinary, chef Mike Lata's lauded seafood restaurant, Mr. Coleman noted that most lists in Charleston lacked what he called "progressive" or "cutting-edge" wines, and the wine retail options were limited too. "If you wanted to buy wine you had to go to Harris Teeter," he said, naming a regional grocery store chain. Mr. Coleman decided to take matters into his own hands and opened his store seven months ago. He's been met with an enthusiastic reception; the business is growing largely by word-of-mouth. "It's Instagram and social media and people talking to people," he said.

I browsed the shelves of the tasteful, small shop and found top producers like Elena Walch (Alto Adige, Italy) and François Chidaine (Vouvray, France). There was a good mix of wines from well known regions like Burgundy and the Loire Valley, and some lesser known places too. I mentioned to Mr. Coleman that I was seeing a lot of natural wine from up-and-coming producers in the new places in town. He voiced concern over enthusiastic young wine professionals embracing "cool" wines over the tried and true. "The classics are classics for a reason," he said.

Another potential downside to Charleston's wine renaissance came up in an exchange with Joshua Walker, a native Charlestonian who opened the shop **Wine & Company** (441 Meeting St.; chswine.com) specializing in French wines—cru Beaujolais is a big draw—just over a year and a half ago. While Mr. Walker applauds the "spectacular" growth of the wine scene in his hometown, he worried that the sense of intimacy and community might be lost. Mr. Walker puts an emphasis on these values and is a constant presence in his own store. "We are essentially selling old-school Charleston," he wrote in an email.

For now, Charleston has hit a happy medium. A rapidly growing hospitality and wine retail scene offers oenophiles more options than ever. Yet wine professionals remain very accessible to customers and supportive of each other, and I hope this holds true in years to come. It's what I loved most about Charleston.

► Email Lettie at wine@wsj.com.

SLOW FOOD FAST SATISFYING AND SEASONAL FOOD IN ABOUT 30 MINUTES

Steak au Poivre With Roast Potatoes

IT'S THE HEIGHT of French cuisine," said Lee Hanson of this steak au poivre, the sort of classic, crowd-pleasing fare he and co-chef Riad Nasr will offer at their all-day brasserie, Frenchette, opening in a few weeks in Manhattan's Tribeca.

Peppercorn-crusted filet mignon in a cream sauce comes with a side of buttery

roast potatoes. Flambéing the shallots imparts caramelized flavor to the quick pan sauce—easy to pull off, as long as you're careful. But if you want to skip the flambé, the dish will still be delicious. "You cut the steak and those juices run into the cream sauce," said Mr. Hanson. "The potatoes are the perfect sponge." —Kitty Greenwald

TOTAL TIME: 35 minutes SERVES: 4

1 pound fingerling potatoes	steaks, 1 inch thick	4 sprigs fresh thyme
Kosher salt	½ cup crushed black peppercorns	2 shallots, minced
8 tablespoons butter, cut into pieces	3 tablespoons grapeseed oil	½ cup Cognac
9 tablespoons minced parsley	2 cloves garlic, skin on, lightly crushed	½ cups heavy cream
4 (5-ounce) filet mignon		2 teaspoons Dijon mustard

- Pre-heat oven to 425 degrees. In a medium pot over high heat, cover potatoes with salted water by 2 inches and bring to a boil. Lower heat to medium-high and simmer until fork-tender, 20 minutes. Drain and toss dry. Arrange hot potatoes on a baking sheet, lightly crush and dot with 6 tablespoons butter. Roast potatoes in oven, tossing once halfway through, until brown and crisp at edges, 15-20 minutes. Sprinkle with 3 tablespoons parsley.
- While potatoes cook, season meat all over with salt. Spread ¼ cup crushed black peppercorns on a plate and press both sides of each steak into peppercorns to coat. Set a large ovenproof sauté pan over high heat and add grapeseed oil. When oil starts to smoke, lay in steaks. Sear on one side, 3 minutes. Flip steaks, add garlic and thyme to pan, and sear reverse side, 3 minutes. Turn steaks on sides and sear edges. Transfer pan to oven and roast steaks until me-

dium-rare, 2 minutes. (130 degrees on an instant-read thermometer for medium-rare; 135-140 for medium.) Transfer steaks to a cutting board, reserving pan juices.

- Make cream sauce: Discard garlic, thyme and enough fat from pan so base is lightly slicked in oil. Add shallots to pan and sauté, over medium heat until soft, 2 minutes. Move pan fully off heat, tilt away from your body and make sure nothing flammable is near stove. Carefully pour in Cognac. Hold pan at arm's length as flame rises then dies. (Skip igniting Cognac, if you prefer.)

