

REVIEW

What
Truman
Can Teach
Trump

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. WSJ

Stay
In Fashion
At 40, 50
And
Beyond



OFF DUTY

VOL. CCLXX NO. 18

WEEKEND

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SATURDAY/SUNDAY, JULY 22 - 23, 2017

WSJ.com

What's News

World-Wide

Trump installed top campaign fundraiser Anthony Scaramucci as communications director and accepted press secretary Spicer's resignation. A1

◆ Kushner released a revised version of his financial disclosure showing his initial filing omitted dozens of assets. A4

◆ A Trump attorney praised prosecutors in the Russia probe and disputed that the White House is working to discredit the special counsel. A5

◆ Palestinian leader Abbas suspended all contact with Israel after new security measures around a Jerusalem holy site set off violence. A6

◆ The U.S. is requiring stricter security checks on some inbound international flights amid new concerns about terrorists. A3

◆ The U.S. will ban Americans from traveling to North Korea starting next month, citing risks for visitors. A7

◆ A Navy ship was likely at fault in a deadly collision off Japan, a preliminary investigation found. A7

◆ Died: Joseph Rago, 34, Pulitzer-winning Wall Street Journal editorial writer. A2

Business & Finance

◆ The U.S. is toughening its scrutiny of Chinese deals, throwing a number of high-profile takeover bids into question. A1

◆ GE told investors they'd have to wait four months to hear the new CEO's strategy for boosting results, sending shares lower. A1

◆ Federal prosecutors said they will drop charges against two ex-J.P. Morgan traders at the center of the "London Whale" saga. B1

◆ Lyft is forming its own autonomous-car development division, a shift for the ride-hailing firm. B2

◆ Investors are backing off bearish bets amid this year's record-setting rally in the stock market. B1

◆ The S&P 500 inched lower but posted a weekly gain. The Dow fell 31.71 points to 21580.07 Friday. B12

◆ Siemens and Bombardier are in advanced talks to combine their train-making businesses. B3

◆ Blackstone and CVC Capital Partners have teamed up on a \$3.8 billion bid for the U.K.'s Paysafe. B11

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ObamaCare
And the Art
Of the Fail

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Tensions Over Jerusalem Shrine Fuel Deadly Wave Of Violence



RISING ANGER: Israeli security forces clashed with Palestinians Friday over security measures around the holy site in Jerusalem's Old City. At least six people died in Jerusalem and the West Bank, and Palestinian leader Mahmoud Abbas said he was freezing ties with Israel. A6

U.S. Stymies China Deals

Agencies hold up string of transactions amid concerns about national security

The U.S. is toughening its scrutiny of Chinese deals, throwing a number of high-profile takeover bids into question and helping spur a huge case backlog, according to people familiar with the process.

The Committee on Foreign Investment in the U.S. has signaled there are significant obstacles facing the proposed \$1.2 billion purchase of Dallas-based

payments firm MoneyGram International Inc. by Ant Financial Services Group, controlled by Chinese billionaire and Alibaba Group Holding Ltd. co-founder Jack Ma, some of the people said.

The committee, known as CFIUS, didn't green-light the deal by a recent deadline, the people said. Ant refiled its application, and Mr. Ma has continued a charm campaign that included a meeting Tuesday with 20 U.S. and Chinese executives at the U.S. Department of Commerce.

CFIUS is a multiagency body, led by the U.S. Treasury, whose

By Kate O'Keeffe in Washington and Julie Steinberg in Hong Kong

task is to screen foreign investments for national-security concerns.

The backers of at least four other Chinese deals have recently refiled or said they would refile applications to the committee after failing to get approval within the two-and-a-half-month review period, according to public disclosures.

At least two of them have taken the unusual step of refileing twice to try to address the

committee's concerns—China Oceanwide Holdings Group Co., which last year announced a \$2.7 billion takeover of Richmond, Va.-based insurer Genworth Financial Inc., and Chinese-government-backed Canyon Bridge Capital Partners, which last year announced a \$1.3 billion plan to take over Portland, Ore.-based Lattice Semiconductor Corp.

Though refiled deals can still be approved, delays can be symptomatic of committee concerns, said people familiar with the process. At least one smaller Chinese deal to buy a

Please see DEALS page A6

Short Sellers Bend to Bull Market

Bearish investors—flummoxed by the endurance of the 2017 stock market rally—are scaling back on their bets that major indexes are headed downward. B1

Estimated assets in short-biased hedge funds

In billions

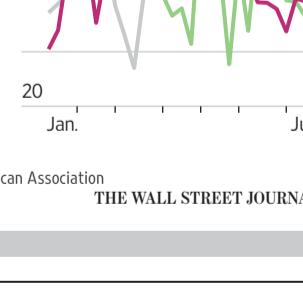


*As of first quarter

Sources: Hedge Fund Research (assets); American Association of Individual Investors (sentiments)

Breakdown of surveyed investors by sentiment

Neutral Bullish Bearish



THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WALL STREET IS THE NEW SUBURBAN LANDLORD

Big investors have turned 200,000 single-family homes into rentals

By RYAN DEZEMBER AND LAURA KUSISTO

SPRING HILL, Tenn.—When real-estate agent Don Nugent listed a three-bedroom, two-bath house here on Jo Ann Drive, offers came immediately, including a \$208,000 one from a couple with a young child looking for their first home.

A competing bid was too attractive to pass up. American Homes 4 Rent, a public company that had been scooping up homes in the neighborhood, offered the same amount—but all cash, no inspection required.

Twelve hours after the house went on the market in April, the Agoura Hills, Calif.-based real-estate investment trust signed a contract. About a month later, it put the house back on the market, this time for rent, for \$1,575 a month.

A new breed of homeowners has arrived in

this middle-class suburb of Nashville and in many other communities around the country: big investment firms in the business of offering single-family homes for rent. Their appearance has shaken up sales and rental markets and, in some neighborhoods, sparked rent increases.

On Jo Ann Drive alone, American Homes 4 Rent owns seven homes, property records indicate. In all of Spring Hill, four firms—American Homes, Colony Starwood Homes, Progress Residential and Streetland Homes—own nearly 700 houses, according to tax rolls. That amounts to about 5% of all the houses in town, a 2016 census indicates, and roughly three-quarters of those available for rent, according to Lisa Wurth, president of the local Realtors' association.

Those four companies and others like them Please see HOMES page A10

Congrats on Your Newborn! Please Report to 'Mom Jail'

* * *

New mothers face a month of pampering in China. Some try to escape.

Ye Zhen changed out of her pajamas and into street clothes, tucked a baseball cap over her head and slipped out the door of her room.

With her accomplice husband by her side, she walked past the guard posted in the hallway, keeping her head down and taking care to avoid eye contact. Moments later she strolled out into the Shanghai sunshine, a free woman.

Ms. Ye had escaped, but not from a jail or prison. She had busted out of a yuezi center, a Chinese facility where new mothers spend a month taking

things easy after giving birth.

The centers are all the rage among Chinese moms who can afford the \$15,000 or so it costs for round-the-clock pampering by nannies, health-care professionals and nutrition specialists. The centers provide a modern spin on the traditional at-home yuezi, when new mothers stay in bed and let others take care of the cooking, cleaning and child care. Confinement is part of the

bargain, as centers help mothers avoid the perils and germs of the outside world. The new yuezi centers try to ease the ordeal with posh accommodations rivaling those of high-end hotels. Indeed, some centers are located on

leased floors of luxury hotels. New mothers know before check-in that they won't be allowed to come and go as they please. Even so, some inmates struggle to stay put for a

Please see MOMS page A10

Ye Zhen

GE, Its Outlook Hazy, Asks Investors to Wait

By THOMAS GRYTA

General Electric Co., a company in transition that also is changing its CEO, told investors Friday that they'd have to wait four months to hear the new boss's strategy for boosting results.

GE investors, who have missed out on the broader stock market's rally, were in no mood to be patient. Shares of the Boston-based conglomerate fell nearly 3%, leaving the stock 18% below where it started the year.

GE's profits under pressure, improved its cash flow and ramped up cost-cutting ef-

orts—two areas of investor concern—in Chief Executive Jeff Immelt's last quarter at the helm. The bad news from investors' point of view was that GE tempered profit expectations for the current year and said investors would have to wait until mid-November for CEO-designate John Flannery to discuss the outlook for 2018.

It is unusual for a big company, especially one such as GE that is being pressured by an activist investor to improve its

Please see GE page A2

◆ Heard on the Street: New boss should opt for negativity... B12

U.S. NEWS

THE NUMBERS | By Jo Craven McGinty

A Sanitary Pool Requires Proper Behavior



An artificial sweetener found in more than 4,000 foods, beverages and pharmaceutical products turns up in swimming pools in unusually high concentrations.

That's intriguing until you learn how it gets there. Then it's just gross.

"It's evidence people are peeing in pools," said Lindsay Blackstock, a doctoral student in analytical and environmental toxicology at the University of Alberta, Canada.

Mrs. Blackstock and several colleagues tested 31 swimming pools and hot tubs in hotels and recreational facilities in Canada for the presence of acesulfame potassium, an artificial sweetener that is largely undigested and almost entirely excreted in urine.

There's an ick factor to swimming in a pee-tainted pool, but the real concern is what happens chemically. Urine combines with chlorine to create byproducts that irritate the eyes and respiratory system, and the spent chlorine is no longer available to kill disease-causing germs.

Pool operators continually replenish chlorine to keep the water safe, but tests like Mrs. Blackstock's help them figure out which substances are affecting the chemistry.

Sold under the brand name Sunett, acesulfame potassium is 200 times sweeter than sugar and represents 8% of the global high-intensity-sweeteners market, according to Sergey Gudoshnikov, a senior economist with the International Sugar Organization.

It's used in products including baked goods, frozen desserts, chewing gum, diet sodas, sport drinks, fruit juices, toothpaste, mouthwash, breakfast cereals, condiments, snack foods, soups, cough syrups, jams and jellies.

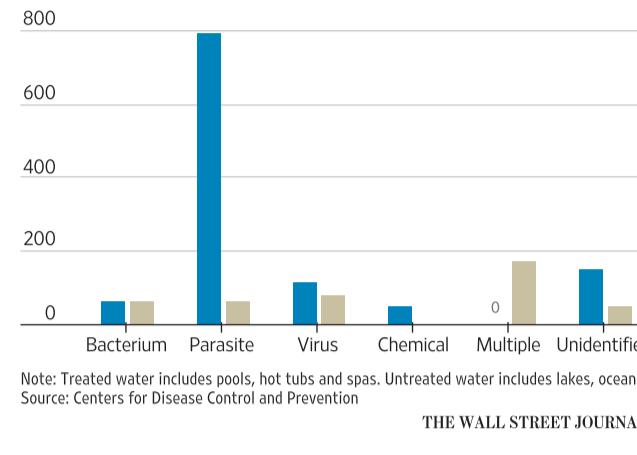
Mrs. Blackstock and her colleagues were inspired to look for acesulfame potassium in pool water because it is also used as a proxy to estimate the impact of human waste on groundwater, lakes and rivers.

They found it in all of their pool and hot-tub samples, and in far greater concentrations than in the water

Not So Refreshing

Chlorine loses its disinfectant power when organic compounds like urine contaminate the water.

Number of cases associated with recreational water, 2011-12



Note: Treated water includes pools, hot tubs and spas. Untreated water includes lakes, oceans.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

sources used to fill them.

"We saw an increase of four times greater and up to 570 times greater in recreational water samples compared to tap-water samples," Mrs. Blackstock said.

The researchers also measured the amount of ACE-K, as it's known for short, in urine samples from 20 Canadians to arrive at a rough estimate of the

normal concentration in the general population.

Using that information, they deduced that a 110,000-gallon pool they studied contained an estimated eight gallons of urine, while a 220,000-gallon pool contained an estimated 20 gallons. The concentrations represented about 0.01% of the total water volume.

"If your eyes are turning red when you're swimming,

or if you're coughing or have a runny nose, it's likely there is at least some urine in the pool," said Michele Hlavsa, chief of the Healthy Swimming Program for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Urine isn't a primary source of germs in pools or hot tubs, but feces that clings to the body is. At any time, Dr. Hlavsa said, adults have about 0.14 grams of poop on their bottoms and children have as much as 10 grams of it.

"When you're talking about bigger water parks with 1,000 children in a given day, you're now talking about 10 kilograms, or 22 pounds, of poop," Dr. Hlavsa said.

Feces can contain bacteria, viruses and parasites such as E. coli, norovirus and giardia that can lead to outbreaks of diarrhea, vomiting and other illnesses.

In 2011 and 2012, the most recent data available, the CDC recorded at least 185 illnesses stemming from exposure to these or similar organisms in pools, hot tubs and spas. Nearly 900 more cases were attributed to a chlorine-resistant parasite

known as cryptosporidium.

"We're not so worried about pee," Dr. Hlavsa said. "We're worried it will use up the chlorine that kills germs."

ACE-K isn't the only way to estimate the amount of urine in pools and hot tubs.

Ernest R. Blatchley III, an environmental engineer at Purdue University who studies swimming-pool chemistry, has done it by measuring urea, a component of urine. German researchers have used calcium, which is also excreted in urine.

But there is another tool that anyone can use: their nose.

Appropriately chlorinated swimming pools and hot tubs smell strongly of the disinfectant only when it has combined with substances like urine, lotions and hair products. A healthy pool has very little odor, Dr. Hlavsa said, and it should not turn your eyes red.

The solution to keeping it that way is straightforward.

Shower for about one minute before swimming to remove personal-care products and traces of feces.

And stop using the pool like an Olympic-size toilet.

Blaze in California Destroys Homes, Forces Evacuations



WILDFIRE: A firefighter earlier this week worked to halt the Deltwiler Fire near Mariposa, Calif. By Friday, the 74,000-acre fire, about 30 miles from Yosemite National Park, had destroyed 58 homes and 60 other structures in the outskirts of Mariposa since starting July 16.

GE

Continued from Page One
performance, to ask shareholders and customers to wait so long to learn about a gameplan.

"This is a strange situation," said Nicholas Heymann, analyst with William Blair & Co. "This increases the duration of the period of uncertainty."

On a conference call Friday, analyst Deane Dray of RBC Capital Markets asked if GE would be in "limbo" until November. Mr. Flannery said the financial framework for 2017 is set and that he is "not worried that we're going to be, you know, dead in the water in the meantime."

Mr. Immelt will step down at the end of this month after 16 years as CEO.

GE is under increasing pressure to show that its pivot away from financial services, big bets on the oil industry and a renewed focus on making jet engines and power turbines would be good for investors.

Shares fell 2.9% to \$25.91 in Friday trading.

Mr. Flannery, who formerly ran GE's health-care unit, is meeting with small groups of investors and visiting the business units of the roughly 300,000-person company.

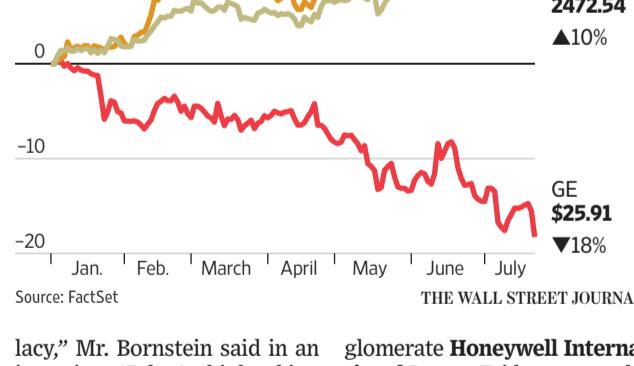
Jeffrey Bornstein, GE's chief financial officer, defended the timeline in an interview and said the company would have to "play through" any uncertainty created by a review that includes "testing everything we believe."

"The notion that [Mr. Flannery] is going to get his arms around this in a month is a fal-

Mirror Image

GE's shares have lagged behind the broader market and shares of smaller industrial conglomerate Honeywell.

Year-to-date performance



lacy," Mr. Bornstein said in an interview. "I don't think asking for four or five months to do this is asking a lot."

On Friday, GE backed its prior 2017 projection of earnings of \$1.60 to \$1.70 a share and organic sales growth of 3% to 5%, but it warned that profit would be on the weak side.

"Given our outlook on oil and gas and power, we are trending to the bottom end of the range," Mr. Bornstein said on the call.

Analysts are skeptical that GE will reach a goal of delivering \$2 a share in profit in 2018, but the company said an updated target wouldn't come until after Mr. Flannery's review.

"This was almost like a funeral dirge today. There was nothing positive," said Brian Langenberg, industry strategist at Langenberg & Co. "I can't think of anything in November that is going to make me thrilled."

Meanwhile, industrial con-

Szlosek in an interview. "We think we do a good job of keeping our businesses out of it."

Honeywell shares gained 1%

to \$136.35 Friday, leaving the stock up 18% on the year.

Both GE and Honeywell are facing pressure from activist investors. GE pledged to boost its cost-cutting program earlier this year after discussions with Trian Fund Management LP, which has been frustrated by missed profit goals at GE. Third Point LLC has called on Honeywell to explore selling or splitting off its aerospace business.

Friday, GE said it cut \$593 million in annual industrial costs in the second quarter and is on track to meet or beat its \$1 billion savings goal by year-end.

In all, GE's second-quarter earnings fell less than expected, with much of the drop reflecting a year-earlier boost from the sale of its home-appliances business. The company reported a profit of \$1.19 billion, or 15 cents a share, down from \$2.76 billion, or 36 cents a share, a year earlier. Revenue fell 12% to \$29.56 billion.

—Imani Moise

contributed to this article.

Editorial Writer at Journal Dies at 34

BY JENNIFER LEVITZ

Joseph Rago, a Pulitzer Prize-winning editorial writer at The Wall Street Journal who was known for his richly reported pieces and influence on policy makers, was found dead Thursday at his home in Manhattan. He was 34 years old.

The New York Police Department found Mr. Rago dead in his apartment at 7:40 p.m., according to a police official. The authorities went to check on Mr. Rago after he didn't show up for work on Thursday. Paul Gigot, the editor of the Journal's editorial page, had alerted the paper's security officials, who then contacted the police.