- Return pan to medium heat. Whisk in cream, mustard, remaining black peppercorns and green peppercorns. Simmer sauce until it thickens but falls off a spoon smoothly, 5 minutes. Pour juice from resting steaks into pan and whisk in remaining parsley.

- Arrange steaks on plates with potatoes alongside. Spoon sauce over steaks.



FIRE IT UP Flambéing might seem intimidating. But as long as you mind your eyebrows it's really very easy, and it does lend depth of flavor to the sauce.



The Chefs

Lee Hanson and

Riad Nasr

Their Restaurant

Frenchette,

in Manhattan

What They Are Known For

Collaborating in top kitchens for more than two decades, raising the bar for classic French cooking in New York.

EATING & DRINKING

BREAKFAST 2.0

Two Shades of Crêpe

A buckwheat pancake filled with ham and cheese will always evoke Paris. But sometimes you crave something lighter

BY SARAH KARNASIEWICZ

ON MY FIRST trip to Paris, it was midsummer and I'd just turned 17. I'd gone to the city to study art, but it was the street food that bewitched me. I ate like a flâneuse: a cornet of strawberry ice cream on the way to morning class, a buttered baguette jammed with ham around 11 a.m. and, from a kiosk under my apartment, tender crêpes flurried with sugar or dripping with molten cheese whenever I damn well pleased. I had no idea I was so young and lucky and free.

My remembrances of those wayward meals might have remained lost had a recent purge of my basement not unearthed a carbon-steel crêpe pan. The next day, I tripped over a paperback collection of pancake recipes a neighbor had tossed on my Brooklyn sidewalk. Clearly, the omens had aligned.

In Paris, if you want a thin, sweet pancake made from white flour, you order a crêpe; if you crave the savory buckwheat Breton version, you request a galette. I have room in my heart for each, but with the thermometer at 20 degrees, ham shanks in the freezer and a bottle of dry cider in the fridge, the choice was clear: galette.

A consultation with that paperback and a few other volumes revealed that when it comes to the proper contents of galette batter, consensus is elusive. Should I up the buckwheat content and with it the earthy flavor? Cut the batter with milk, cream or buttermilk? Boost it with beer or Armagnac? I decided to tread a middle path, splitting the difference between buckwheat and plain flour, and stirring in eggs along with a good slug of milk, another of buttermilk and a fortifying shot of brandy. While the batter rested, I tucked ham shanks into a Dutch oven with a mugful of cider

and some aromatics to braise, benignly neglected, until the meat fell in shreds from the bone. By brunch time, both batter and filling were ready to go.

Before cooking, I thinned the batter with a splash or two of milk, eyeballing it until it was the consistency of cream—this yields a thinner, more forgiving crêpe that spreads easily when it hits the hot pan. Don't beat yourself up if your first go is ungrainy: consider it a practice run. Once you get going, the rounds will pile up quickly.

I slathered a spoonful of mustard over mine, then piled on a mound of cider-scented pork and a sprinkle of nutty Gruyère cheese. With a quick fold in half and a few minutes in the oven, my galette emerged decadent and molten, like a grilled ham-and-cheese on study abroad. Paired with a handful of greens and a few crunchy cornichons, it was the ideal antidote to February.

Of course, only 17-year-olds can afford to eat like that everyday. So the next time I felt like taking my pan out for a spin, I thumbed through "The Modern Cook's Year," a new cookbook of bright vegetarian recipes by British author Anna Jones. I noticed a recipe for Staffordshire oatcakes—Anglo-style crêpes with frilly edges, fortified by oats and leavened with a touch of yeast. Inspired by a bowl full of pink grapefruit on my kitchen table, I supremed the citrus and stirred it together with a few spoonfuls of honey.

As the oatcakes peeled from the pan, I flipped them onto baking sheets, then sprinkled them with sugar and popped them in the oven. Once they'd warmed, I topped them with the yogurt and sharp, sweet grapefruit. My son and I gathered them up and ate them right there, standing over the counter. He asked for another. And I remembered that while I may no longer be so young or so free, I am still quite lucky.



...OR

BRIT FLIPPER

This English oatcake is quite crêpe-like, really.

Top with yogurt and grapefruit for an uplifting start to the day.

Buckwheat Crêpes With Cider-Braised Ham, Gruyère and Greens

ACTIVE TIME: 45 minutes TOTAL TIME: 2 1/2 hours

SERVES: 4

shanks (about 2 pounds)
1/2 cup buckwheat flour
1/2 cup all-purpose flour
1/2 cup whole milk, plus more as needed
1 cup buttermilk
2 large eggs
5 tablespoons olive oil, plus more for greasing pan
2 tablespoons brandy
1/2 teaspoon salt
1-2 smoked uncured ham

1. Make batter: In a bowl, mix flours, milk, buttermilk, eggs, oil, brandy and salt. Chill in refrigerator 2 hours or overnight.
2. In a Dutch oven, bring cider, onion, bay leaf and peppercorns to a simmer, reduce heat and braise meat until tender and separating from bone, 2 hours. Pull meat from bone and shred.
3. Add milk to batter, a splash at a time, until batter is thick but pourable (like heavy cream). Place a crêpe pan or 8-inch non-stick skillet over medium-low heat and wipe with an olive oil-

moistened paper towel. Ladle in 1/4 cup batter, swirling to fill pan. Cook until surface looks dry and edges brown slightly, 1 minute. Loosen, flip and cook 1 minute. Repeat with remaining batter.

4. Heat oven to 350 degrees. Place crêpes on baking sheets and smear with mustard. Add ham and Gruyère. Fold in half. Bake until cheese melts, 5 minutes. Toss arugula with 2 tablespoons oil and vinegar, and season with salt and pepper. Serve crêpes with greens and cornichons alongside.

Oatcakes With Honeyed Grapefruit and Yogurt

ACTIVE TIME: 45 minutes TOTAL TIME: 2 hours 45 minutes

SERVES: 4

1 cup whole milk, plus more as needed
1/2 teaspoons active dry yeast
1 bay leaf
1 teaspoon black peppercorns
Dijon mustard
6 ounces Gruyère, shredded
2 cups arugula
2 teaspoons cider vinegar
Kosher salt and black pepper
Cornichons, for serving

1. In a small saucepan over low heat, heat milk until just slightly warm to the touch, about 1 minute. Stir in brown sugar and remove from heat. Whisk in yeast. Set aside until frothy bubbles appear, 10 minutes.
2. In a medium bowl, combine oat and spelt flours and salt. Stir in warm milk mixture. Cover. Let rest at room temperature until risen by half, 2 hours.
3. Uncover batter and stir. Add milk, a splash at a time, until batter is thick but pourable (like heavy cream). Place a crêpe pan or 8-inch non-stick skillet over medium-low heat and wipe with an olive oil-moistened paper towel. Ladle in 1/4 cup batter, swirling to fill pan. Cook until surface looks dry and edges brown slightly, 1 minute. Loosen with a spatula, gently flip and cook a minute more. Transfer crêpe to a baking sheet. Repeat with remaining batter.

4. Turn on broiler. Sprinkle crêpes with raw sugar. Transfer baking sheet to oven and broil until sugar has caramelized slightly and edges slightly crisp, 1-2 minutes.
5. In a bowl, combine grapefruit segments, juice and honey. To serve, divide crêpes among 4 plates and top with vanilla yogurt and honeyed grapefruit.

PRADA



ADVENTURE & TRAVEL

TRAVELER'S TALE NOVELIST RICHARD MASON ON THE FANTASY VERSUS THE REALITY OF A LUXURY OCEAN CRUISE



When a Maiden Voyage Turns Into an SOS

IT'S A MYSTERIOUS TRUTH I've yet to fathom, but the fact is that a stranger's opinion, delivered forcefully, often carries more weight with me than it should. The stranger in question was a man of a certain age, holding forth at a cocktail party in London on the pleasures of a world cruise.

I was about to write a novel in which a character sails from Europe to Africa in the early years of the 20th century. My study was full of images of the great liners—Titanic, Aquitania, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. These ships, in first class at least, looked like palaces. I'd watched juddering cine reels of passengers racing round their decks, and some Technicolor home movies of well-heeled travelers in the 1920s aboard the S.S. Normandie—the great Art Deco liner that epitomized French chic.

Nowadays, we're used to getting on a plane in the winter, and getting off it 12 hours later in the summer. I wanted to know what it was like to cross from bitter winds to balmy breezes in 21 days. I imagined writing in luxury as I saw the world. So I took a deep breath, booked the second-cheapest ticket on a large cruise ship sailing from Southampton to Cape Town on the first leg of her round-the-world voyage, and packed my black tie.