Mr. Rago was found with no obvious signs of trauma and emergency responders declared him dead at the scene, the police said. The cause of death was still being determined by the medical examiner on Friday.

"It is with a heavy heart that we confirm the death of Joseph Rago, a splendid journalist and beloved friend," Mr. Gigot said in a statement. "Joe and his family are in our thoughts and prayers."

Mr. Rago made his biggest mark writing about health care. In 2011, he captured the Pulitzer Prize for editorial writing for what the Pulitzer organization called his "well-crafted, against-the-grain editorials challenging the health care reform advocated by President Obama."

"No matter where you fall in the debate of health care reform, the arguments advanced by Joseph Rago in his series of editorials in The Wall Street Journal were impossible to ignore," the judges wrote. "Not paying attention to these editorials was not an option for policymakers."

Mr. Rago gained credibility with the policy community and with politicians because he did his homework, becoming one of the most well-sourced people around on health care, with sources throughout Washington and among academics on the left and right, Mr. Gigot said.

"Through his editorials, he



Joseph Rago won the Pulitzer Prize for editorial writing.

had enormous impact on events in Washington," he said.

The last editorial Mr. Rago wrote, on Wednesday, was titled "The ObamaCare Republicans," Mr. Gigot said.

After coming to the Journal as a summer intern in 2005, Mr. Rago stood out for his thoughtful reporting and flair for prose. "I immediately hired him," Mr. Gigot said. "He was just too good not to hire."

Mr. Rago rose from an assistant editor on the op-ed page to editorial writer to member of the editorial board. Friends and colleagues say he was modest and serious, but with a sardonic sense of humor.

A native of Falmouth, Mass., Mr. Rago graduated with a degree in history from Dartmouth College in 2005. While there, he wrote for the Dartmouth Review, an independent conservative student newspaper. He served on the paper's board of directors at the time of his death.

He remained active with the campus and in a 2011 videotaped interview there said he tried to stay in touch with students from all over the country and offer his advice.

"Journalism is a hard field to get into, and I caught a break and try to help other people," he said.

—Zolan Kanno-Youngs contributed to this article.

◆ Excerpts from a career, and an appreciation..... A11, A12

CORRECTIONS & AMPLIFICATIONS

Lady Carole Bamford, whose husband is Lord Anthony Bamford, started Daylesford Organic. A *Mansion* article Friday about foodies flocking to the British countryside incorrectly referred to Lord Bamford as Sir Anthony Bamford, and the company as Daylesford Organics.

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

Big Sur Sees Tourism Hit By Closures

With road damaged by mudslides and bridge out for repairs, flow of visitors falls to a trickle

By JIM CARLTON

BIG SUR, Calif.—Normally at this time of year, as many as 13,000 vehicles a day whiz by this quaint community of cabins and bungalows tucked into the redwoods along California's Highway 1.

One day last week, Loran Calvin strolled down the winding highway. There wasn't a car in sight.

"It's both extremely beautiful and a little post-apocalyptic," Ms. Calvin, a 55-year-old visitor from South Pasadena, Calif., said. She and a few other sightseers hiked a half-mile path with an elevation of several hundred feet to get to a portion of Big Sur now cut off at both ends to car traffic by damage from storms earlier this year.

Residents of Big Sur are accustomed to the price of living amid the dramatic beauty of the mountains that hug the Pacific—enduring mudslides, wildfires and other natural disasters.

But the events from this past year are testing even their mettle. The two-lane highway, which traverses vertiginous cliffs and is a popular scenic driving route for tourists, ruptured in two places from mudslides amid torrential downpours this spring. While one section of Highway 1 recently opened, traffic will be strictly controlled while repairs continue. Another damaged portion of Highway 1 may take a year to repair.

Meanwhile, a bridge is out for repairs at least until September, leaving a 40-mile stretch of highway and the 500 people who inhabit this side of

town cut off from ready road access to the outside world. To go to school, commute to jobs and fetch groceries, residents use a new half-mile hiking trail through Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park built to connect the divided parts of Big Sur.

The road closures also have effectively kept out tourists. Around three million visitors a year stream into Big Sur, and the closures come at the height of the summer season.

The Big Sur Chamber of Commerce pegs the economic losses at as much as \$500,000 a day, which have prompted widespread layoffs.

Managers at the oceanside, hilltop Nepenthe Restaurant say they have had to furlough 80 of their 120 employees after the number of diners plunged more than 90% since before the closures in May.

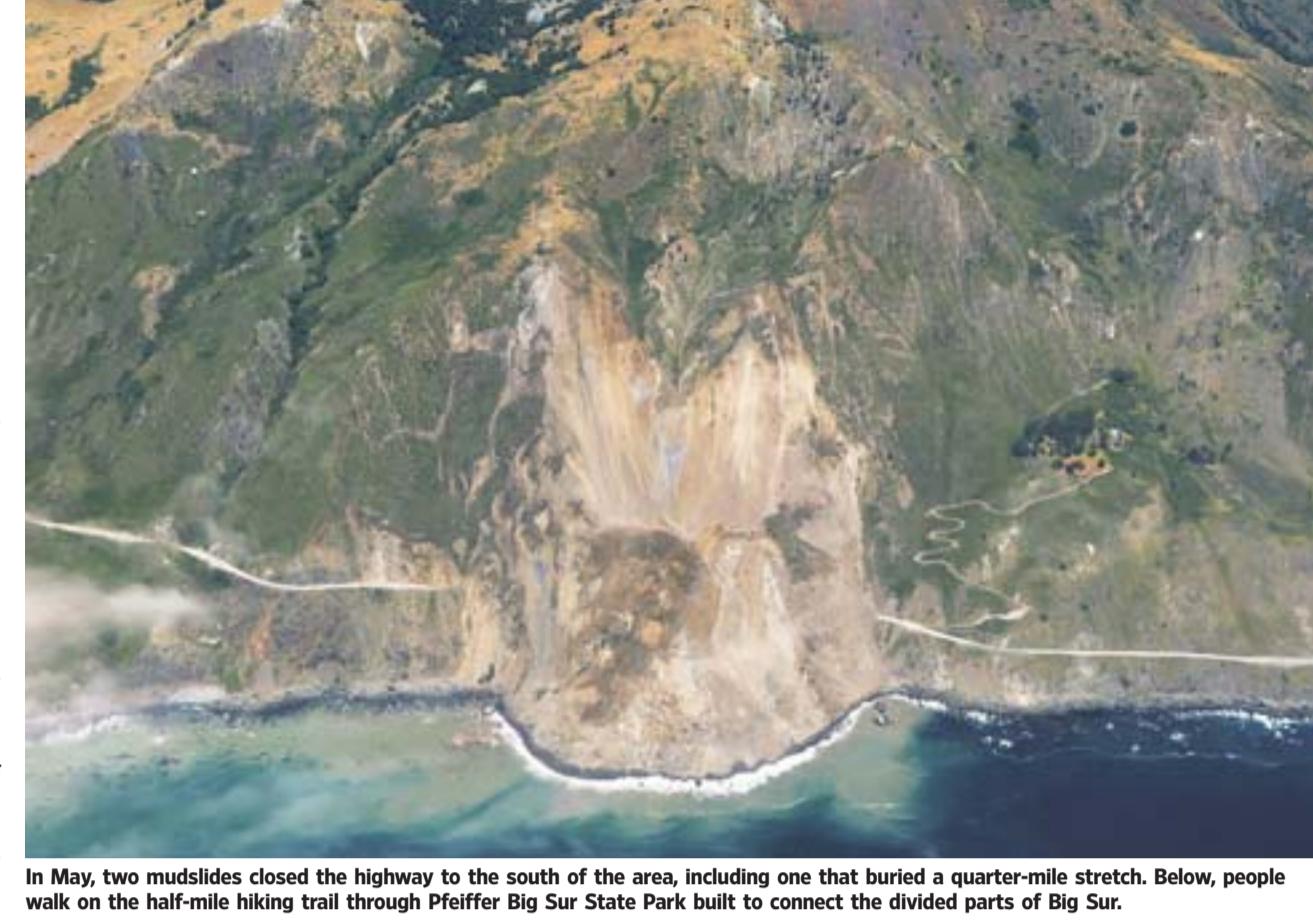
"Right now, we're finding out how rugged we are, or aren't," said Kirk Gafill, general manager of the 68-year-old eatery owned by his family.

Even the northern part of Big Sur, where about 1,000 people live and which still has ready highway access, has been affected. The Big Sur River Inn reports its bookings are down 40% so far this year, compared with the same period last year.

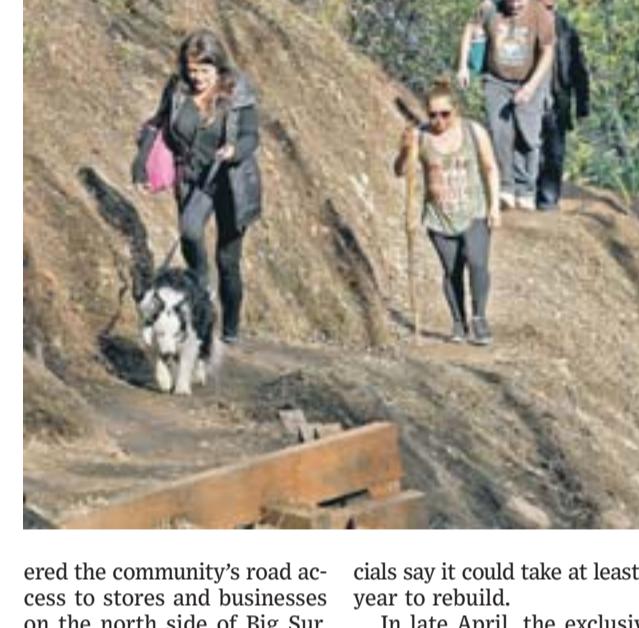
The Fernwood Campground and Resort has July vacancies for the first time in at least a quarter-century; in part, managers there say, because many people incorrectly believe the whole coast is shut down.

"For every reservation we get, there is a cancellation," said Diana Ballantyne, the resort's general manager.

The troubles began in February, when the California Department of Transportation closed the Pfeiffer Canyon Bridge after determining it needed to be replaced after landslides damage. That sev-



In May, two mudslides closed the highway to the south of the area, including one that buried a quarter-mile stretch. Below, people walk on the half-mile hiking trail through Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park built to connect the divided parts of Big Sur.



ered the community's road access to stores and businesses on the north side of Big Sur, and stopped the flow of visitors from that direction.

In May, two mudslides closed the highway to the south of the community—including a monster that buried a quarter-mile stretch under so much debris that state offi-

cials say it could take at least a year to rebuild.

In late April, the exclusive Post Ranch Inn, which charges up to \$2,500 a night for a room, began shuttling in guests by helicopter. "I thought, 'Why not try it?'" said Mike Freed, managing partner of the 40-room inn.

That prompted Nepenthe to

Two Sides of Being Cut Off From World

Economic disruption often hits communities that lose a key transportation artery due to calamity.

Sales at stores around parts of Interstate 85 in Atlanta, for example, took a hit after a section of the freeway was closed for two months last spring following a fire that authorities said was set by a homeless man.

Stores at Big Sur began shutting down soon after the bridge closure. Hiking trails to the open side also closed temporarily, necessitating groceries

and other some other essentials to be airlifted to residents.

But not everyone in Big Sur thinks the new isolation is all bad.

Kate Novoa, a retired attorney who lives in a remote canyon, says the scarcity of visitors would reduce problems such as an increased threat of wildfire and traffic congestion.

"This is kind of like a nice break for us," Ms. Novoa said.

Residents say life here will eventually return to normal—although many hope not quite as before.

"I don't want it to go back to the way it was," said 64-year-old Nadine Clark. "We were just overrun."

—Jim Carlton

movies and socialize.

"The real silver lining has been the rediscovery of who my neighbors are," said Mr. Gafill's sister, Erin Gafill, 54.

The trickle of visitors opened up more on July 1, when public access was allowed for the first time on the new hiking path residents were using.

reopen. By May, Mr. Gafill said the restaurant was serving lunch and dinner meals to an average 30 to 40 people a day, including local residents. While that was a far cry from the up to 1,000 guests it serves normally, he said the restaurant has become a de facto community center where locals go to play ping pong, watch

Stricter Security Requirements Are Set for Airlines

By ROBERT WALL
AND SUSAN CAREY

LONDON—The U.S. is requiring stricter security checks on some inbound international flights. U.S. and European airlines said Friday, amid new concerns about terrorists.

The Department of Homeland Security in late June mandated enhanced security requirements covering hundreds of U.S. and overseas airlines

and 280 foreign airports that offer direct flights to the U.S.

The first phase of the changes went into effect this past week, with more to come over the next three months.

In return for meeting the new directives, the DHS didn't, as feared, impose a ban on passengers bringing most electronic devices larger than standard cellphones onto airplanes. But the heightened protocols are expected to include en-

hanced scrutiny of those devices at foreign airports.

As a result, some airlines notified their customers Friday that they should be prepared for more-rigorous screening. Delta Air Lines Inc. and United Continental Holdings Inc. recommended that passengers arrive three hours in advance for flights to the U.S. American Airlines Group Inc. said it was sticking to its two-hour check-in requirement.

Deutsche Lufthansa AG, Germany's largest carrier, said it received a directive from the U.S. government about the enhanced security measures, without providing details. Lufthansa said it didn't expect any operational impact but said passengers will have to check in earlier. Air France-KLM SA also said it had taken note of the U.S. mandate.

The U.S. in March banned passengers flying from 10 air-

ports in the Middle East and North Africa from bringing laptops, tablets and other devices on U.S.-bound flights. All those airports have now met new security standards and the bans have been lifted.

Washington had considered widening the device ban to U.S.-bound flights from Europe and other international departure points. European regulators, airlines and airports lobbied the U.S. government to hold off,

saying such a ban could dent demand for travel. Opponents also said storing a large number of devices in the cargo hold posed safety risks because lithium batteries used in most laptops could catch fire.

The Department of Homeland Security on Thursday said all 180 U.S. and overseas airlines that fly directly to the U.S. from 280 foreign airports now have met the first required changes.

Scientists Undertake Study of Matter

By QUINT FORGEY

Scientists at a physics laboratory outside Chicago and a mile beneath the Earth's surface in a former South Dakota gold mine on Friday celebrated the launch of an improbable physics experiment that will shoot subatomic particles through 800 miles of rock and dirt to study some fundamental cosmic riddles.

The more than \$1 billion experiment, funded by the U.S. Department of Energy; CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research; and institutions from 30 countries is meant to help researchers better understand neutrinos, the most abundant matter particles in the universe.

The Deep Underground Neutrino Experiment begins at Fermilab, a Department of Energy national laboratory in Batavia, Ill., which will fire an intense beam of neutrinos at near-light-speed through the Earth's mantle toward detectors at the Sanford Underground Research Facility in Lead, S.D. The trip will last about four milliseconds.

Construction began Friday on the neutrino detectors at the Sanford lab, which will be about a mile deep and filled with 70,000 tons of liquid argon. Construction on the Fermilab beamline, which will deliver the neutrinos to South Dakota, is scheduled to begin in 2021. The first neu-

AMBER HUNT/ASSOCIATED PRESS



The Sanford Underground Research Facility, housed inside the now-shuttered Homestake Gold Mine.

trino beam will fire in about ten years.

"Together, we will build the largest science megaproject ever attempted on U.S. soil," said Mike Headley, executive director of the South Dakota Science and Technology Authority, which operates the Sanford lab.

The Sanford lab, which

cold liquid in the Sanford detectors. They are trying to figure out what role neutrinos played in the universe's evolution, and their findings could explain why matter exists.

"This project, along with other exciting physics experiments occurring here at the Sanford lab, can transform the young minds of the next generation," said South Dakota Gov. Dennis Daugaard. "We're honored to play a role in mankind's march toward a greater understanding of the universe."

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U.S. NEWS

GOP Health Stumbles Upset Party Base

Interviews with voters and leaders in three states raise a red flag for midterm prospects

BY JANET HOOK
AND JIM CARLTON

The GOP drive to remake the U.S. health-care system, which fueled the party's rise to power in the past eight years, is becoming a political liability for Republicans, whose inability so far to pass a sweeping health bill in the Senate has angered many conservatives and could weigh on the party in next year's elections, interviews with voters and political leaders in three states show.

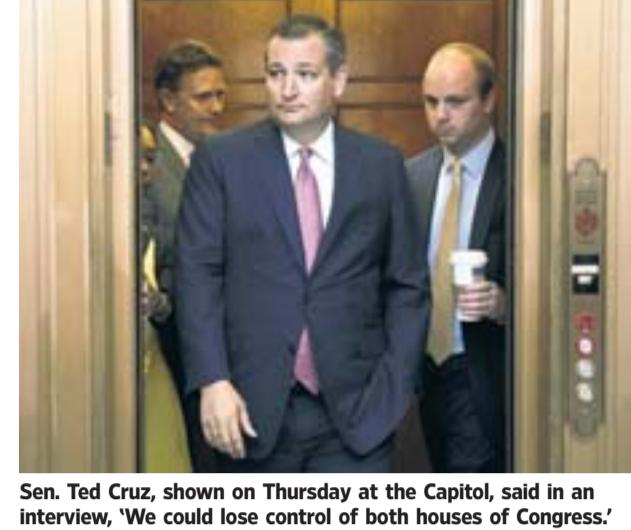
While Senate GOP leaders are preparing a long-shot rescue effort next week, the collapse of legislation to repeal and replace the Affordable Care Act would mark a failure to deliver on a longstanding promise to ditch the Obama-era law, due to differences

among lawmakers about what a replacement should look like.

"We're already five years too late," said Don Tatro, executive director of the Builders Association of Northern Nevada. "I am disappointed it's gone this long."

At the same time, some senators have been wary of backing a bill that would sharply curb Medicaid spending and boost the ranks of the uninsured. The pressure is especially intense for the party's two most vulnerable Senate incumbents up for re-election in 2018, Dean Heller of Nevada and Jeff Flake of Arizona, who have been targets of President Donald Trump for crossing him on health care and other issues.

For senators in safer seats, such as Sen. Ted Cruz of Texas, the political consequences are less immediate. Mr. Cruz is considered likely to win re-election, but even he is worried about blowback from Republicans angry that the party has not accomplished more with the broad power in



BILL CLARK/CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY/ZUMA PRESS

Sen. Ted Cruz, shown on Thursday at the Capitol, said in an interview, 'We could lose control of both houses of Congress.'

Congress and the White House that voters have given it.

Republicans hold a 52-48 margin in the Senate and a more comfortable margin in the House.

"The hard-fought gains of the last eight years have come to naught because a handful of Republican senators don't see

that they're part of a team," said Paul Simpson, chairman of Texas' Harris County GOP, who said there is growing concern that GOP discontent would depress turnout during the 2018 midterms.

"This is a classic case of the perfect destroying the good," Mr. Simpson said.

Mr. Cruz, in an interview, said he believed he was in a strong position in Texas, but he warned that the consequences of failure to deliver on the party's signature health-care promise could be "catastrophic."

"We could lose control of both houses of Congress," he said. "There will be severe electoral consequences."

Strategists from both parties believe that health care will be a far more important issue in the 2018 midterm elections than the controversy over allegations that Mr. Trump's presidential campaign had improper ties to Russia. In a Bloomberg News survey this month, 35% of Americans listed health care as the top issue facing the country, ahead of jobs, Russia or any other topic.

The U.S. intelligence community has concluded that Russia interfered in the 2016 election. Moscow has denied any meddling, and Mr. Trump has called the investigations

into possible collusion between his campaign and Russia a "witch hunt."

The Republicans most at risk of backlash from the GOP base may have some political breathing room: Those who have most openly broken from the party to derail Senate action—including Sens. Susan Collins of Maine, Lisa Murkowski of Alaska and Shelley Moore Capito of West Virginia—are not up for re-election until 2020 or 2022.

For senators facing voters next year, another danger looms: They risk provoking the vengeance of Mr. Trump, who has demanded that the Senate try one more time next week to revive legislation to overhaul the ACA. "Any senator who votes against starting debate is really telling America that you're fine with Obamacare," Mr. Trump said this week at a meeting with Senate Republicans.

—Alejandro Lazo
and Dan Frosch
contributed to this article.

WASHINGTON WIRE

SENATE

Antiabortion Measure Faces Rules Hurdle

Senate Republicans aren't likely to be able to strip federal funding for Planned Parenthood Federation of America in their health-care overhaul due to the chamber's parliamentary rules, according to guidance released late Friday.

Republicans had hoped to defund Planned Parenthood and put in place restrictions that would keep federal funding from plans that also cover abortions as part of the GOP bill rolling back and replacing much of the Affordable Care Act. But guidance from the Senate parliamentarian, Elizabeth MacDonough, on a draft of the bill indicates that these provisions will need 60 votes to remain in the health-care bill.

Republicans hold 52 of the Senate's 100 seats and likely won't be able to keep the anti-abortion provisions that were key to retaining the support of conservatives for the health-care overhaul.

GOP aides noted that in the past, lawmakers have been able to make tweaks that enabled provisions flagged by the parliamentarian to meet muster later. Still, the likely loss of the anti-abortion measures could complicate the bill's passage.

—Kristina Peterson

INVESTIGATION

Rice Privately Meets With Lawmakers

Susan Rice, who served as a top official in former President Barack Obama's administration, met Friday with Senate investigators as part of a probe into Russia's alleged interference in the 2016 presidential election.

Ms. Rice, who served as national security adviser and U.S. ambassador to the United Nations under Mr. Obama, met in a closed-door session with the Senate Intelligence Committee, her spokeswoman Erin Pelton said in a statement.

Russia has denied meddling in the election, and President Donald Trump has called the various probes a "witch hunt."

—Byron Tau

HEARING

Panel Subpoenas Founder of Firm

The Senate Judiciary Committee issued a subpoena on Friday to compel the founder of a firm that compiled a dossier of unverified research about President Donald Trump to testify.

Attorneys for Glenn Simpson, a former Wall Street Journal reporter who now runs a political intelligence firm in Washington called Fusion GPS, told the committee in a Friday letter that their client was traveling and unavailable for next week's hearing. The letter also said they were prepared to fight a subpoena and invoke Mr. Simpson's constitutional right not to give testimony if compelled to appear.

The letter explaining Mr. Simpson's refusal to appear cites his obligations to keep his client information confidential and his First Amendment right under the Constitution to engage in political speech and political activity.

—Byron Tau

Kushner Discloses Dozens More Assets

BY REBECCA BALLHAUS
AND RICHARD RUBIN

WASHINGTON—Jared Kushner, President Donald Trump's son-in-law and a senior White House adviser, Friday released a revised personal financial disclosure showing his initial filing omitted dozens of assets, including commercial real estate, bonds issued by the New York water and sewer authority, a personal art collection and a New Jersey liquor license.

According to the disclosure, 77 assets were "inadvertently omitted" from Mr. Kushner's

earlier form and were added during what the form's footnotes describe as the "ordinary review" process with the government ethics office. Some 60 of those were related to one collection of bonds. The updated form also provides additional information about 77 other assets.

Ivanka Trump, who is the president's daughter, a senior White House aide and Mr. Kushner's wife, also disclosed her finances for the first time on Friday, including some details that had been previously disclosed on her husband's form. Ms. Trump didn't be-

come an official White House employee until late March, so she had later deadlines.

Jared and Ivanka have followed each of the required steps in their transition from private citizens to federal officials," Jamie Gorelick, a lawyer for the couple, said in a statement.

The new disclosure shows Mr. Kushner and Ms. Trump collectively hold between \$206 million and \$760 million in assets. Mr. Kushner's initial disclosure put the value of their assets between \$240 million and \$740 million.

Don Fox, who served as the

ethics office's general counsel from 2008 to 2013 and as acting director from 2011 until 2013, said the number of omissions on Mr. Kushner's initial form was unusually high. "That strikes me as a lot," he said. But Mr. Fox, who was tapped to serve as general counsel by a Bush appointee, said it isn't "terribly unusual" for wealthy individuals, particularly those who lack previous government experience, to need to revise their forms.

The disclosures show Mr. Kushner and Ms. Trump will both continue to be passive investors in each of their fam-

ily's real-estate businesses, receiving income from those holdings but not playing a role in decision-making. They will recuse themselves from government decisions that present conflicts of interest, a lawyer for Mr. Kushner said, though the White House isn't releasing the ethics agreements that detail that process.

Mr. Kushner resigned from 266 outside positions and Ms. Trump resigned from 292, their lawyer said. Ms. Trump received \$2.5 million in "salary and severance" from her father's business operations, according to Friday's disclosure.



Anthony Scaramucci with Sarah Huckabee Sanders, White House press secretary-designate, at a press briefing on Friday in Washington.

Financier's Road To White House Job

New York hedge-fund investor Anthony Scaramucci, President Donald Trump's newly appointed communications director, didn't jell with the president right away.

But over time and after flirtations with other Republican candidates, Mr. Scaramucci, nicknamed "The Mooch," warmed to Mr. Trump, donating to his campaign and positioning himself for a White House job that didn't come right away.

"I love the president," said Mr. Scaramucci, 53 years old, at the White House Friday afternoon. "I've been very, very loyal to him, and I'm going to do the best I can with my heart and soul on

this job and try to serve him the best way that I can."

A self-described diva, Mr. Scaramucci's move to the White House is the latest triumph in a career advanced through self-promotion and persistence.

After he was fired in 1991 by Goldman Sachs, where he was a real-estate investment banker, he started and sold a money-management firm to Neuberger Berman Group Inc.

Then, after an initial attempt at launching a fund-of-funds firm that essentially failed during the 2008 financial crisis, he purchased Citigroup Inc.'s hedge-fund management group and renamed it SkyBridge Capital.

He also launched the lavish SALT conference (for SkyBridge Alternatives), a Las Vegas affair that attracted big-name hedge-fund players, celebrities such as

Will Smith and world leaders, including former British Prime Minister Tony Blair.

His path to Mr. Trump's inner circle was a winding one, including fundraising for two Trump rivals. Eventually, he signed on to raise money for Mr. Trump.

To take the administration job first promised to him, Mr. Scaramucci sold his stake in SkyBridge. The deal fetched about \$250 million, according to a person familiar with the matter.

SkyBridge, which says it helped clients invest \$12 billion in total as of Nov. 30, recently reported that its main fund was down 1% last year, its second consecutive year of losses. Some of SkyBridge's competitors, such as funds run by Carlyle Group, have closed outright, while others have merged.

—Lisa Beilfuss

But a friend of Mr. Scaramucci, Sean Hannity, host of "Hannity" on Fox News Channel, said in an interview: "Anthony is a great communicator and a fighter and aggressive and smart. He's got all the qualities that the White House communications director needs."

Inside the White House, assessments of Mr. Scaramucci are mixed.

A couple of weeks ago, Mr. Kushner began planning to bring Mr. Scaramucci into the

communications shop, a person familiar with the matter said.

Mr. Spicer, a Priebus ally, privately warned that the New York hedge-fund investor lacked the required experience for the job, a White House official said. Mr. Spicer quit rather than work under Mr. Scaramucci, the person said.

Nicknamed "The Mooch," Mr. Scaramucci didn't jell with Mr. Trump right away. Talking about his future boss early in the presidential race, Mr. Scaramucci was open in his disdain.

In the summer of 2015, Mr. Scaramucci called Mr. Trump a "huck politician" destined to be president of the "Queens County Bully's Association."

In the White House briefing room Friday, he was asked about his past criticism of a president known to bristle over slights.

"He brings it up every 15 seconds," he said, describing the comments as "one of the biggest mistakes that I made." He was backing another candidate at the time, he said.

And, apparently aware that his boss would be watching him as he had monitored Mr. Spicer, he said: "I should never have said that about him...I hope that someday, Mr. President, you'll forget it."

—Ted Mann
and Lisa Beilfuss
contributed to this article.

HEARING

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The Senate Judiciary Committee issued a subpoena on Friday to compel the founder of a firm that compiled a dossier of unverified research about President Donald Trump to testify.

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—Byron Tau

U.S. NEWS

Lawyer Denies Spat Over Russia Probe

BY PETER NICHOLAS

An attorney for President Donald Trump praised the work of prosecutors involved in the Russia investigation and disputed the notion that the White House or Mr. Trump's legal team was working to discredit or short-circuit the special counsel probe.

John Dowd, one of the main outside lawyers representing Mr. Trump in the Russia investigation, said in an interview Friday that Special Counsel Robert Mueller has been doing "a good job" and can be trusted to carry out a fair investigation.

"The communications are honest and professional and helpful," Mr. Dowd said. "We've been helpful to him and he's been straight with us. He's an honest guy and he's done a

Mr. Dowd's comments suggest a split within the White House over the investigation.

good job."

The Washington Post on Thursday reported that Mr. Trump's legal team is discussing the president's authority to issue pardons that could potentially derail the Russia probe. Mr. Dowd denied the report. "It's not true," Mr. Dowd said.

Mr. Dowd's comments suggest a split within the Trump legal team and the White House about the best way to respond to the special counsel probe.

Mr. Trump and some of his lawyers have questioned whether Mr. Mueller and the prosecutors he has hired have conflicts of interest. And they have cautioned that the Mueller team must avoid venturing into parts of Mr. Trump's life and career that go beyond the special counsel's mandate.

Mr. Mueller's mandate in-

cludes looking into possible collusion between the Russian government and the Trump campaign team in the 2016 election, along with matters arising "directly from the investigation," according to the Justice Department order in May announcing the special counsel's appointment.

Mr. Trump has said there was no collusion between his campaign and Russia, and has called questions about campaign associates' Russia ties a "witch hunt." The U.S. intelligence community concluded that Russia meddled in the 2016 election but Moscow has denied any interference.

Mr. Trump said this week that Mr. Mueller would be exceeding his authority if he looked into his or his family's personal finances. Asked by the New York Times if such a move would cross a red line, Mr. Trump said: "I would say yes."

A spokesman for Mr. Mueller's office declined to comment.

People close to Mr. Trump have questioned whether the prosecutors are impartial, pointing to campaign donations some have made to Democratic candidates. At least seven members of Mr. Mueller's team have given to Democratic candidates, including to the presidential campaigns of former President Barack Obama and 2016 Democratic presidential nominee Hillary Clinton.

Mr. Mueller, for his part, made two contributions in 1996 to Republican William Weld, then a candidate for a U.S. Senate seat in Massachusetts, according to the Center for Responsive Politics.

Mr. Dowd, in the interview Friday, dismissed the notion that the Trump team would try to undercut the special counsel's investigation by highlighting what it sees as conflicts of interest.

"We all know him and we're not interested at all in that kind of collateral nonsense," he said.

Trump Battles Civil Suits

BY JOE PALAZZOLO

President Donald Trump's strategy for fending off civil cases while in office is taking shape in a New York lawsuit accusing Mr. Trump of defamation and another in Kentucky that alleges he incited supporters to violence during a campaign rally.

Mr. Trump's lawyers, who say the allegations are meritless and are seeking to dismiss both cases, argued in recent legal filings that state courts lack jurisdiction over the president and that a Supreme Court decision that allowed a federal civil lawsuit by Paula Jones, a former Arkansas state employee, to proceed against President Bill Clinton in the 1990s was wrongly decided. They also made a case for exempting the president from giving testimony in depositions, except as a last resort.

The judges in both cases, which are in early phases, could toss out the lawsuits without addressing the constitutional issues.

The Kentucky case against Mr. Trump involves three protesters who attended a March 2016 Trump rally and allege the candidate incited his supporters to attack them when he said, "Get 'em out of here."

U.S. District Judge David Hale in Louisville ruled in March that it was "plausible" that Mr. Trump meant to trigger violence against the protesters, rejecting a motion by his lawyers to dismiss the case.

R. Kent Westberry and Michael Carvin, who represent Mr. Trump in the Kentucky lawsuit, asked Judge Hale for a protective order that would prevent attorneys for the protesters from questioning the president under oath.

Mr. Trump's lawyers said in their Monday filing in the Kentucky case that the Jones lawsuit marked the one time in the nation's history that a sitting president testified as a defendant in a deposition, and unlike Mr. Trump, Mr. Clinton



Summer Zervos with her attorney Gloria Allred, left, at a news conference in January.

MIKE NELSON/EUROPEAN PRESSPHOTO AGENCY

Clinton Ruling Set Limits for Immunity

Presidents are generally shielded from lawsuits targeting their official acts, such as signing laws and making policies, but the U.S. Supreme Court put limits on that immunity when it ruled unanimously in 1997 that Paula Jones could sue Bill Clinton for alleged sexual misconduct that occurred before he entered the White House.

Mr. Clinton, who denied the allegations, had argued unsuccessfully for presidential immunity in the lower courts, leading to his appeal to Supreme Court.

sought no protective order, after the Supreme Court ruled against him, the lawyers wrote.

Gregory Belzley, a lawyer for the protesters, said the president deserves more flexibility than other litigants to schedule depositions, given the nature of his job, but oth-

erwise should be bound by the same rules as anyone else.

In the lawsuit in New York Supreme Court, a onetime contestant on "The Apprentice" accused Mr. Trump of defaming her on the campaign trail after she went public with allegations that he groped and kissed her in 2007 after her stint on the show.

When the plaintiff, Summer Zervos, came forward with her allegations in the fall, Mr. Trump called the allegations "made-up nonsense" and accused her of seeking the spotlight at his expense.

Mr. Trump's lawyers said he is immune from the lawsuit filed by Ms. Zervos in January, because her lawyers filed it in state court, rather than federal court, where Ms. Jones lodged her case against Mr. Clinton.

The U.S. Supreme Court said in its 1997 ruling in the Clinton case that "direct control by a state court over the president" could create friction with the U.S. Constitution, which designates federal law "the supreme law of the land."

"The Supreme Court's distinction is critical," wrote attorney Marc Kasowitz, who is representing Mr. Trump in the New York case, in a brief late July 14.

Gloria Allred, who represents Ms. Zervos, disputed his interpretation, saying Clinton v. Jones showed that "no man is above the law, including the president of the United States."



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WORLD NEWS

Resentment Festers in the Wake of ISIS

Baghdad struggles to regain trust, rebuild war zones following Islamic State battles

By MARIA ABI-HABIB

RAMADI, Iraq—Latifah Rasheed is the 74-year-old matriarch of a Sunni Arab family that lived, until one year ago, under Islamic State rule. A son and two grandsons fought for Islamic State and were killed by the Iraqi forces who wrested their town from the extremists.

Mrs. Rasheed and her surviving sons and grandsons said they were prepared to embrace a new Iraq under the Shiite-led government in Baghad—but Shiite militias guarding their town said they would arrest the men if they return.

"If we're unable to return home, we'll join whatever comes after Islamic State," said Mrs. Rasheed, who is now living with 13 family members in a one-bedroom home on the outskirts of Baghad. On the day she spoke, a double suicide attack killed nine pro-government forces in her town, Garma, about 35 miles east of Ramadi.

Such is the challenge Iraq faces in rebuilding cities and towns liberated from Islamic State amid a cycle of sectarianism that shows little sign of ending and an insurgency that remains active across much of the country.

Iraqis from the Sunni Arab minority have been on the outside of power since the 2003 ouster of Saddam Hussein's regime—an upheaval that ushered in the multiple reincarnations of Sunni insurgency that spawned Islamic State.

Three years ago, when Islamic State took over about 40% of Iraqi territory, its gains were restricted to Iraq's three Sunni-majority provinces.

With the recent recapture of the city of Mosul, Sunni lands have now been largely retaken. Yet one-third of the country's seven million Sunni Arabs have been displaced. Some are blocked from returning at checkpoints manned by Shiite or Kurdish militias screening for militants. Others are prevented from returning



Latifah Rasheed in the home she shares with 13 family members on the outskirts of Baghad. 'If we're unable to return home, we'll join whatever comes after Islamic State.'

because of Islamic State mines.