At first, it was genuinely thrilling: the passenger terminal, the docks with their bustling squadrons of porters. My fellow passengers were uncontrollably friendly. The ship towered above us, gleaming white. As her engines fired, streamers were cast from the bow; waiters handed round Champagne.

I explored the ship, reality taking the gloss off my rosy imaginings. It turned out that the photos in the brochure had been taken at very careful angles. She was part theme-park Titanic, part airport hotel, part shopping mall. The sweeping grand staircase had a Liberace air I found amusing at first, and then depressing. Everywhere I looked, beige and



MICHAEL PARKIN

cream swirls stretched into the distance across the carpet. Adding to my discomfort, I noticed that every passenger I could see was white, and every steward brown—an unpleasant throwback to the atmosphere of my childhood in apartheid South Africa.

Inspired by Cole Porter, who apparently embarked on a world cruise to write, I had come with the idea of powering through the book, in splendid isolation. I hadn't imagined how hard that would be to achieve. I was assigned a seat in the dining room, at the same table, with the same people, night after

night. Imagine a wedding at a golf club, but substitute rolling seas for manicured greens. On such occasions, you meet a group of new friends, spend five hours in their company, and part warmly, promising to see each other again. You almost never do.

Now imagine seeing those same new friends four hours later, and four hours after that, and 12 hours after that—for 21 consecutive days. The experience, for an introvert like me, became unendurable. One man was an avid sailor, with a minute recall of every race he'd ever been in. Another tablemate, a woman,

had recently been through a traumatic divorce. Neither stopped talking except, briefly, to chew.

My cabin was a molded cube of pale pink plastic that felt vaguely like waking up in a human organ. Beyond it lay a gigantic shopping concourse. Although my ticket was allegedly "all-inclusive," everywhere you turned a steward held a tray of "premium cocktails," available for a fee. To take the edge off the experience, I began to drink them. A lot of them—far more than I'd ever drunk before. I soon ran up a huge bill. Given that I'd emptied my savings to afford the ticket in the first

place, and paid the 50% surcharge to have a cabin on my own, this further depressed me. I couldn't find anywhere to work that wasn't within earshot of a string quartet playing cloying arrangements of soft rock.

Everyone around me either was having, or pretending to have, the time of their lives. This only made me gloomier. On day three, as we docked at Tenerife, my mood was in full nosedive. It hit rock bottom when I realized that the next port was St. Helena—among the most isolated islands on earth. The prospect of 51 more meals with the same five people loomed.

I couldn't find anywhere to work that wasn't within earshot of a string quartet playing arrangements of soft rock.

I'm no coward, but there are certain things I cannot face. I bolted. I left my copious luggage on board, to make its leisurely way to South Africa, paid my cabin steward the full tip for the voyage, and booked a plane ticket to Cape Town. I wrote farewell notes to my dining companions and invented a non-life-threatening family emergency.

On dry land, my sanity returned. I vowed never to take another mega-cruise. But I was glad I'd taken this one. The ocean liner scenes in my novel, "History of a Pleasure Seeker," turned out very differently from the way I'd imagined them, staring wistfully at images of the Aquitania. However beautiful that ship, the challenges of life on board were no different in 1907 than they are today.

Richard Mason's latest novel—"Who Killed Piet Barol?"—is out now in paperback.

THE NEW PECKING ORDER AT HOTEL RESTAURANTS

Some of the buzziest new eateries around the country are found just past the check-in desk. Do overnight guests get dibs on a table? Not necessarily

BY MARGOT DOUGHERTY

IF YOUR IDEA of a hotel restaurant meal is sad-looking peas alongside a factory-farmed rib-eye and an iceberg wedge smothered in bottled bleu, it's time to look up. A new spate of stylish properties have wrangled top-notch chefs, most with a James Beard Award or two under their toque, to add cash and cachet to the premises. In some ho-

At Ferris, the recipe's working, pulling in guests and Manhattanites alike.

tels, people staying in a guest room have priority when it comes to landing a table; in others, the hoteliers leave dining reservations exclusively in the hands of the restaurant. To be safe, heat-seeking gourmands may want to book dinner before booking their room. Here, a look at a few new hotel restaurants worth tucking into.

LOS ANGELES East Coast chef Daniel Humm and partner/ restaurateur Will Guidara, of the Michelin-starred 11 Madison Park and the NoMad New York hotel in Manhattan, are behind the food and drinks at downtown L.A.'s just-opened NoMad. **Mezzanine**, the L.A. hotel's upscale restaurant, offers luxe veggie dishes as well as carnivore-catering entrees like suckling pig, and the Milk & Honey dessert that's become a signature. "It's especially hard to get a reservation on the weekend," said a guest services rep. "We try to prioritize for our guests when we can." Alternatively try

your luck on resy.com. nomadhotels.com/los-angeles

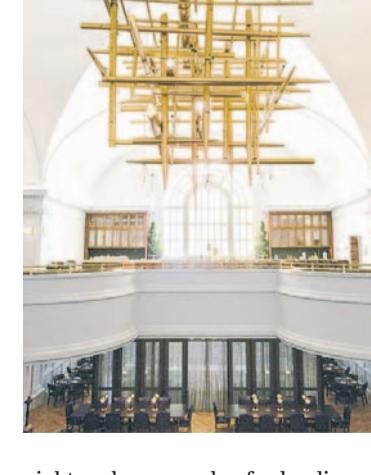
NEW YORK Chef Greg Proeckel earned a strong following for his idiosyncratic French fare while in the kitchen at Le Turtle, the buzzy Lower East Side spot with a distractingly hip clientele. Now further north at **Ferris**, his 40-seat dining room in the ground floor of the MADE hotel, Mr. Proeckel is cooking New American by way of what-ever global influence catches his fancy—charred broccolini with timur yogurt and cashews; squid with fennel, nduja and melon. The recipe's working, pulling in MADE guests and Manhattanites alike. The hotel will try to intercede with Ferris on guests' behalf, but offers no guarantees. Here, too, your best bet is resy.com. ferrisnyc.com

SAN FRANCISCO The KOR Group, creator of the Viceroy chain, is no stranger to fanning a hotel's heat with a bar/restaurant scene that shimmers on its own. Their first Proper hotel debuted in San Francisco last year with a sleek Kelly Wearstler interior. **Villon**, the main restaurant, is a hot ticket. Dining reservations can be made upon booking a room, "and we hold back same-day tables for guests," said KOR principal Alex Samek. "Guests can also skip the line to get up to the rooftop bar," where the view is just part of the scene. properhotels.com/dc

WASHINGTON, D.C. When reservations for **A Rake's Progress**, one of three restaurants in the new Line hotel in D.C., went live a few weeks ago, upward of 300 tables were booked within 40 minutes. Thank chef Spike Gjerde of Baltimore's Woodberry Kitchen for that. Over-



ROOM FOR MORE Clockwise from above: Lobby restaurant at the newly opened NoMad Los Angeles, set in a renovated Bank of Italy Building.; Villon at San Francisco's Proper Hotel; A Rake's Progress at the Line Hotel in Washington, D.C.



nighers have an edge for landing a seat, says a concierge: "We hold a certain number of tables for in-house guests." Reincarnated from a century-old Christian Science church (which explains the organ pipe chandelier), the 220-room hotel is also home to two restaurants from Erik Bruner-Yang, the much-followed chef behind D.C.'s Toki Underground and Maketto. therelinehotel.com/dc

► For a few more hot new hotel restaurants, see wsj.com/travel



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: BENITO LINERO; NOAH WEBB; GARY WILLIAMS

ADVENTURE & TRAVEL

Paradise, Made to Order

Newly carved out of the Costa Rican jungle, this bohemian-luxe beach town is wooing tourists and second-home buyers. But can a purpose-built Shangri-La ever feel authentic?

SHIFTING SAND
Las Catalinas resort development, on Costa Rica's Pacific Coast, is just starting to take shape.

BY CHRISTIAN L. WRIGHT

JUST OFF a protected beach on Costa Rica's Pacific Coast, the year-old Casa Chameleon, an adults-only hotel, sits high on a ridge overlooking a small town. One morning last spring, while the honeymooners were still sleeping, I returned to my villa from snorkeling in the bay to find my "house mama" cutting fruit. "Eggs?" she asked as she poured me coffee. I took my cup out onto the terrace and barely had time to turn on the ceiling fan before she came out with an omelet and pitcher of just-squeezed orange juice.

Everyone's looking for that ideal beach town, a place to escape the daily assault, maybe to surf or meditate and eat a crispy fish taco under a palm or just fall into a lazy routine. It's a quest that has transformed coastlines from Mexico to Portugal, turning sleepy villages into jet-set playgrounds or sanctuaries of a better way of life. It's a quest that led Charles

Brewer, the founder of the internet service provider MindSpring Enterprises, to build his own seaside Shangri-La. Not a resort, exactly, but a resort town where tourists could check into a boutique hotel, rent an airy villa or pull up stakes altogether and buy one of the homes to live in year round.