Many more have no homes to return to, after the militants and the battles to remove them destroyed their towns and cities.

"Islamic State flourishes in poverty and desperation," said Ibrahim al-Awsaj, mayor of the Sunni city of Ramadi, which was retaken from the Sunni extremists more than a year ago. "We'll see a second, third or fourth version of Islamic State."

The mayor rattled off the problems his city has faced since it was retaken 1½ years ago. Around 80% of infrastructure remains damaged, including 40,000 of the city's 63,000 residential units.

In this climate, said Mr. Awsaj, who is Sunni, tens of thousands of war widows are struggling to feed their children, many of them sons and daughters of Islamic State

Sunni Discontent Fueled Group's Rise

After the 2003 U.S.-led invasion, a group of Iraqi and foreign fighters emerged as al Qaeda in Iraq. The group was soon infused with military officers forced by the U.S. from their posts, with thousands of government officials, because they were members of Saddam's Baath Party.

Disgruntled security officers

established the insurgency that haunts Iraq today.

The insurgents killed thousands of U.S. and Iraqi troops before the group was severely weakened by 2007 and melted back into the population.

In the years that followed, they pursued a low-level insurgency while maintaining ties to local Sunni communities.

Sunni discontent with the government continued to fester, and in 2013, Sunni insurgents took advantage of antigovernment protests in parts of Iraq.

They called themselves "tribal revolutionaries"—then, in 2014 unfurled their black banners and morphed into Islamic State.

As the group sought to set up a religious empire across Iraq and Syria, it presented itself as the protector of a minority under siege.

Three years of war against Islamic State have done little to heal the divides between majority Shiites and the sizable Sunni Arab and Kurdish minorities.

—Maria Abi-Habib

insurgency in Iraq.

The Iraqi government is working to regain the population's trust to fight off future radicalism by employing local residents to help with reconstruction.

"With Islamic State, Iraqis have learned their lesson. Islamic State ended in destruction and Iraqis won't let themselves be cheated again," said Dr. Majda Mohamed, spokeswoman for a special task force designed to stabilize post-Islamic State areas.

Baghdad still doesn't have enough money to rebuild war zones. Iraq's economy is heavily dependent on oil and the global slump in prices left the central government without enough revenue.

In some places where reconstruction has started, residents said corruption is seeping into the process.

—Ghassan Adnan contributed to this article.

fighters. That leaves families vulnerable to insurgents who have drafted child soldiers and lured the destitute by offering salaries.

Government officials say rebuilding has been slow because of a lack of federal funds and international aid. Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi said

this month that the government is working at maximum capacity to return the displaced.

U.S. Col. Ryan Dillon, the spokesman for the U.S.-led international campaign to defeat Islamic State, praised what he said were Mr. Abadi's efforts to involve all ethnicities and

religions in reunification and reconstruction.

For many Sunnis, Baghdad isn't doing enough. "This government is a complete failure. The only thing it's good for is corruption and sectarianism," Mrs. Rasheed said.

That view has helped fuel multiple incarnations of Sunni

police said they have arrested more than two dozen rioters.

"I declare the suspension of all contacts with the Israeli side on all levels until it cancels its measures at Al Aqsa mosque and preserves the status quo," Mr. Abbas said after meeting his aides, referring to the mosque on the Noble Sanctuary.

Mr. Abbas also called on the United Nations to protect Palestinians.

The Israeli government had no immediate comment on Mr. Abbas's declaration. Israelis and the Palestinian Authority cooperate on a range of issues from security coordination to financial transfers and it wasn't immediately clear how those exchanges would be affected by Mr. Abbas's pronouncement.

Amid Violence, Palestinian Leader Cuts Ties to Israel



BY NUHA MUSLEH

JERUSALEM—Palestinian leader Mahmoud Abbas suspended all contact with Israel on Friday after new security measures around Jerusalem's most sensitive holy site set off a wave of widespread violence that left at least six people dead.

Israeli security forces clashed with thousands of Palestinians protesting Israel's installation of metal detectors last week at entrances to the site, known to Jews as the Temple Mount and to Muslims as the Noble Sanctuary.

Palestinian officials said three Palestinians were killed on Friday and hundreds injured in violence that spread to East Jerusalem and West Bank cities such as Ramallah, Nablus and Hebron after Muslim prayers. Israeli police said they were investigating the reports of Palestinian deaths.

Israeli installed the metal detectors outside the site in Jerusalem's Old City after three gunmen killed two Israeli police officers last week. The gunmen were subsequently shot and killed by security forces.

On Friday, a Palestinian attacker stabbed three Israelis to death in a West Bank Jewish settlement and wounded a fourth, according to Israeli rescue workers.

Earlier in the day Israeli officials said at least four policemen were injured as Palestinian protesters threw rocks, fireworks and Molotov cocktails at security forces in East Jerusalem.

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DEALS

Continued from Page One

U.S. Wi-Fi hotspot business collapsed last month after failing three times to get approval.

Reviews are stretching on for many deals, including one by Chinese conglomerate HNA Group Co. to buy controlling stake in hedge-fund investing firm SkyBridge Capital from Anthony Scaramucci, who on Friday was named White House communications director. People involved in the CFIUS process say many of their deals are facing months-long delays.

Rising trade tensions between China and the U.S. also could be contributing to increased hesitation by the committee, lawyers and bankers say. High-level trade talks between the two countries ended Wednesday without any concrete agreements, and President Donald Trump has said he would consider leveraging trade to get China's help reining in

portionate risks to national security because it may be directed and subsidized by the government of China.

The concerns began growing under the previous administration, with then-President Barack Obama taking the rare step of blocking a Chinese technology deal on his way out of office, and have intensified during the current administration.

Lawmakers and the Treasury are considering changes to the review process that could further tighten scrutiny on Chinese investment. Chinese companies are battling similar concerns from European regulators.

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North Korea.

The committee is also receiving record numbers of filings while still lacking key personnel, including political appointees, as well as clear direction from Mr. Trump. Career professionals see no reason to risk recommending a Chinese deal that could later prompt the ire of administration officials or members of Congress, say people familiar with the process.

A Treasury spokesman said: "The Treasury is fully engaged in the CFIUS process and provides guidance and discusses the issues with the capable career staff whose job it is to protect national security."

John Reynolds, a partner at Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, a law firm that handles CFIUS cases, estimates the committee is on track to review more than 250 cases this year, versus around 170 in 2016 and over 150 in 2015. Chinese deals are expected to comprise around 30% of the committee's reviews this year versus a typical maximum

of around 10% in the past, estimates another person familiar with the process.

Reviews take a maximum of 75 days, including an investigative period in which the committee may ask for more information. If companies don't get approval in that period, they can tweak their deals and refile their submissions.

For the Ant and China Oceanwide deals, the committee is concerned about the prospect of giving Chinese companies access to Americans' personal data, said people familiar with the discussions.

In the past, the committee likely would have approved such deals without much disruption, but it has grown more sensitive to personal data issues after a cyberattack on the U.S. Office of Personnel Management that U.S. intelligence said in 2015 they suspected China was behind, these people said. China has denied the accusation.

Ant and MoneyGram officials

have said MoneyGram would continue storing what little personal data it collects at a secure facility in Minneapolis.

Most sensitive are Chinese investments in technology, particularly semiconductors—seen by the U.S. as a potential economic and military threat. In December, Mr. Obama nixed the purchase of German semiconductor-equipment supplier Aixtron SE by a Chinese investment fund, following an investigation by CFIUS, which was looking into the deal because Aixtron has U.S. assets.

That doesn't bode well for Canyon Bridge's deal for Lattice, even though Lattice has said it doesn't make military-grade technology. After recently failing again to win CFIUS approval, the companies discussed taking it to Mr. Trump to test his views on Chinese investment, said people familiar with the matter. They ultimately decided to refile their application.

—Peg Bickley

contributed to this article.

Slowdown

A Chinese M&A wave has slowed amid rising opposition in Washington.

U.S. inbound mergers and acquisitions



Note: 2017 figure is year to date.

Source: Dealogic

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

WORLD NEWS

Navy Ship Blamed For Japan Collision

BY DION NISSENBAUM

WASHINGTON—A preliminary investigation found that the Navy was likely at fault for last month's deadly collision off the coast of Japan that killed seven American sailors aboard the USS Fitzgerald, a U.S. defense official said Friday.

While an investigation is continuing, initial findings suggest that crew members aboard the Fitzgerald failed to take steps to avoid a Philippine-flagged cargo ship, which crashed into the right side of the Navy destroyer on June 17 in one of Japan's busiest shipping lanes, the official said.

The ACX Crystal, a 730-foot cargo ship, slammed into the 500-foot-long destroyer in the dark of night, flooding the sleeping quarters for dozens of sailors and crushing the captain's cabin. The Fitzgerald's captain was injured and airlifted to a hospital as the crew struggled to prevent the destroyer from sinking. Seven sailors were killed in the flooded compartments.

The Pentagon immediately launched an investigation into what officials called one of the worst U.S. Navy crashes in recent history. The preliminary findings indicated that the crew aboard the Fitzgerald likely was at fault, according to a defense official who declined to discuss the details.

Rear Adm. Dawn Cutler, chief of information for the U.S. Navy, said that the investigation was in its early stages and that "it is premature to speculate on causation or any other issues."

As the probe has unfolded, some former military and commercial shipping captains suggested the Fitzgerald might have been at fault for failing to give way to the cargo ship.

U.S. to Ban Tourist Visits to North Korea

BY JONATHAN CHENG
AND FELICIA SCHWARTZ

The U.S. will ban American citizens from traveling to North Korea starting next month, the State Department said Friday, citing growing risks to Americans who venture into the country.

Secretary of State Rex Tillerson authorized the decision "due to mounting concerns over the serious risk of arrest and long-term detention under North Korea's system of law enforcement," State Department spokeswoman Heather Nauert said.

The travel ban comes just weeks after U.S. college student Otto Warmbier, who was detained while on a tour in Pyongyang last year, died after he returned home in June with a severe brain injury.

Mr. Tillerson had told lawmakers after Mr. Warmbier's death that he was considering a ban. The State Department said Friday those seeking to travel to North Korea for limited humanitarian or other purposes could apply for an exception by using so-called special validation passports. Otherwise, American passports will be considered invalid for use in traveling to or through North Korea.

The ban will take effect in late August, 30 days after the State Department publishes public notice, which Ms. Nauert said will occur next week.

The ban was signaled earlier Friday by tour operators.

The two largest travel companies involved in taking Western tourists to the isolated country, China-based Koryo Tours and Young Pioneer Tours, said they learned of the impending ban from the Swedish Embassy in Pyongyang, which handles U.S. diplomatic affairs in North Korea and had contacted them separately by phone to inform them of the U.S. decision.

Officers at both companies said the Swedish Embassy told them the U.S. would make the announcement on Thursday next week. Violating the ban



Swimmers walk between pools at a water park in Pyongyang. About 5,000 Western tourists visit North Korea each year.

Pyongyang Snubs Seoul's Outreach

SEOUL—South Korea urged North Korea to "respond quickly" to a proposal to restart military talks between the two sides after Pyongyang ignored South Korean President Moon Jae-in's first formal outreach to its northern rival since taking office in May.

Mr. Moon's proposal on Monday, to meet at a truce village between the two Koreas on Friday, went unacknowledged by North Korea for four days.

would lead to the U.S. government invalidating the traveler's passport, Young Pioneer said it was told.

Young Pioneer stopped bringing U.S. tourists to North

South Korea's Defense Ministry said Friday, making it "virtually impossible to hold talks today."

Mr. Moon's proposal came after he delivered a speech in Berlin this month calling for more engagement with North Korea, a central policy of his. Mr. Moon is the first South Korean president in nearly a decade to advocate close ties with Pyongyang.

Mr. Moon's dovish approach to inter-Korean relations comes as the U.S., the United Nations Security Council and the European Union weigh tougher sanctions.

—Jonathan Cheng

Korea last month following the death of Mr. Warmbier, who went to North Korea in late 2015 on a tour organized by the company.

At least three Americans

are being held in North Korea, though none was a tourist. Two are tied to a Christian university in Pyongyang. At least 16 American citizens have been detained in North Korea over the past decade, according to the State Department.

About 5,000 Western tourists visit North Korea each year, with roughly one-fifth of them U.S. citizens, according to Simon Cockerell, general manager of Koryo Tours, which has been bringing visitors to North Korea since 1993.

Tourists visiting North Korea aren't typically allowed to travel independently and generally join group tours, where they are closely chaperoned by representatives of official state entities.

Tourism companies catering to the demands of tourists with less-conventional tastes have sprung up in recent years

in the U.S., Europe, China and Australia. Most tours to North Korea last between three days and two weeks and are focused on Pyongyang, though some have included activities such as train travel, skiing and surfing.

Mr. Cockerell said Friday that the travel ban would be "a big blow to us," and it would likely reduce the willingness of other Western nationals to travel to North Korea.

U.K.-incorporated Koryo Tours accounts for about 40% of the overall volume of Western tourists to North Korea, he estimates. Mr. Cockerell criticized the U.S. decision.

"All interactions between North Koreans and Americans, who are very much demonized in the country, will grind to a halt, and the North Koreans will only be left with their own media to portray Americans as they like," he said.



The 13 new jurists were sworn in at the opposition-controlled congress in Caracas on Friday.

Venezuelan Opposition Moves to Check Top Court

BY ANATOLY KURMANAEV

CARACAS, Venezuela—The opposition-held congress swore in 13 new supreme court judges Friday as replacements for pro-government justices, in a bid to undermine the government's plan to have a special assembly draft a new constitution.

Moments after the appointments, the top judge in the constitutional chamber, Juan José Mendoza, accused the new justices of treason and asked police to take "coercive action." He declined to provide details.

"Justice will take care of any usurpers," Diosdado Cabello, a close ally of President Nicolás Maduro and vice president of the ruling socialist party, said Friday in the western city of Mérida during a speech to rally support for the constituent assembly.

The court's constitutional chamber earlier said any such a move by the opposition would constitute a crime and a usurpation of its powers. The court, which has a total of 32 justices, has been unerringly allied with Mr. Maduro.

The move by Mr. Maduro's adversaries was the latest in a series of actions to challenge

the government and rally international support. They said they had the two-thirds majority in congress needed to appoint new judges, as laid out in the constitution the government wants to shelf.

"Venezuela is going to have judges who don't receive orders from anyone, judges who serve justice and are not employees of the president," opposition congressman Carlos Berrizbeitia said.

One of the jurists appointed Friday, Alejandro Rebollo, told reporters the new justices wouldn't be intimidated.

"What Venezuela wants are judges who have courage and firmness," he said when asked about the possibility of going to jail.

Rights groups and government adversaries say Venezuela's supreme court has become a potent tool for the government to wield against opponents, particularly as Mr. Maduro's support has waned during Venezuela's economic crisis.

Since the opposition won a supermajority of congressional seats in December 2015, the court has issued dozens of rulings that stripped powers from lawmakers, prompting

criticism from rights organizations and governments, including the U.S.

As the conflict between Mr. Maduro and the opposition intensifies, each side appears to be crafting new institutions to gain the upper hand in a struggle for power in this oil-rich but crumbling country.

Mr. Maduro intends to stage an election on July 30 to choose a constituent assembly charged with writing a new constitution, one opponents say will strip away the country's remaining democratic levers.

On Thursday, the opposition called a 24-hour strike that saw businesses grind to a standstill in cities across Venezuela. At least four people were killed in antigovernment demonstrations. That brought to nearly 100 the deaths tallied in more than three months of protests ignited when the supreme court moved to dissolve the congress—an initiative that was later reversed.

Mr. Maduro faces increasing pressure from abroad for his unyielding stance. President Donald Trump this week said Venezuela faced "strong and swift" actions should it move forward with the assembly.



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WORLD NEWS

Polish Party Backers Hold Steady



While some Poles came out Friday to protest the high-court measure, many voters continue to back the ruling party. Above, Jaroslaw Kaczynski, front row center, the party's leader, voting in parliament.

BY DREW HINSHAW

WARSAW—Poland is giving the government sweeping powers over its judiciary, a move that is rattling European Union leaders but hasn't shifted voters much at home.

Opinion polls show steady support for Law and Justice, Poland's ruling faction, since the 2015 election. As the Senate appeared ready to pass a law giving the ruling party the right to dismiss the entire Supreme Court, a survey by Warsaw-based research institution Ibris showed that 37% of Poles continue to back the party, a 16-point lead over the next nearest competitor.

More than half of Poles, including many young people, say they don't like the party, but they can't agree on whom they do like.

"We feel outraged and desperate because we think that we can't do anything and our government doesn't listen to us," said Aldona, a 34-year-old who was protesting against the dismissal of the country's high court on Friday.

Young people are also the most likely to tune out. "Even among my friends, there are many people who don't respect democracy," said Wladek Chilmon, a Ph.D. student studying Turkish politics. "They say 'who cares? What is this democracy good for?' Maybe it's better to have someone with strong ideas run this country."

That highlights one of the sources of strength for populist governments on the EU's eastern edge—and of frustration for EU leaders. Voters who elected Law and Justice two years ago to upset the system are happy to see their leaders challenge the norms of European democracy. The remainder of voters aren't coalescing into a real backlash as the former communist country clocks some of the developed world's fastest economic growth.

Law and Justice says voters sent them to shake up a stagnant oligarchy whose elites, including Supreme Court judges, haven't been answerable to the public. Since voters chose the party, judges should be accountable to it, Law and Justice says.

"We are changing the model from a corporatist model to a democratic model," said Deputy Minister Marcin Warchol in a speech to Poland's Senate during the debate. "We will meet the expectations of our citizens."

The party's critics view the emptying out of the top court as overreach: The justice minister would be free to unilaterally appoint, or dismiss, interim judges who could spend years deciding the most important cases, such as election results.

"We have two Polands at the moment," said Marcin Matczak, professor of separation of powers law at the public University of Warsaw. There is a Poland that is tuned into the momentous political change, he added "and there is a Poland that doesn't understand what's going on. They're on holiday."