Mr. Brewer says his vision was based on principles of New Urbanism: green, dense, sustainable, with a sense of place. Las Catalinas would have no gate, no cars and no hard barrier between the local community and the expats and second-home buyers who would eventually bring it to life. "We set out to create a lively walkable gem of a town, surrounded by beautiful nature on land and at sea," said Mr. Brewer, the managing partner of Las Catalinas. The master plan involved developing 200 acres, modeled after pedestrian hill towns in Europe, and the restoration of another 1,000 acres of tropical dry forest.

In 2006, Mr. Brewer persuaded a group of German investors to sell him this swath

of land in the northwestern province of Guanacaste that they'd owned for 30 years. He had his dream, yet "building a town is not so easy," he said. There were some major hiccups (like the recession) but by 2011, the first houses were built. Today, 5,000 trees have been planted, 62 residences completed (a handful permanently occupied; most rentable), two restaurants opened and a tradition or two established (an annual triathlon is held every February).

I wasn't sure what to expect. Would Las Catalinas resemble a holiday town like Seaside, Florida with its registered trademark and marketing slogan (Seaside® A simple, beautiful life) or maybe a conservation-minded settlement like South Carolina's Palmetto Bluff, with its neo-antebellum manses? Before I laid eyes on the property, I was dubious: It seemed like someone else's Utopia carved out of a patch of the Costa Rican coast, expediently designed for ecotourists and Four Seasons resorters alike. It felt like a soundstage for the good life, missing only the sign that hangs in Ted Danson's office on the heaven-themed TV show, "The Good Place": Welcome! Everything is Fine.

But when I went last year, I found a plausible town—a place that has been in development for a little more than 10 years yet seemed to have been there much longer. It had the air of a sloping old Spanish enclave. Pebble-lined gutters run along curving alleyways; steep stone stairs lead up to little plazas; red-tiled roofs of nicely weather-beaten houses, placed cheek-by-jowl, shield private pools and porches; heavy wooden doors creak and flora climb and hang everywhere.

There's a nice small town vibe. The local guy who makes your excellent cafe con leche at the Pura Vida coffee shop (which doubles as HQ for biking expeditions and snorkeling gear) is the same person who helps you launch your sea kayak over the waves breaking on the beach a few feet away. Yes, that is a trio of howler monkeys lollygagging in the trees overhead. And the big group of enviably fit friends—the women in straw hats and small, mismatched bikinis, toddlers in tow—having a late lunch of ceviches and beer at Limonada, the restaurant in the sand below? Costa Rican day-trippers from the country's interior.

Unlike plenty of luxuriously cloistered resorts around the world where the natives only come through the security gates to work, Las Catalinas aims to integrate different elements into one community. Hiking along one of many miles of trails blazed and maintained for runners, hikers and bikers, I happened upon a group of Costa Rican school children learning about botany on a

hilltop overlooking the sea. Back down below, six American girlfriends on a yoga retreat wended their way along the flagstone Paseo del Mar to the Beach Club, a tile-floored restaurant with two pools and an array of chaises, for cocktails.

One evening when I was having a margarita on the Beach Club terrace, I met Ernst van der Poll, a transplanted South African. He set up operations for Connect Ocean Aquatic Academy and Dive Center down here, to take tourists scuba diving, yes, but also to cultivate environmental awareness in local young people and use the sport to rehab war veterans, empower cancer patients, and liberate what he calls the "differently abled." (A

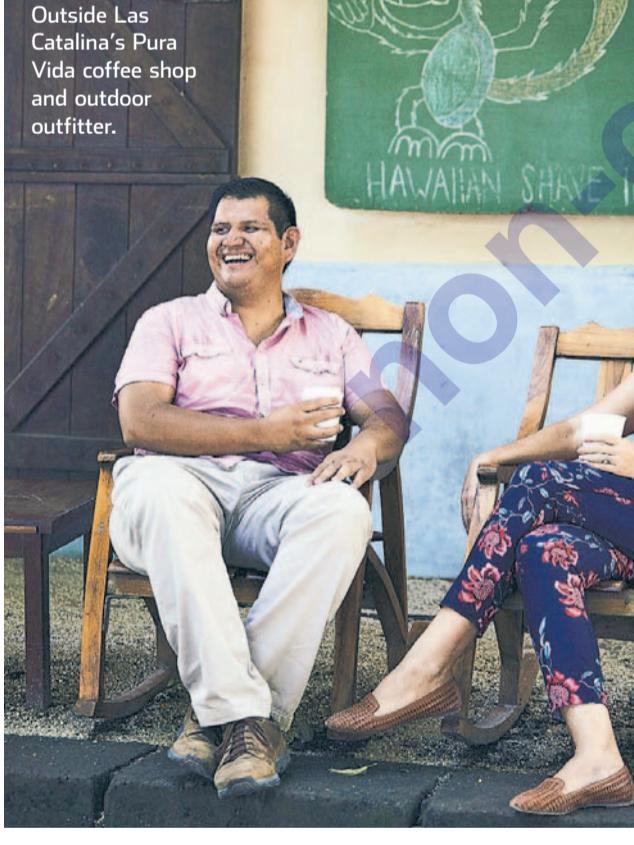
couple came down to dive with him after they were injured in the Boston Marathon bombing.)

Up the hill, beyond the completed part of town, construction was under way with workers crawling around buildings in progress, in the blazing sun. A 45-room hotel and 54 more flats and houses are expected by the end of 2018. In a hivelike workshop up the road beyond Casa Chameleon, Las Catalinas staff (some from neighboring Nicaragua) built cabinets, baked tiles, and finished wood to the specs of buyers (29 sales worth \$14.9 million in 2017).

Las Catalinas is still a work in progress. Families from Washington, D.C., Texas and Vancouver have moved

in full time. One woman from San Francisco relocated here with her husband—a banker who can work remotely—and one of her daughters. She's part owner of the Wake Day Spa, one of the new businesses that have recently opened up just behind Plaza Central, the main building that serves as the point of entry for residents and visitors alike.

On my last day, after ogling a few of the one-bedroom flats for sale, I ambled down to the beach—a short walk from everywhere—to look for howler monkeys. A man in flip-flops, sitting at a picnic table under an umbrella, pecked away at his laptop. "Do you live here?" I asked. "As often as I can," he said.



THE LOWDOWN // NESTING IN THE SEASIDE TOWN OF LAS CATALINAS, COSTA RICA

Getting There JetBlue flies direct from New York's JFK to Liberia International Airport and then it is an approximately 35-minute ride—a bit longer if you take the largely unpaved "monkey trail"—to Las Catalinas. A driver will collect you in an SUV with Wi-Fi and minibar (\$155) or hire a taxi (about \$120).



Staying There Rooms at Casa Chameleon, the adults-only hotel that sits high on a crest overlooking the town, are individually designed and each has a saltwa-

ter plunge pool. From \$595, casachameleonhotels.com. Many of the privately owned villas, townhouses and apartments are rentable, starting at \$250 a night for a one-bedroom unit. Casa Athena, a red 3-bedroom villa with a pool, outdoor dining terrace, enclosed courtyard leading to the master suite and rooftop perch on the main street that parallels the beach is \$950 a night. If it's your perfect beach house in your perfect beach town, you can buy it for \$1.8M. lascatalinascr.com

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GEAR & GADGETS

RUMBLE SEAT DAN NEIL



2018 Honda Accord: Can It Save the Sedan?

I HAVE LEARNED over the years that not everyone shares my fascination with engineering minutiae. My wife, for example, will gaze into the mid-distance with a bemused, Melania-like smile until I stop talking. *Anyhoo...*

In particular, my observations of aluminum versus steel vehicle construction have been known to clear a room. Yet I cannot resist on the occasion of the redesigned 2018 Honda Accord, an ordinary car made extraordinary thanks to clever body engineering and some of the world's smartest steel.

This is the 10th design generation of the Accord, which replaces the ninth after an abbreviated run of five model years. The previous Accord was certainly good enough against its sedan rivals, including the Toyota Camry and Nissan Altima. The new Accord seems built to test whether any family sedan can claw back market share from crossover and SUV-style vehicles.

In the day-one scrum for the new Accord, the design team made two right calls: ditch the V6 engine option and completely redraft the unit-body with high-grade steels. Accord's powertrain choices now comprise either a turbocharged 1.5-liter, 192-hp inline four with a CVT or six-speed manual transmission; or a 2.0-liter turbo four adapted from the Civic Type R, producing 252 hp at a radiant 6,500 rpm, paired with a lubricious 10-speed automatic transmission of Honda's own design, or the six-speed. A hybrid model is also in the pipeline.

These smaller, more power-dense engines allowed the designers to lower the hood and reduce front overhang. The greenhouse of the car has also moved rearward, picking up a more European profile as it does. The added wheelbase (+2.6 inches) is devoted to the rear cabin, so that, for instance, a child safety seat is easier to wrangle in and out. The Accord is also a bit wider than before, with more tumblehome (the inward cant of the windows toward the roofline).