Poland has been a star economic performer in Europe and the right to travel has transformed a country once shuttered behind the Iron Curtain. Young people, those most opposed to the ruling party, have, in some ways, been the biggest beneficiaries of Poland's modern freedoms and wage growth.

But those same windfalls may have given Law and Justice the political room it needs to change Poland without voters taking much notice.

On Thursday, the lower house of parliament easily approved the bill, which allows government to dismiss the entire Supreme Court. The Senate was debating the measure on Friday and was widely expected to pass it. President Andrzej Duda has said he would sign it, likely within days.

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U.K. Creates Drone Registry

BY ROBERT WALL

LONDON—The U.K. will require operators of many hobby drones to register them with the government and take a test to ensure their proper use amid growing concern that the popular unmanned planes pose a threat to aviation.

The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration and European authorities have registered an increasing number of incidents in which drones have come worryingly close to airliners. In several cases airports have had to temporarily halt operations.

The U.K. said research showed drones weighing as little as 0.9 pound could damage the windscreens of helicopters. It would take models weighing about 4.4 pounds or more to damage the windscreens of airliners when those are flying at high speed, the government said in a report, playing down concerns that such a turn of events is likely during takeoff or landing, when most drone encounters occur.

British Transport Minister Martin Callanan said drones weighing over 0.551 pound will be covered by the registration requirement. Operators will also have to show in a test they understand U.K. safety, security and privacy regulations.

The FAA tried to force operators of small drones to register them but a federal court this year struck down the regulation, saying it violated the law.

To help keep drones away from sites such as airports or nuclear installations, the British government also is strengthening requirements. Those require drone makers to design the devices so they can't fly in prohibited airspace.

Brexit Negotiations Narrow Gaps on Citizens' Rights

BY LAURENCE NORMAN
AND STEPHEN FIDLER

Progress was made in negotiations that ended Thursday on the question of how the European Union and the U.K. will treat each other's citizens after Brexit. But some gaps remained. The biggest: Who gets to police the agreement?

The EU says it has to be the EU's own courts. But the U.K. says once it leaves the bloc, EU courts won't have any jurisdiction in the U.K.

There are some 3.2 million EU citizens in the U.K. and more than one million British people in Europe who will be

directly affected by the outcome. At issue are the post-Brexit rights and benefits of these people and which bodies should enforce the commitments. Britain is expected to leave the bloc in March 2019.

"We are now moving forward in a common direction," chief EU negotiator Michel Barnier said after the talks concluded on Thursday. U.K. Brexit minister David Davis said overall he was encouraged at the progress made.

Some tricky issues were left aside this week, including mutual recognition of professional qualifications and economic rights like welfare payments.

But other areas are advancing. While there are details to

iron out, Britain's detailed June 26 citizens' rights paper included pledges to pay EU citizens' pensions and keep them in line with inflation. It also made clear that the U.K. would still pay social-security benefits, such as child benefits, to EU-based dependents of U.K. residents.

The two sides disagree on whether Britain should be able to systematically run criminal-record checks on all EU nationals who apply for post-Brexit residency status.

But Britain is offering a concession. In running those checks on people now in the U.K., Britain will stick to current EU rules, meaning it will refuse residency only to people

who pose a threat to public safety. The U.K. won't apply the tougher rules it applies to non-EU nationals, under which it deports anyone given a prison sentence of 12 months or more.

By forgoing this, Theresa May's government would allow thousands of EU criminals to stay in Britain permanently, a move that could prove unpopular.

The U.K. is also signaling flexibility on another issue that has raised hackles in Brussels: voting rights for EU citizens who enjoy residency status in the U.K.

The EU has said the two sides must make "sufficient progress" by October on this and other issues, including

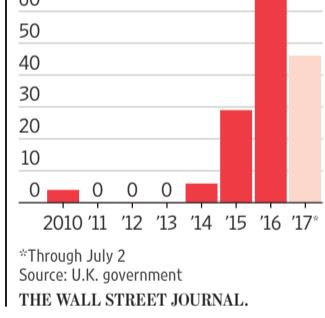
over financial payments, if it is to agree to start discussing a future trade deal with the U.K.

For one, while the EU wants to keep the current broad rights and benefits its citizens enjoy in Britain, it believes U.K. citizens in EU countries should receive residency rights only in the country they are living in—not in any other country in the bloc. It isn't clear how hard London will push back on this.

The U.K. is offering no clarity on the cut-off date after which new arrivals in the U.K. wouldn't receive a clear pathway to residency status. The EU wants that date defined as soon as possible, a step that could prove critical to meeting the "sufficient progress" threshold.

Close Encounters

British authorities have registered a growing number of incidents of drones coming too close to airplanes and helicopters.



*Through July 2

Source: U.K. government

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

wound back Iran's nuclear program in exchange for lifting most international sanctions.

People at the meeting in Vienna said Iranian officials vented frustration about increased U.S. sanctions on Iran, but Tehran didn't trigger a mechanism claiming a material breach of the deal.

U.S. officials said Friday that the administration was reviewing its Iran policy but that they would implement their commitments in the meantime. President Donald Trump has called the accord a "terrible deal."

—Laurence Norman



WORLD WATCH

SYRIA

General Confirms End of CIA Rebel Aid

The head of America's special operations forces confirmed that the Central Intelligence Agency ended its support for rebel groups fighting Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, saying the move wasn't taken to appease Russia.

Speaking at a security forum in Aspen, Gen. Raymond Thomas, head of U.S. Special Operations Command, called the CIA decision a tough one that may have been related more to the program's lack of successes than to Washington's relations with Moscow.

Gen. Thomas, who runs a parallel program in Syria targeting Islamic State, said he wasn't familiar with the details involved in the decision. The CIA has yet to comment on the matter. The agency launched the program in 2013 as a way to push Mr. Assad from power.

Police now say that two of the six were seen crossing into Canada, and they don't suspect foul play with any of them.

Don Ingabire, 16, and Audrey Mwamikazi, 17, were later seen crossing into Canada, Metropolitan Police spokeswoman Aquita Brown said Thursday. Canadian authorities declined to comment.

The competition had been in the spotlight already, thanks to a team of girls from Afghanistan who were allowed to attend after President Donald Trump intervened on their behalf.

—Associated Press

IRAN

EU Urges the U.S. To Adhere to Iran Deal

The European Union called on the Trump administration to fully implement the sanctions relief spelled out in the July 2015 Iranian nuclear deal amid growing doubts about the Trump's administration's plans for the agreement.

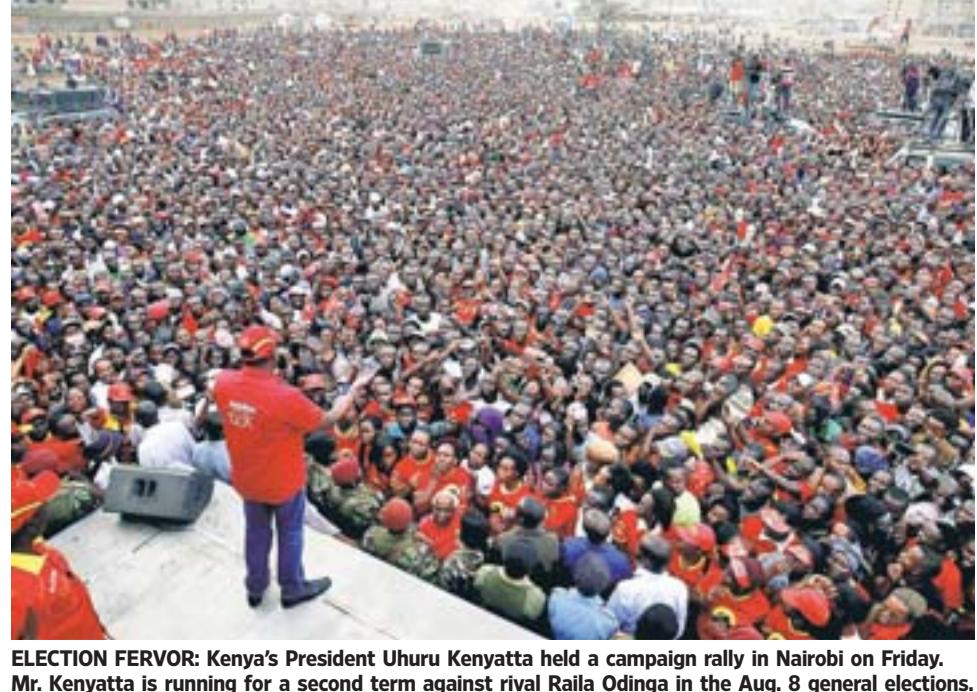
The statement came after a meeting among senior officials of the body that oversees compliance of the agreement, which

BURUNDI

Robotics Competition Contestants Vanish

Organizers of an international robotics competition in the U.S. capital believe the disappearance of six teenagers from the East African nation of Burundi may have been "self-initiated."

As the FIRST Global Challenge was finishing Tuesday, their chaperone discovered the six teenagers—ages 16 to 18—were missing.



ELECTION FEVER: Kenya's President Uhuru Kenyatta held a campaign rally in Nairobi on Friday. Mr. Kenyatta is running for a second term against rival Raila Odinga in the Aug. 8 general elections.

BAZ RATNER/REUTERS

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OBITUARIES

CARL REICHARDT
1931 – 2017

Wells Fargo CEO Attacked Costs Large and Small

BY JAMES R. HAGERTY

As chief executive of Wells Fargo & Co., Carl Reichardt said he thought of himself "not as a banker but as a businessman who happens to be running a bank."

The typical banker, he said in a 1994 interview with the Los Angeles Times, "has the mind-set of a civil servant, in terms of cost control and having a guaranteed income for life."

Not for him were other bankers' palatial offices or private-jet jaunts to mingle with princes and pop stars.

Mr. Reichardt, CEO from 1983 to 1994, declared war on costs in ways big and small. He sold the corporate jet and at one meeting demanded to know why it was necessary to put the documents being discussed into ring binders when paper clips would do. He banned potted plants and underperforming employees.

After pulling the bank out of Latin American lending and other overseas entanglements, Mr. Reichardt focused on California, which he called "the best banking market in the world." When he retired at the end of 1994, the bank calculated that its total returns to shareholders during his reign had been more than four times the S&P 500 average. Warren Buffett's Berkshire Hathaway became a major shareholder on his watch.

Colleagues said Mr. Reichardt excelled at assessing credit risks. It helped that he got up early—often after sleeping only five hours or so. Though he could be gruff, underlings knew where they stood.

Mr. Reichardt died July 13 of what his family said was a long illness. He was 86.

Carl Edwin Reichardt was born July 6, 1931, in Houston, where his father worked as a hotel manager.



By age 12, Carl was working in a lumberyard. He enlisted in the Navy during the Korean War and was stationed in Long Beach, Calif., then earned an economics degree at the University of Southern California.

One of his early banking jobs was at Union Bank of California, headed by Harry J. Volk. "Harry called me in one day," Mr. Reichardt said in a 1989 interview with the New York Times, "and he told me, 'Carl, you may be a great banker, but you've got to learn to sell.' Most bankers had the idea, you sit there and customers come in and you sort of judge them. Harry said that was all wrong, that you had to go out and drag them in."

In 1970, he joined Wells Fargo, where he rose to president in 1979 and CEO in 1983. The bank's 1986 acquisition of Crocker National Corp. for \$1.1 billion was a chance to slash costs by eliminating over-laps.

Heavy lending to commercial real-estate companies led to a plunge in profit in the early 1990s

when California's property market tanked. The bank survived that storm, and analysts said it had been more careful than many rivals in sizing up loan risks.

On weekends, Mr. Reichardt brought work home in a cardboard box that he called "my Gucci." During the energy crisis of the 1970s, he urged his children to switch off lights promptly and promised to share with them any savings in the electric bill.

Mr. Reichardt yearned to take over another California bank, First Interstate Bancorp, but executives there rebuffed him. "I was out there on the dance floor with my rouge on, but nobody came out," he said in a 1994 interview.

In 1996, after he retired, Wells Fargo finally acquired First Interstate in a hostile takeover, then struggled to combine the two operations, losing some customers annoyed by poor service during the integration. In 1998, a bruised Wells Fargo merged with Norwest Corp.

Some of Mr. Reichardt's imprint remains. Tim Sloan, Wells Fargo's current CEO, said his office still contains some of the "same ratty chairs" that were there in the early 1990s. "When we talk about changing furniture, I think, if Carl was here, he'd be fine with" the old furnishings, said Mr. Sloan.

Mr. Reichardt's retirement was interrupted in 2001 when he became vice chairman of Ford Motor Co., where he spent about two years helping to sort out the auto maker's consumer-credit business.

In his spare time, he read about history. He is survived by his wife of 63 years, Patricia, three children and six grandchildren.

"Work is not a pejorative," he often said.

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

RAYMOND SACKLER
1920 – 2017

Executive Bought Firm That Makes OxyContin

When Raymond Sackler and his brother bought and began running the company now known as Purdue Pharma LP in the 1950s, it was a small New York pharmaceutical firm selling laxatives, earwax remover and an arthritis treatment.

By the 1990s, the brothers built Purdue into a large, family-owned enterprise best known for another product: OxyContin, a powerful opioid painkiller that caused widespread addiction after hitting the U.S. market in 1996.

Dr. Sackler, who was president of Purdue from 1991 to 1999 and served on its board until his death, leaves a legacy of controversy involving OxyContin and also a history of charitable giving

to some of the world's best-known museums and universities. As Dr. Sackler won praise for his philanthropy and even a British knighthood, reports of OxyContin abuse mounted, alongside allegations that Purdue was playing down the risks in its marketing.

In 2007, a federal investigation of Purdue led the company and three of its executives to plead guilty in federal court in Virginia to criminal charges of misleading the public about OxyContin's addiction risks, and to pay \$634.5 million in penalties.

Dr. Sackler wasn't charged with wrongdoing. He died Monday in Greenwich, Conn., after a brief illness, at age 97.

—Jeanne Whalen

DAVID THENO
1950 – 2017

He Helped Restaurants Avoid Food Scares

In late 1992 and early 1993, hundreds of people in the U.S.

Northwest got sick after eating Jack in the Box hamburgers contaminated with E. coli bacteria, and four children died. As customers lost their appetites and lawsuits erupted, the hamburger chain had its own near-death experience.

Jack in the Box hired David Theno, a food-safety consultant, to devise safer procedures for buying, cooking and serving hamburgers and other items. He stayed at the company for more than 15 years and established a national reputation for food-safety expertise. He later headed the food safety and quality department at the Subway restaur-

rant chain.

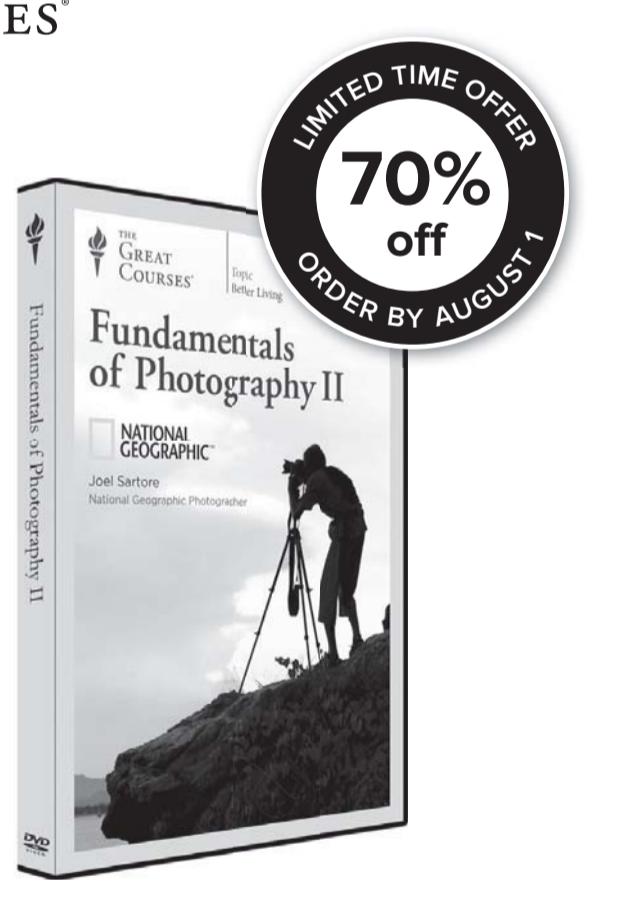
In his briefcase, Dr. Theno carried a picture of Lauren Rudolph, who died at age 6 from the Jack in the Box contamination. The picture reminded him how much was at stake.

Senior executives at food and restaurant companies could recite all kinds of statistics about sales and efficiency but often had only a vague idea how they were doing on food safety, Dr. Theno said. Yet safety lapses are "the one thing that has the potential to close your business tomorrow," he said.

Dr. Theno died June 19 while swimming off Hawaii's Lanai island when a large wave injured his neck. He was 66.

—James R. Hagerty

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IN DEPTH

HOMES

Continued from Page One

have become big landlords in other Nashville suburbs, and in neighborhoods outside Atlanta, Phoenix and a couple dozen other metropolitan areas. All told, big investors have spent some \$40 billion buying about 200,000 houses, renovating them and building rental-management businesses, estimates real-estate research firm Green Street Advisors LLC.

Huge bet

The buying spree amounts to a huge bet that the homeownership rate, which currently is hovering around a five-decade low, will stay low and that rents will continue to rise. The investors also are wagering that many people no longer see owning a home as an essential part of the American dream.

"People are realizing that houses are not necessarily the best places to store wealth," says Michael Cook, operations chief at closely held Streetlane Homes, which owns about 4,000 houses.

For many years, the rental-home business was dominated by small businesses and mom-and-pop investors, most of whom owned just a property or two. Big investment firms concentrated on other real-estate sectors—apartment buildings, office towers and shopping centers—reasoning that single-family homes were too difficult to acquire en masse and unwieldy to manage and maintain.