The Accord's shape can best be appreciated in a posdown with the Toyota Camry, whose product planners chose to keep a V6 in the mix, committing the silhouette to a front-drive nosiness the Accord has managed to shed.

Other benefits spiraling out of the smaller engines: lower aerodynamic drag (-3%), better fuel economy (27 mpg combined), and reduced mass. Honda says our Accord 2.0T Touring (\$36,690) weighs 3,428 pounds. That's 177 pounds lighter than the previous



model and 237 pounds lighter than the last Camry XSE that climbed on Motor Trend's scales.

Toyota also redesigned and relaunched its family sedan last year with similar intentions. But the Accord wins this round decisively, thanks to its bone-deep redesign, already discussed; its more efficient packaging; and the delights of ultra-high-strength steel, or UHSS, which suss out as things like increased body rigidity (+32%, says Honda), improved handling and noise attenuation.

Um, this thing drives great! The steering feedback is natural and the response is downright tender.

Consider that, in exterior dimensions, the two cars are virtually the same size. Inside, however, the Honda encloses more interior space (105.6 to 100.4 cubic feet); 2.4 inches more rear seat legroom (a lot, as these things are measured); and a bigger trunk (16.7 to 15.1 cubic feet).

Where is all this space coming from? This is the part where I get really excited about steel and my wife smiles placidly, picturing Nigerian Dwarf goats. The thing about body engineering is, the harder the

steel (that is, the higher its tensile strength) the thinner the parts can be to carry the same load, generally speaking. The Accord unit-body comprises 29% of UHSS. About half that (the A and B pillars and the side rails) are hot-stamped UHSS with a tensile strength of 1,500 megapascals. For comparison, rail steel is about 880 MPa.

Why should you possibly care? Look at the Accord's A pillars, the roof supports on either side of the windshield. Notice how thin they are! A-pillars have been a problem zone for car designers since the advent of rollover standards. The thicker these pillars get the more they obstruct drivers' outward views. This is particularly irritating in a fast car, like a Lamborghini, on a tight, twisty road where the hairpins play peekaboo behind the A-pillars.

The A-pillars on the Accord are 20% thinner than before, increasing driver's sightlines by 7.9 degrees. I'll take it. And it is the same fineness of bone that translates to the increased space within the envelope. Meanwhile, the Accord aces US NCAP crash standards, because steel.

Practically all cars, even aluminum-bodied and carbon-fiber ones, use some portion of UHSS. How much is a matter of money, the cost to build. The Accord's steeliness is of a piece with other investments that are in effect doubling down on sedan virtues. Cabin noise and refinement, for instance: The Accord's body is now thoroughly wadded with sound-deadening panels and foam; active noise cancellation, a la Bose headphones, is standard. Touring models get noise-reducing wheels.

Driving and handling: Um, this thing drives great! The steering feedback is natural and progressive and, in Sport mode (Touring only), the initial response is downright tender. Our top-spec 2.0T came equipped with two-mode adaptive suspension damping that de-excited the body movements nicely in corners, even though the Accord is unsparingly nose-heavy (61/39 front/rear weight distribution).

In most scenarios the transverse-mounted inline four is barely heard from, just a murmur between synched gears changes—there are, after all, 10 ratios to choose from. Hammer the 2.0-liter from a standing

NOT PARTICULARLY SEDATE
Honda's new-look sedan dropped its V6, but the inline four goes 0-60 in 5.7 seconds.

HONDA

tance systems, including front-collision mitigation (emergency braking); lane-keeping assistance and road-departure mitigation; and adaptive cruise control with low-speed follow, i.e., the traffic-jam function.

The point is, Honda knows the family sedan is in a fight for its life and has equipped the Accord, well, accordingly.

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2018 HONDA ACCORD 2.0T TOURING

Price as Tested \$36,690
Powertrain Front transverse-mounted, turbocharged direct-injection 2.0-liter inline four; 10-speed automatic transmission with manual shift mode; front-wheel drive
Power/Torque 252 hp at 6,500 rpm/273 lb-ft at 1,500-4,000 rpm

Length/Width/Height/Wheelbase
192.2/73.3/57.1/111.4 inches
Curb Weight 3,428 pounds
0-60 mph 5.7 seconds (Motor Trend)
EPA Fuel Economy 22/32/26 mpg, city/highway/combined
Cargo Capacity 16.7 cu. feet