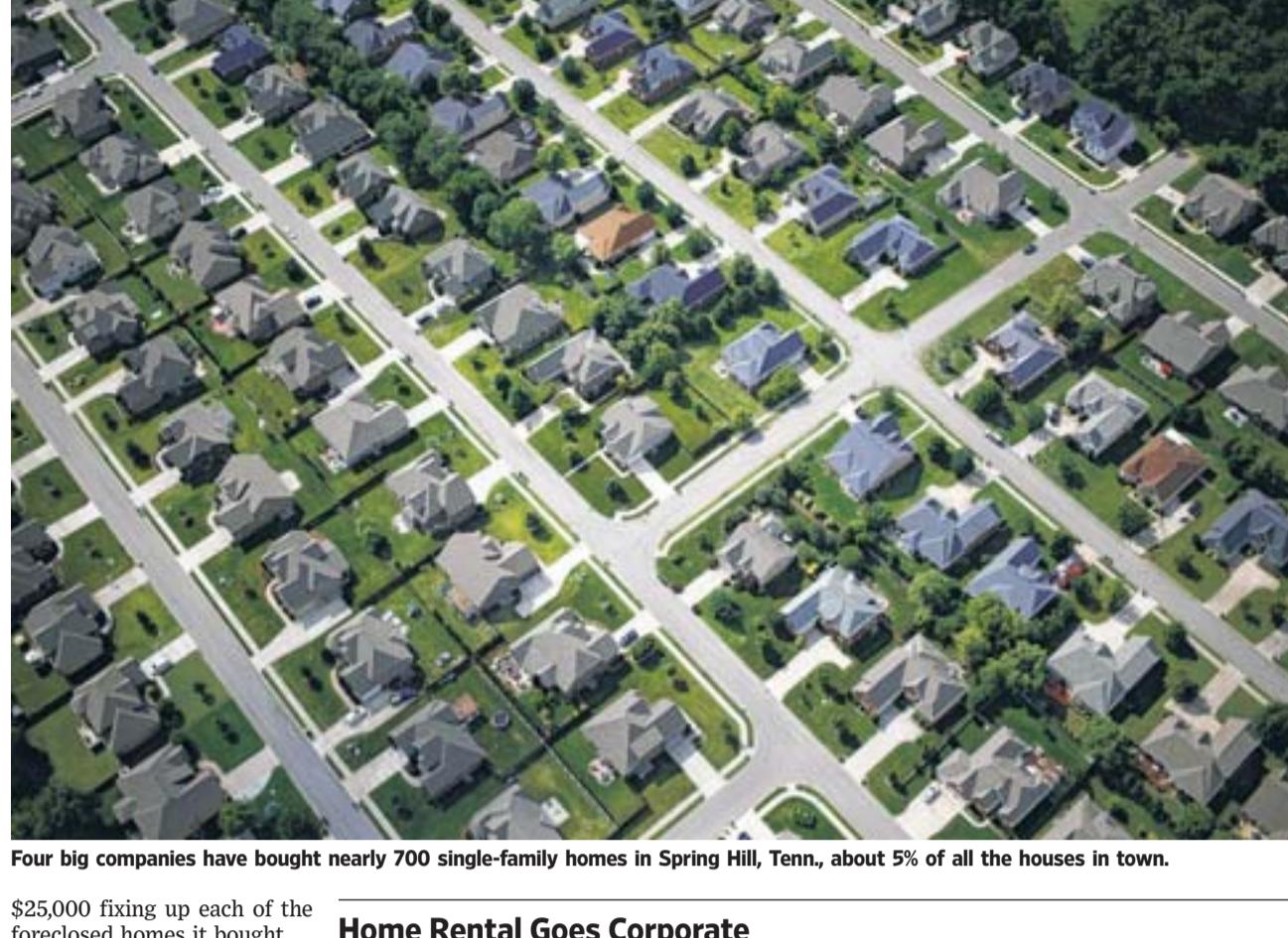
That all began to change during the financial crisis a decade ago. Swaths of suburbia were sold on courthouse steps after millions of Americans defaulted on mortgages. Veteran real-estate investors raced to buy tens of thousands of deeply discounted houses, often sight unseen. The big buyers included investors Thomas Barrack Jr. and Barry Sternlicht—who later merged their rental-home holdings to create Colony Starwood—Blackstone Group LP, the world's largest

Big investors pay cash and never fuss over the carpet or paint color.

private-equity firm, and self-storage magnate B. Wayne Hughes, who is behind American Homes.

On the first Tuesday of each month during the crisis, investors sent bidders to foreclosure auctions around Atlanta, where the foreclosure rate exceeded 3% in 2011, according to real-estate data firm CoreLogic Inc. Similar scenes played out in Phoenix, where the foreclosure rate hit 5% in late 2010, and in Las Vegas, where it reached nearly 10%.

The big investors accumulated tens of thousands of houses around those cities and others, including Dallas, Chicago and all over Florida, then got to work sprucing them up to rent. Often, renovations were major. Invitation Homes Inc., the company Blackstone created to manage its rental homes and took public in January, says it spent an average of



LUKE SHARRETT FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Four big companies have bought nearly 700 single-family homes in Spring Hill, Tenn., about 5% of all the houses in town.

Home Rental Goes Corporate

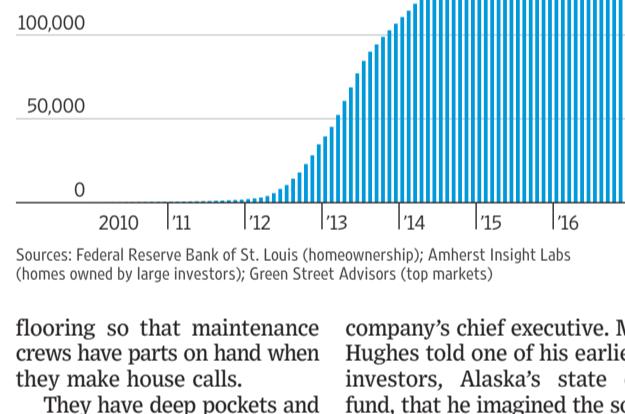
As the U.S. homeownership rate has declined, big investors have gotten into the business of buying single-family homes and offering them for rent.

U.S. homeownership rate

75% of households own homes



Single-family homes owned by large investors



Sources: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (homeownership); Amherst Insight Labs (homes owned by large investors); Green Street Advisors (top markets)

Top markets for five of the largest single-family-home rental companies, June estimate

Atlanta

24,075 homes for rent

Tampa-St. Petersburg

14,100

Phoenix

13,300

Miami/Ft. Lauderdale

10,925

Charlotte

10,750

Orlando

9,075

Dallas

8,825

Houston

8,200

Chicago

5,750

Las Vegas

5,400

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

but the proposals failed.

"People want to sell their homes to the highest bidder, no matter who it is, and they want to be able to rent their home," says Jamie Shipley, president of the Wakefield Homeowners Association, which governs a subdivision with 11% of homes owned by big investors.

Rent increases

Soon after American Homes closed its deal with Mr. McNeilage it increased rents on some properties by hundreds of dollars a month, say Mr. McNeilage and some of his former tenants. "People who were on month-to-month leases got a real rude awakening," he says.

American Homes, which owns more than 48,000 houses nationwide, controls nearly half of Spring Hill's rental homes, leaving aggrieved renters limited choices. "If you want to be

in that subdivision and have your kids go to that elementary school, you have to deal with them," Mr. McNeilage says.

Jack Corrigan, American Homes' operations chief, says rent increases for tenants renewing leases average 3% to 3.5%, and the company generally restricts larger hikes to new leases. "We try to be very reasonable with all of our tenants," he says.

When Aaron Waldie moved to Spring Hill for a job in the finance department of a new hospital, he and his wife, Jessica, intended to use profits from selling their California home to buy a new house. Despite offering thousands of dollars above asking prices, the couple lost several bidding wars and settled for a rental owned by Colony Starwood. "It's a lot more expensive than homeownership," he said.

To assess how rents sought by Spring Hill's big four corporate owners compare with the monthly costs of owning the same properties, The Wall Street Journal analyzed information from the companies' marketing materials and county sales records for 27 homes purchased by the four since the beginning of March. The analysis—which assumed 10% down payments and 30-year fixed-rate mortgages, plus taxes and insurance—found the posted rents on those homes averaged 32% more than the monthly ownership cost.

The average rent for 148 single-family homes in Spring Hill owned by the big four landlords was about \$1,773 a month, according to online listings since April viewed by the Journal. Other landlords also have raised rents, brokers say.

"The rent is crazy," says Bruce Hull, Spring Hill's vice mayor and owner of a local home-inspection business. "It hasn't been that long since you could get a three-bedroom, two-bath for \$1,000 a month."

At a recent conference in New York, Mr. Singelyn, the American Homes CEO, told investors that the average household income declared by those applying to rent from American Homes had risen to \$91,000, from \$86,000 a year earlier.

"Their wherewithal to pay rent today as well as pay rent in the future, with increases, is sufficient," he said. "It's just up to us to educate tenants on a new way, that there will be annual rent increases. This has been a very passively managed industry for 30, 40 years up until institutional players came in."

When rents are significantly higher than the cost of ownership, renters tend to become house hunters. Builders who were sidelined during the recession are rushing to catch up to demand. Spring Hill issued more than 1,100 residential building permits for single-family homes since 2015, and over the past year its planning commission has rezoned and subdivided properties to accommodate thousands more, according to municipal records.

David Bowater and his fiancée were priced out of Spring Hill when the rent on their two-bedroom townhouse rose to about \$1,100, from \$875, over four years. "It's cheaper to buy at this point," he says.

After bidding on six homes, they won the seventh, which was farther into the countryside. "I just hope the bubble doesn't burst and our loan goes upside down," he says.

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jing center. "But we need to know their reasons and then issue an exit permit."

Ms. Ye, the Shanghai woman who escaped her yuezi, said she didn't think the staff would grant her permission to leave. Her reason for going home: She missed her pet poodle, An'An.

Thus she found herself stealthily exiting the facility, posing as a guest who had been visiting. With her newborn safely tucked away in the center's nursery, Ms. Ye spent a joyful hour at home playing with An'An. She said she returned before dinner, and no one noticed. Emboldened, Ms. Ye managed two more yuezi breaks during her monthlong stay. Even that wasn't enough.

Ms. Ye had recently launched a clothing design firm and said she couldn't afford to let the business slide. She began convening staff meetings in her yuezi room. "Seeing my staff come and go, the nanny was dumbfounded," Ms. Ye recalled. "She tried to convince me to rest more, but eventually gave up."

—Fanfan Wang in Beijing

MOMS

Continued from Page One

month.

"My daughter and I got meticulous care, but it was like a well-equipped prison," said Ms. Ye, 33 years old. "I wanted to behave well so that they would release me earlier."

Food is a common complaint. By tradition, there are many things women can and can't do during their month of rest, and what they eat is carefully regulated. Oily and salty foods are out, lest they cause breast-feeding mothers to give newborns indigestion.

Ren Xiaojing, a Beijing lawyer, checked herself into a palatial postpartum yuezi in a two-story mansion on the outskirts of the capital after giving birth to her second child.

Ms. Ren, 36, says she lost her appetite after being served yet another in a series of bland lunches: steamed carrots, fried pig liver with black sesame oil, wheat buns and fish soup.

To Chinese taste buds accustomed to a riot of flavor, it

was barely edible. Taking pity, Ms. Ren's mother brought her salted preserved duck eggs to boost her appetite.

Lu Xiaolan said she got food cravings halfway into her yuezi in Shanghai. She begged her husband to sneak in Papa John's pizza topped with sausage and bacon. "I heated it up in a microwave after midnight," said Ms. Lu, 27, who works for an internet finance company. "It smelled and tasted so good."

Chen Lihui tried to stick to her yuezi meals, worrying that if she ate the wrong food, her baby twins might become allergic to her breast milk. But after days of bland meals, she could stand it no more. She begged friends to sneak in boxes of qingtuan, or dumplings stuffed with fillings such as red bean paste and pork floss. Ms. Chen, 31, indulged in qingtuan, but limited herself to that. "Sometimes I had cravings, but for the sake of breast-feeding, I didn't dare to eat whatever I wanted," said Ms. Chen, a marketing manager in Shanghai.

The practice of yuezi is cen-

turies old. By custom, the woman stays at home and is tended to by her mother-in-law, since wives typically move in with their husbands' families. These guardians of tradition enforce a long list of yuezi don'ts: no showers, no hair-washing, no watching TV, no crying, and no cold food. Sex? Don't even ask.

As an alternative, post-childbirth centers have been popping up all over China in

than the childbirth," said Wang Song, 34, an executive at a Beijing energy company, who stayed at home after the birth of her first child. Ms. Wang recalls soaking in sweat as her parents forced her to stay in bed under a mountain of blankets, lest she catch a chill. "My mom is a retired doctor, but some of her knowledge is outdated," said Ms. Wang. "My mother-in-law also has her ideas of what's good for me. It's really tiresome just to deal with the relationships."

After the birth of her second child, Ms. Wang checked into a Beijing center, where she enjoyed a private room equipped with an air purifier and imported bassinet, attended to round-the-clock by nurses and nannies. Best of all, from Ms. Wang's point of view: Her relatives went back to their own homes at night.

Yuezi center staffers also tend to be a bit more lax on the rules than mothers-in-law. "We understand that some new moms would want to watch a movie or go shopping from time to time," said Wei Hua, an administrator at a Bei-

jing center. "But we need to know their reasons and then issue an exit permit."

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Ye Zhen eats lunch while her daughter sleeps in a yuezi center.

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OPINION

THE WEEKEND INTERVIEW with Yoram Halevy | By Judith Miller

How Jerusalem's Top Cop Keeps the Peace

Jerusalem
Three Arab Israelis opened fire last Friday on Jerusalem's Temple Mount, a holy site for Jews, Muslims and Christians alike. Two Israeli policemen were killed, as were the attackers. For the first time in decades, Israel closed the compound on a Friday, Islam's holy day. By Sunday it had reopened, with security cameras in place and temporary metal detectors to screen worshipers.

As this article went to press, Palestinian protests against the new security policies were escalating, with three reported dead. But this violence and the terrorism that sparked it are both notable for their rarity. In a region beset by war and political turmoil, Israel and its capital in particular have remained relatively calm. That's thanks in part to

Terrorism is way down in Israel's capital, thanks in part to better relations between police and the Palestinian community.

radical changes in counterterrorism policing led by Maj. Gen. Yoram Halevy, 54, commander of the Israeli Police's Jerusalem district.

One of the force's most experienced officers, Gen. Halevy has for the past 17 months overseen the police's counterterrorism mission in Jerusalem, including roughly 5,000 officers of the Israeli Police and the Border Police. A Jerusalem-born son of Iraqi Jews, he speaks fluent Arabic and has worked undercover in Arab communities. In an interview only days before the Temple Mount attack, he discussed some of his reforms publicly for the first time and explained why he thinks they are reducing both violence and civilian tolerance of it.

"Anyone can chase down and arrest terrorists. That's the easy part," he tells me through a translator, though he speaks some English.

"Denying terrorists the civilian support they crave and need to operate is a far tougher challenge." The most effective way of mitigating Palestinian hatred, he adds, is to "empower the silent civilian majority, which is sick and tired of the violence, but afraid to say so." That, he says, is his overarching goal.

The numbers are impressive. In 2015 there were 43 terrorist attacks in Jerusalem; the Temple Mount shooting was only the ninth so far this year. Two years ago there were 33 stabbings in the city and six deaths due to deliberate car-rammings; this year those counts stand at six and one, respectively. The number of stone-throwing incidents has dropped 15% this

past year alone. Government figures that include the neighboring West Bank are equally encouraging. The year ending last September averaged 38 major attacks a month in what Israel calls Judea and Samaria. That's down this year to 10 a month, a 73% drop.

Gen. Halevy meets me in his office, which adjoins the Western Wall, a symbol of the eternal Jewish presence in this disputed city. Tapping the plaster wall near his desk, he observes that Judaism's most sacred stones lie just beneath. His window looks down on the pilgrims from around the world who come to pray and tuck notes into gaps between the thick slabs of ancient limestone. On the other side of the historic divide are the tens of thousands of Muslims who pray at the Temple Mount each Friday—numbers that swell to as many as 240,000 during the month of Ramadan.

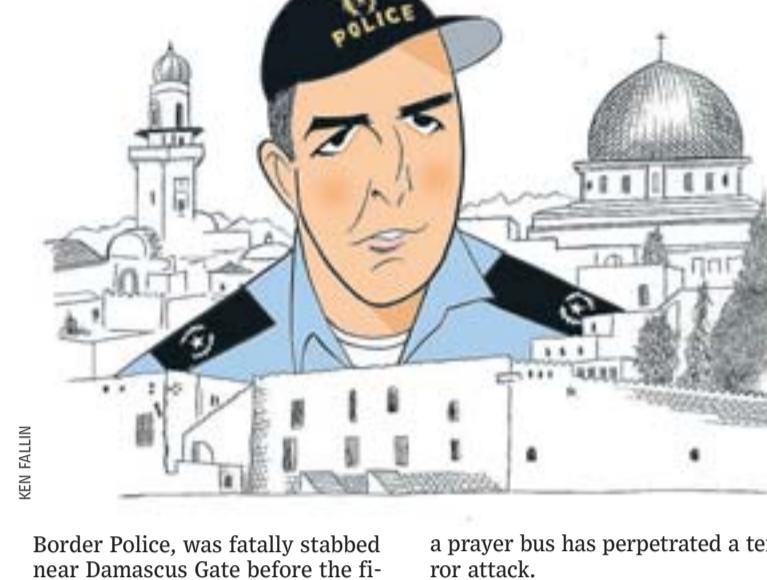
"There are extremists on both sides of this wall," Gen. Halevy says, referring not only to Islamist terrorist groups like Hamas but also Jewish zealots like the one that killed former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. "But the law applies to all equally."

He has worked to instill that ethos in his overwhelmingly Jewish force. In the past when Palestinians attacked Israelis, he says, officers considered the suspects "enemies," even after they had been cleared of wrongdoing. Questioning by police often meant gratuitous humiliation for men whose culture prizes honor: "Fathers were interrogated and berated in front of sons; sons in front of fathers."

Through police retraining, Gen. Halevy has worked to end what he calls the "system of humiliation." Now officers are taught how to minimize personal dishonor during questioning. Suspects who are cleared receive an explanation of why they had fallen under suspicion—and, if appropriate, an apology. Then, in what Gen. Halevy describes as "phase two" of an interrogation, the police ask: "How can I help you?"

Officers under Gen. Halevy's command make a point of getting to know the community. In the past, too many Jerusalemites, especially Palestinians, never encountered the police until after a protest, stone-throwing or other attack. Those encounters tended to produce hostility, even though Palestinian merchants, government workers and civilians have the most to lose when violence triggers closures.

Now, he says, thanks in part to the changes in policing, "people are increasingly speaking out against the violence and signaling a lack of support for such attacks." Last month after Hadass Malka, a 23-year-old sergeant major in the



Border Police, was fatally stabbed near Damascus Gate before the final week of Ramadan, Jerusalem remained calm. Military and police special forces were deployed to prevent further attacks, but "there were no riots or protests in the city," Gen. Halevy recalls. "Nor were there celebrations or glorification of the three Palestinians who killed her and were then killed themselves. It was the quietest Ramadan in Jerusalem on record."

Gen. Halevy has opened a police unit within a new community center that serves Palestinians by issuing permits, identity cards and driver's licenses and provides fire, ambulance and other essential services. Two or three more are expected to open in the coming year. The first "combined civilian service center" is in the Shuafat refugee camp, on the border between Jerusalem and the West Bank—traditionally a difficult area for Israeli law enforcement. Many Palestinians who never would approach a police station are willing to seek help at these community centers, Gen. Halevy says: "Last week a woman was hysterical because her son had not come home." Officers drove her around the neighborhood for hours until they found him.

The police also tried to ease the security burden on Palestinians who came from the West Bank to Jerusalem for prayer during Ramadan. Before Gen. Halevy took command, those who lacked blue Israeli identity cards endured grueling checks at the city limits. At the request of the Israel Defense Forces, during this Ramadan the police, working with the Palestinian Authority, began conducting security checks in Ramallah and Bethlehem, then transporting Palestinians to Jerusalem by bus.

"They go straight to the Temple Mount," Gen. Halevy says, "arriving without agitation, frustration or the humiliation sometimes inflicted at the outskirts of the city." He adds that no one who entered the city on

Punishment can be particularly severe for a terrorist's relatives. In addition to sealing or destroying the family home, the police now bring the full force of Israeli law to bear against anyone in the terrorist's *hamula*—extended family—who celebrates the murder of Israelis or contemplates attacks to avenge the dead kin. "We think that collective punishment does not stop terror," Gen. Halevy says. "But if, after monitoring family members, we conclude that some relatives are determined to incite more violence or plot revenge, we delay their permits to open a business or insure homes or property. We fine them and their property for minor infractions of rules and take other legal steps to let the community know that inciting or committing violence will be punished."

What Israeli police are not permitted to do is confiscate a suspect's Israeli identity card. "That would be an effective deterrent," Gen. Halevy allows, "but it is not legal."

The goal of retribution, he says, is "predictability": "We want the community to know that the police will protect them when needed,"

and punish them when warranted. Consistency leads to public trust in the system."

To supplement Gen. Halevy's efforts, the government has installed more surveillance cameras on roads and at sensitive sites in Jerusalem and other cities, according to Gilad Erdan, Israel's minister of public security. To help the police track stolen cars, which terrorists often use in attacks, the government plans to install some 500 cameras that read license plates. And to help detect suspicious activity in public places, the government has installed expensive new facial-recognition cameras—some at Damascus Gate, for instance, where Malka was killed. In addition, the police have doubled their Muslim ranks in the past year, to 4% from 2%. (About 17% of Israelis are Muslim.)

Palestinian officials are unimpressed by such changes. Violent incidents may be down, but tension on the ground is rising, says Elias Zananiri, a policy adviser and media consultant for the Palestinian Authority. "We are partners with Israel in combating terrorism, which threatens us all," he tells me. "But we're losing ground because there are ultimately no military solutions to terror. . . . Terrorism and violence are side effects of the disease, which is the absence of hope for a peaceful political solution."

On Monday, three days after the Temple Mount attack, Palestinian, Jordanian and Muslim religious officials condemned the metal detectors and other security measures as an effort by Israel to change the site's political status quo and consolidate control. At least three Palestinians were reportedly killed Friday when protesters hurled bottles and rocks at police in Jerusalem and the West Bank.

Gen. Halevy has not backed down. He is focused not on politics, he says, but on fighting terror through effective policing. Counterterrorism will be "a generation's work," he says, particularly in the internet age and in Jerusalem: "In no other city can you cross a national border on foot in 10 minutes."

As we leave his office, Gen. Halevy silently inspects a group of young police and border-patrol officers donning flak jackets and loading their weapons in preparation for patrol duty. The responsibility, the commander sighs, is a heavy one. To remind the police of that duty, a Hebrew banner hangs in their assembly hall: "Generations have dreamed of coming to Jerusalem. We have the honor of protecting it."

Ms. Miller is a contributing editor of City Journal, which will post a longer version of this article on its website Monday.

Joseph Rago's Wit and Wisdom

Obama's Running Mate

Editorial, May 12, 2011

Like Mr. Obama's reform, RomneyCare was predicated on the illusion that insurance would be less expensive if everyone were covered. Even if this theory were plausible, it is not true in Massachusetts today. So as costs continue to climb, Mr. Romney's Democratic successor now wants to create a central board of political appointees to decide how much doctors and hospitals should be paid for thousands of services.

The Romney camp blames all this on a failure of execution, not of design. But by this cause-and-effect standard, Mr. Romney could push someone out of an airplane and blame the ground for killing him. Once government takes on the direct or implicit liability of paying for health care for everyone, the only way to afford it is through raw political control of all medical decisions.

Race Against the Cure

Editorial, June 29, 2011

More broadly, the Avastin fight is about the FDA and its desire to more tightly control the development of cancer drugs. Avastin was initially approved under the FDA's "accelerated approval" process that is supposed to speed treatments for terminal illnesses and unmet medical needs. Dr. Pazdur, the New England Journal of Medicine and the rest of the medical-political establishment have decided that accelerated approval's flexibility is too friendly to commercial drug developers, and in Avastin they've found a pretext to gut it.

The FDA's anti-Avastin campaign is enforcing a culture of research and development that will discourage the innovation, investment and risk-taking that will be necessary to produce

the next generation of cancer treatments. More imminently, thousands of women may die more quickly and live with more pain because government regulators substitute their own opinions about clinical meaningfulness for those of oncologists and their patients.

Hillary's Financial Footing

Editorial, April 15, 2014

In the Arab world throwing a shoe is considered an insult, and George W. Bush famously had one hurled at him during a Baghdad press conference in 2008. Less explicable was the pump thrown at Hillary Clinton last week during a speech at a Las Vegas casino.

"Is that somebody throwing something at me? Is that part of Cirque du Soleil?" Mrs. Clinton quipped after dodging the projectile. "My goodness, I didn't know that solid waste management was so controversial."

Mrs. Clinton ought to pay a visit to New Jersey, but—hold on: solid waste management? Yes, Mrs. Clinton was speaking at the Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries convention. According to the trade group's Twitter account, she told the crowd that "#recycling can stimulate the economy/ offering real value/ helping economic recovery."

This insight cost the recyclers north of \$200,000 or \$250,000 . . . We don't begrudge anyone making a buck, though it is amusing to see the Clintons getting rich off the same 1% that President Obama's Democratic Party blames for most of mankind's ills, at least in election years. As for the latest in flying footwear, the National Shoe Retailers Association has its annual conference in Florida this November. Perhaps Mrs. Clinton's agent should put in a request for the keynote.

The Political John Roberts

Editorial, June 26, 2015

For the second time in three years, Chief Justice John Roberts has rewritten the Affordable Care Act in order to save it. Beyond its implications for health care, the Court's 6-3 ruling in *King v. Burwell* is a landmark that betrays the Chief's vow to be "an umpire," not a legislator in robes. He stands revealed as a most political Justice . . .

Justice Scalia quips acidly that "we should start calling this law SCOTUSCare," but the better term is RobertsCare. By volunteering as Nancy Pelosi's copy editor, he is making her infamous line about passing the law to find out what's in it even more true than she knew at the time.

The Donald and The Barack

Editorial, March 12, 2016

As Mr. Obama tells it, all of this reflexive Obama bashing created "an environment where somebody like a Donald Trump can thrive. He's just doing more of what has been done for the last seven and a half years." In other words, Republicans didn't clean up the standing water in their own backyard and now they're complaining about mosquitoes.

One irony is that even as Mr. Obama denied any liability for Mr. Trump, he lapsed into the same rhetorical habit that helped fuel the businessman's ascent. For Mr. Obama, principled opposition to his policies is always illegitimate or motivated by bad faith.

Like the President's nonstop moral lectures about "our values" and "who we are as Americans," by which he means liberal values and who we are as Democrats, he reads his critics out of politics. No wonder so many Americans feel disenfranchised and powerless.

Editor's note: Wall Street Journal editorial board member Joseph Rago died this week at age 34. What follows, with more online, are excerpts from his 12-year Journal career. A related editorial appears nearby.

Status Reporter: The Weekend Interview with Tom Wolfe
Op-ed, March 11, 2006

Straining out the comic extravagance and the reportage, Mr. Wolfe's reading of the world seems at bottom rather grim. If, as he argues, we can't escape or define our age's moral tone, if status pours the foundation for our innermost lives—well, what's the point? What's there to admire, or aspire to? What is it that Tom Wolfe believes in?

"I'm very democratic," he says after a time. "I think I'm the most democratic writer whom I know personally, though I don't know all writers of course." Silence. "I also believe in the United States. I think this is the greatest nation that ever existed, still is. It's really the only really democratic country in the world..."

Mr. Wolfe has a habit of using experience and anecdote to gird an argument or shade a meaning, and he carries on like this for some time. Then, abruptly: "I really love this country. I just marvel at how good it is, and obviously it's the simple principle of freedom."

Dartmouth's 'Hostile' Environment
Op-ed, May 5, 2008

Even at—or especially at—putatively superior schools, students are spoiled for choice when it comes to professors who share [liberal] ideologies . . . The main result is to make

OPINION

REVIEW & OUTLOOK

Reformers Not Welcome at Ex-Im Bank

In an era of polarization, taxpayers can take no solace that crony capitalism still enjoys bipartisan support. Witness the confirmation battle over President Trump's nominee to be president of the Export-Import Bank—Scott Garrett, one of the bank's longtime critics.

As a New Jersey Congressman, Mr. Garrett twice voted against renewing Ex-Im's charter. To encourage exports, the bank offers loans, guarantees and other financing, but as Mr. Garrett explained, this support has become "taxpayer-funded welfare for mega-corporations." He also noted the bank habitually "rewards those with close relations to Washington bureaucrats." Washington's beneficiaries weren't pleased.

Ex-Im claims to back small businesses, but in 2014—the last year the bank was fully operational—the two biggest recipients of financial help were Boeing (\$8.4 billion) and General Electric (\$2.6 billion). A year later, as Congress debated whether to let the bank's charter expire, the two corporations spent \$43 million lobbying.

Congress renewed the charter in December 2015, though the Senate Banking Committee's last chairman, Republican Sen. Richard Shelby, blocked President Obama's nominees to the board, denying Ex-Im the three-person quorum needed to approve any financing deal over \$10 million.

Ex-Im claims to be a lender of last resort, but in 2013 one of Boeing's top financing executives reassured customers it could find alternative funding sources even without the bank's backing. Sure enough, Boeing's 2017 annual outlook highlighted "healthy aircraft financing markets," estimating export credits will supply only 10% of its \$126 billion financing for global commercial airline deliveries this year.

Private financing may cost more, but at least taxpayer money isn't then staked on cut-rate loans for risky business. Before its demise in 2011, Solyndra, the solar-panel company, snagged \$10 million in Ex-Im financing. Over the Obama years Ex-Im approved \$2.1 billion for re-

newable energy, a political favorite.

The bank's supporters defend such risk-taking by boasting that Ex-Im investments will yield a \$14 billion profit between 2015 and 2024. But the Congressional Budget Office has estimated that the bank would report a \$2 billion loss if it were held to the same fair-value accounting standards as

private business.

During one five-year stretch in the Obama years, 46 public employees were convicted of defrauding the bank (or, to be more accurate, American taxpayers). One bribed loan officer recommended that the bank back a company that had repeatedly defaulted on past Ex-Im guarantees, costing nearly \$20 million. None of these entrenched problems are surprising, given that Ex-Im exists to dispense government privilege to some businesses and not others.

The taxpayer guarantees must be valuable because the fury against Mr. Garrett is something to behold. In a recent op-ed in these pages, Jay Timmons, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, claimed Mr. Garrett "isn't a reformer; he's a destroyer." Even more overwrought, Mr. Timmons claimed Mr. Garrett's past opposition to the bank was "tantamount to a vicious trade war against American manufacturing workers."

Calm down, Jay. Mr. Trump has also nominated former Alabama Rep. Spencer Bachus to the Ex-Im board, and its governing structure would limit Mr. Garrett's power. Mr. Bachus, who voted to renew Ex-Im's charter in 2012, is seen as less hardline than Mr. Garrett, and the confirmation of either nominee would give the Ex-Im bank the quorum it needs to keep passing out large-scale cash, even with a reformer's dissenting votes.

But at least Mr. Garrett can alert Congress and the public when Ex-Im's dealings stink. Like any President, Mr. Trump deserves to have his nominees approved unless they are crooked or inept. It's revealing that Mr. Garrett's opponents fear that he's too competent.

Joseph Rago

These columns are a collaborative effort, but some writers collaborate more than others. No one contributed more in his meteor of a career than Joseph Rago, who died this week at age 34. The anonymous nature of these columns means that readers will soon miss him without knowing how much they had read and learned from him.

From a middle-class family in Falmouth, Mass., Joe majored in history at Dartmouth and edited the Dartmouth Review. His work caught our eye not for its politics but for the prose. Even as young as he was, he knew how to put together a sentence to persuade without lecturing. This has taken some of us a lifetime to learn.

Joe joined the editorial page as a Bartley Fellow in 2005, and we hired him on the spot. He edited op-eds at first and began writing editorials in 2007. Not counting his profiles and other features, Joe wrote 1,353 Wall Street Journal editorials, including his last one on Wednesday, "The ObamaCare Republicans," which carried his signature punch: Argument built on facts and quotes, with irony and sardonic wit as polemical leavening. (A sample of his work appears nearby.)

Joe wrote about many subjects—Amazon and antitrust, Apple and privacy, the limits of the

Constitution's Commerce Clause, the follies of Congress and presidential politics, energy, trade, taxes and more. But his particular contribution was on health care and the long debate over ObamaCare.

On this and other issues he was a reporter's opinion writer: He read everything on the subject, from academic literature on insurance markets

to scientific papers on new drugs as he fought the Food and Drug Administration for faster approvals for patients. He had sources from industry, Capitol Hill, think tanks and HHS.

Joe had to persuade himself of what he thought before he could write to persuade others. He won a Pulitzer Prize in 2011 for his health-care editorials, but he knew it is folly to write for prizes. Joe wrote for readers.

We can say from experience that Joe was also a capital comrade-in-arms, a colleague you could disagree with and still join for a beer. He could argue about Donald Trump without making it a showdown about your personal character. This is admirable in any age, but especially in these polarizing times.

Our friend Roger Kimball of The New Criterion, who also published Joe, called him an "allegro spirit," and it fits. We mourn his passing but take consolation that his work made the world a better, freer place.

The GOP's Labor Project

With health care consuming most of Congress's bandwidth, Republicans may need to multi-task to achieve other legislative successes this session. Perhaps they could start with reforms to U.S. labor law.

The 1935 National Labor Relations Act hasn't undergone substantive revisions in 70 years, while the U.S. Constitution has been amended six times. Congress has traditionally deferred to the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) to interpret labor law, but Barack Obama's appointees demonstrated the need to safeguard worker rights in statute as they rigged the rules to favor unions.

House Republicans have now introduced an Employee Rights Act partly modeled on state reforms. In the last Congress 137 House Members and 33 Senators co-sponsored similar legislation, which never moved because Mr. Obama had the veto pen. Now they have an ally in the White House.

The House bill would require unions to obtain permission from workers to spend their dues on purposes other than collective bargaining. Current labor law lets unions deduct money from worker paychecks to fund political activities. Workers then must go through the tortuous process of requesting a refund for the share not spent on collective bargaining, which unions may broadly define to include member engagement that boosts voter turnout. No other political outfit enjoys this fundraising filip.

Democrats oppose an opt-in requirement because they know many workers won't voluntarily endorse a portion of their paychecks to fund political spending with which they disagree. Exit polls last year showed that 43%

How Congress can protect worker rights from union coercion.

union households voted for Republicans while Democrats received 86% of labor financial support. An opt-in rule could improve political accountability within unions.

Another problem is that only 7% of currently unionized employees voted for their union, according to Bureau of Labor Statistics and NLRB data. Many workforces have turned over completely since their unions were certified. Yet decertifying a union is an arduous process made more difficult by the Obama NLRB.

The House bill would mandate a recertification election upon the expiration of a collective-bargaining agreement if a workforce has turned over by more than 50%. In 2011 Wisconsin passed legislation requiring annual recertification elections for public unions. Membership has since dropped by half as many workers have decided that the costs of belonging exceed the benefits.

Unions sometimes coerce workers into signing cards and then bully employers—for instance, by threatening a public assault on their brand—into recognizing the card checks in lieu of holding secret-ballot elections. The bill would protect workers and employers from union intimidation by taking card-check off the menu of options. It would also allow employees to withhold their personal contact information from unions.

Republicans might not be able to get the 60 votes in the Senate to overcome a filibuster, but they could break up the legislation into bite-sized pieces that could be attached to spending bills. Most provisions poll well and can be easily explained to voters. Let's see who in Congress will vote to protect workers from coercion.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Tech Giants: See How the Mighty Have Fallen

Jonathan Taplin laments the fact that digital technology has "never been voted on by anyone" ("Can the Tech Giants Be Stopped?", Review, July 15). Voting serves many purposes, within and outside of government, but creating an innovation-friendly environment isn't one of them. In fact, the surest way to stifle innovation is to subject it to majority rule. For instance, most universities are slow to innovate in part because even small changes in curriculum or policy must go through layers of approvals and votes by faculty and administrators, many of whom have a vested interest in maintaining the status quo. If Amazon made decisions like a typical university or government, it would still be deciding whether to expand beyond selling books.

DAVID M. PRIMO
Rochester, N.Y.

Technology development has never been voted on unless you

count the economic votes of many millions of individuals who have purchased from, invested in or been employed by these big technology corporations.

PETER G. COOK
Riverside, Calif.

Mr. Taplin's analysis might well have considered an earlier unfounded panic from the 1990s when Americans feared that computers would replace teachers in the classroom. Witness the widespread uses of technology in education today with innovations and new vitality to curriculum, teaching and learning. Technology remains an important tool used to advance, and perhaps transform, the nature of human work. Although not all advancements may be worthy of development, the possibilities of technological promise should remain a source of optimism.

BARBARA R. DAUTRICH
Ware, Mass.

Space-Based Defense Is Best, and Cheapest

We, former directors of President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), welcome your June 26 editorial "The Missile Defense Imperative: As nuclear threats grow, the U.S. needs more advanced protection."

We further agree that space-based components are needed, like those we considered to be most promising during the SDI era (1983-93). But we disagree that they would be "no doubt expensive" and that "it's difficult to score technologies still under development."

The SDI proved otherwise before the program was scuttled in 1993 for political reasons. Brilliant Pebbles, the space-based interceptor we advocated, promised a high probability of kill (over 90%) of all of a "limited" strike of up to 200 attacking re-entry vehicles—the number then controlled by a Russian submarine commander. It's better than anything we have today. It became the SDI era's first formally approved ballistic-missile defense system, with a validated cost estimate of \$10 billion in 1988 dollars

(now \$20 billion) for concept definition and validation, development, deployment and 20 years operation of that constellation of 1,000 Brilliant Pebbles. This isn't expensive, especially since this system, based on commercial off-the-shelf technology, was designed to intercept attacking ballistic missiles in their boost phase while their rockets still burn, before they can release their decoys and other countermeasures—and throughout their flight, including high in the atmosphere on re-entry.

Commercial sector advances, like Space-X's multiple use of first-stage launchers, should reduce costs further. Thus, we urge the Journal to re-evaluate its position on the cost of truly effective space-based defenses and to advocate private-sector involvement and innovation to keep the costs down—like Brilliant Pebbles did.

LT. GEN. JAMES A. ABRAHAMSON, USAF (RET.)
Lake Wales, Fla.
AMBASSADOR HENRY F. COOPER
Reston, Va.

Austen: Not a Modern Progressive or Zombie

I appreciate Prof. Robert Garnett's thoughts ("The Pride and Prejudice of 21st-Century Literary Critics," Books, July 15) related to "revisiting Jane Austen in her own time, without nostalgia or reinvention." Surely the contemporary literary critic who offers "imaginary Jane Austen" and "glimpses of what an authoress might have been thinking" shows disrespect for a fellow author.

Are there music critics who would think to eliminate some of Mozart's notes because we seem to have less time now than hundreds of years ago? Are Monet's paintings not so beautiful because they don't depict hard times? I'm just wondering about disrespecting artistic license. I know that old stories about humanity, told well, transcend time.

Roz Bonar
Cincinnati

Prof. Garnett is correct to note that Jane Austen wrote about how people of her time lived but didn't moralize about their living conditions. Good people prevailed. The tortuous "discovery" by recent crit-

ics that she wrote to promote progressive ideas of our era would surely provide ample opportunity for her to write another book.

MICHAEL O'BRIEN
Vero Beach, Fla.

Modern reinterpretations of the incomparably arch, witty, ironically detached chronicler of English middle-class country manners and romance at the turn of the 18th-century Jane Austen as an angry subversive, alienated from the culture that controlled women's lives by "toxic systems of rank and gender" and whose novels were concerned "with slavery, sexual abuse, land enclosure, evolution, and women's rights," are but another sign of the presentism that constantly rewrites the past to make it conform to a current narrative.

All of this historical revisionism suggests that the sardonic Russian observation of life in the Soviet Union is true of today's America as well: "The future is bright. The past is unpredictable."

BOB FOYS
Chicago

When a 'Right to Die' Becomes an Obligation

I was saddened by the several hostile responses to J.J. Hanson's excellent op-ed piece ("I Want My Doctors to Help Me Live, Not Die," July 7 and Letters, July 14). America was not founded on unfettered "freedom of choice" but on "ordered liberty."

The Declaration of Independence puts life first among its catalog of unalienable rights with which all men "are endowed by their Creator." This means that "pursuit of happiness" cannot logically include the intentional destruction of innocent human life.

That fact notwithstanding, a 2008 ABC News report stated that the government-run Oregon Health Plan would not pay for 64-year-old Barbara Wagner's \$4,000-per-month cancer medicine. But it would purchase a \$50 drug for her physician-assisted suicide. And the New York Post reported last year that Stephanie Packer's California insurer refused to provide a chemotherapy drug that might extend her life. But it agreed to pay for a drug

designed to kill her.

Such pressure by insurers threatens to transmogrify the so-called "right to die" into a "duty to die."

Proponents of physician-assisted suicide might benefit from a personal dose of humility. Only a prideful person finds natural death an affront to his "personal dignity." Just as we did not bring our own lives into existence, so also we have no right to end them.

RICHARD J. WALL JR.
Lincoln, Neb.

Pepper ... And Salt

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL



"My Fitbit says I'm sleeping."

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SPORTS

BASKETBALL

What the NBA Can Learn From a WNBA Star

Jasmine Thomas adapted her game to basketball's evolution: She has become one of the league's best 3-point shooters

BY BEN COHEN

THE SINGLE MOST important skill for any basketball player today is the ability to shoot. The sport has changed so radically in recent years that becoming a better shooter instantly means becoming more valuable—and Connecticut Sun point guard Jasmine Thomas is proof.

Before her seventh WNBA season, Thomas was a known quantity: a good player with one thing preventing her from being a great player.

She was a mediocre 3-point shooter. Now she's one of the WNBA's best 3-point shooters.

Thomas is taking more threes and making a higher percentage of them than ever. Here are the results: Connecticut sits atop the Eastern Conference, its offense has seen the biggest statistical leap of any WNBA team and Thomas is starting in her first All-Star Game this weekend.

Her unlikely overnight improvement is instructive beyond the WNBA. She is an example of a player who has fit her game into basketball's evolution. Thomas was a 30% outside shooter who is suddenly a 45% shooter—and even she is still getting used to that new identity.

"I'm not considering myself a 3-point shooter," said Thomas, who was leading the WNBA in 3-point shooting last week. "I have people on my team who are actual 3-point shooters."

A player's shooting is supposed to be like a player's height. At a certain point, it doesn't change.

Thomas was a 29.7% career 3-point shooter coming into this season. That was also her exact 3-point percentage last season. But this season: 45.3%.

It may be easiest to understand how remarkable that is by looking at some NBA players who have done the same thing. Except there are none. There are no guards in the history of the NBA who were in the league as long as Thomas, and shot as much as Thomas, before such a dramatic, one-season deviation from his career 3-point percentage, according to Stats LLC.

The NBA has its own explosive point guard who shoots about 30% from deep: Russell Westbrook. The league's reigning most valuable player turning himself into a 45% shooter, though, would make every defense shred its game plan for guarding him. They would have to cover Westbrook farther away from the basket, and Oklahoma City's entire offense would benefit from the extra space.

That small improvement would make a big difference for the Thunder. It already has for the Sun.

WNBA teams had settled on a strategy for guarding Thomas before this season. When she called for a ball screen, her defender sagged back and dared Thomas to shoot. "That was part of the scout on me," she said. "If you have to give up something, that's what you're going to give up."

But other teams didn't know Thomas had quietly overhauled her game in the off-season. She went to Israel with the singular goal of concentrating on her shooting. She didn't want to simply shoot better. She wanted to shoot more.

WNBA stars usually spend their off-sea-



sons playing in Turkey, China and Russia, but Israel turned out to be a land of opportunity for Thomas. She was the best player on her team, and the lesser competition allowed her to get repetitions as a scoring guard. Thomas spent her time overseas drilling herself to shoot without hesitation whenever she had open looks—in real games. That was the only way she'd get herself in the right mind-set when she returned to the WNBA. She came back from Israel newly confident in her stroke even without changing her mechanics.

Sun coach and general manager Curt Miller was encouraging Thomas the whole time. Months before the WNBA season, she texted him asking for permission to skip a game for her brother's wedding, and he approved as long as she promised to increase her assists and improve her 3-point shooting. The very first game after her brother's wedding, Thomas went 5-of-7 from three, the best shooting night of her WNBA career. Her development was critical to the Sun embracing the modern style that Miller was trying to implement.

"My philosophy is spacing is offense," he said, "and offense is spacing."

"In order for us to play the way we want, we need to be able to spread the floor," Thomas said. "In order for us to spread the floor, I have to be able to hit that shot."

Almost no one could have seen the transformation coming. Richard Cohen, a Londoner who writes about the league on his website WNBAlien, said the experience of being in the league for seven years had made Thomas a savvier player in recent seasons. "But the breakout shooting," he said, "there was no sign of that."

At first he thought it was a fluke. But there hasn't been a regression, and there may not be one. While the long NBA season is the enemy of aberrations, the WNBA season is only 34 games. It's short enough that wacky things can happen for a whole year.

WNBA legend Swin Cash went through a similar experience. She made 27% of her career threes, but Cash shot 41% in one outlier season after her coaches emboldened her to keep launching even if she missed. They thought her team would benefit from Cash shooting, and they were right: Seattle won the WNBA championship that year.

"It completely changes the game plan and allows her teammates even more flexibility," Cash said of Thomas. "By individually improving her game, it makes her team better."

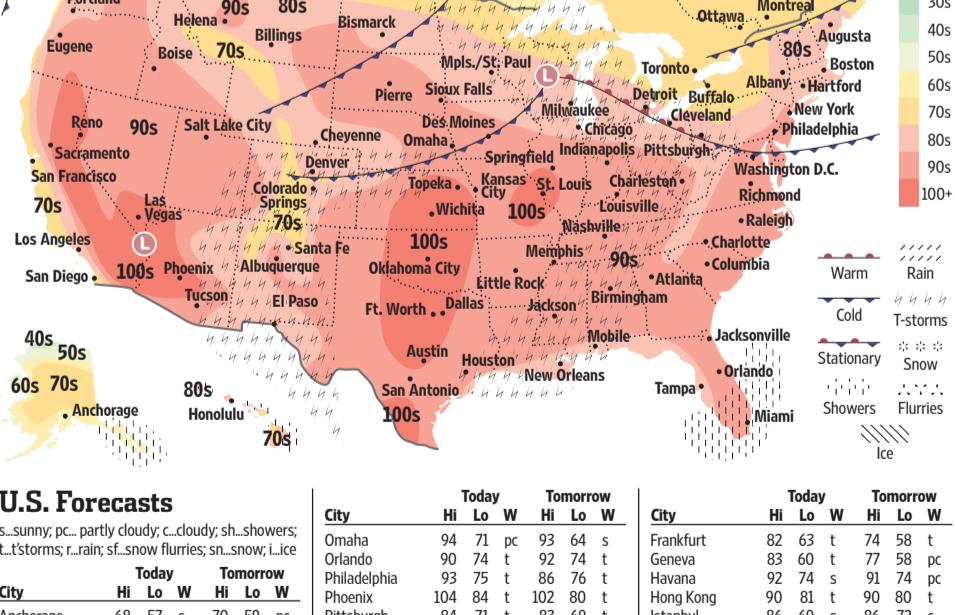
The three-point shooting that has revolutionized the NBA has also hit the WNBA. The league pushed the arc back almost two feet before the 2013 season, but the number of threes per game is already nearly back to what it was. There are more pick-and-rolls, more small ball and more interchangeable positions, like the NBA, and those shifts have put a premium on players who can stretch the court with their shooting.

Thomas is now one of those players. Some teams still gamble that she won't be able to keep this up—that she'll eventually become a 30% shooter again. But most teams respect her stroke, and Thomas being able to shoot from deep makes it easier for her to get close to the basket.

"Shot fake, one-dribble pull up," she said. "It gives me the opportunity to go back to what I'm really comfortable with."

CHRIS MARION/NBAE/GT IMAGES

Weather



U.S. Forecasts

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

t...storms; r...rain; sf...snow flurries; sn...snow; L...ice

Today Hi Lo W Today Hi Lo W

City	Hi	Lo	W	Hi	Lo	W
Anchorage	58	57	s	70	59	pc
Atlanta	93	75	s	91	74	t
Austin	100	76	s	100	76	pc
Baltimore	94	76	t	91	73	t
Boise	95	64	s	98	68	pc
Boston	88	66	pc	72	65	s
Burlington	80	61	pc	75	62	s
Charlotte	97	76	t	95	74	pc
Chicago	88	72	t	88	64	pc
Cleveland	85	73	r	84	70	t
Dallas	100	81	s	99	80	pc
Denver	81	59	t	85	60	t
Detroit	84	70	r	83	65	t
Honolulu	88	76	pc	90	76	t
Houston	90	78	t	92	78	t
Indianapolis	91	76	pc	88	69	pc
Kansas City	100	73	s	89	67	pc
Las Vegas	107	87	s	108	86	s
Little Rock	97	76	s	93	75	pc
Los Angeles	86	67	pc	83	66	pc
Miami	91	79	t	94	80	t
Milwaukee	83	70	pc	82	61	pc
Minneapolis	87	66	t	79	58	pc
Nashville	96	78	s	93	74	pc
New Orleans	89	76	t	89	77	t
New York City	90	72	pc	84	72	c
Oklahoma City	101	75	s	98	71	t

International

Today Hi Lo W Today Hi Lo W

City	Hi	Lo	W	Hi	Lo	W
Amsterdam	76	58	t	66	56	t
Athens	92	76	s	95	77	s
Baghdad	122	91	s	121	89	s
Bangkok	92	77	t	92	78	pc
Beijing	80	73	c	80	72	t
Berlin	78	61	t	74	59	t
Brussels	75	55	t	68	55	t
Buenos Aires	65	52	pc	62	54	sh
Dubai	110	93	s	108	95	s
Dublin	65	53	c	68	55	pc
Edinburgh	62	54	sh	63	52	r

GOLF

STARS SHINE AT BIRKDALE

BY MATTHEW FUTTERMAN

AFTER A BRUTAL FRIDAY in which birdies were as scarce as sunshine, the stage is set at Royal Birkdale for the kind of weekend narrative that has been sorely missing from golf: hunter versus hunted, featuring the game's top players.

Jordan Spieth, a two-time major champion at age 23, battled through afternoon storms to finish at 6 under for the tournament, giving him a two-stroke lead over fellow American Matt Kuchar. U.S. Open champ Brooks Koepka and the boisterous Englishman Ian Poulter are three back.

But the most dramatic move belonged to Rory McIlroy. The Northern Irishman, a transcendent player but a disappointment in majors of late, had opened the tournament by reaching five shots over par through the first six holes before finishing strong on Thursday. Then he began Friday with birdies on three of the first six to get to two-under.

Though his momentum stalled, he finished with the second-best round of the day, a two-under 68 amid wind gusts topping 30 miles per hour. "A lot of quality out there," McIlroy said.

That hasn't been the case in majors for McIlroy or the game's other top stars for most of the post-Tiger era, in which first timers have won seven straight majors.

Spieth and others say advances in technology and data have made clubs and balls so good, and golfers so much smarter about their games, that it's nearly impossible for the elite to separate themselves from the pack. That makes a return to the dominance of the sport's past headliners—the Hogan-Palmer-Nicklaus-Watson-Norman-Faldo-Woods continuum—seem unlikely.

"No one is really standing out and sort of taking it by the scruff of the neck," said



Jordan Spieth

McIlroy, who figured to be doing just that when he won four majors in four years from 2011 to 2014, but none since. "The margins are so fine."

Glass-half-full types call it parity, an example of the strength of the field.

Glass-half-empty folks call it a bit of a snooze. And parity seems to be a tough sell to many fans: Television audiences for the first two majors of the year were down 11% for the Masters and 8% for the U.S. Open.

Spieth hasn't been the same on the big stage since coughing up a big lead on the back nine at Augusta in 2016. But Friday he brought some magic and hope for a star to again deliver on a major weekend. He holed out from the fringe on the 10th with a sand wedge in Old Testament-level rain, and drained a 28-footer on a saturated 11th green.



BUSINESS MOBILE DISRUPTION B3

BUSINESS & FINANCE



WEEKEND INVESTOR LOAN TIPS B4

TIMOTHY A. CLARY/GTET IMAGES

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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DJIA 21580.07 ▼ 31.71 0.1% NASDAQ 6387.75 ▼ 0.04% STOXX 600 380.16 ▼ 1.0% 10-YR. TREAS. ▲ 10/32, yield 2.232% OIL \$45.77 ▼ \$1.15 GOLD \$1,254.30 ▲ \$9.50 EURO \$1.1666 YEN 111.13
A gauge of bets against stocks is at a four-year low even as warning signs persist

BY BEN EISEN
AND AKANE OTANI

Times are tough for skeptics of the bull market.

Plummeted by the endurance of a 2017 rally that produced its 27th S&P 500 record this week, investors are backing off bets that major indexes are headed downward.

Bets against the SPDR S&P 500 exchange-traded fund, the

largest ETF tracking the broad index, fell to \$38.9 billion in the week ended July 14, the lowest level of short interest since May 2013, and remained near those levels this past week, according to financial-analytics firm S3 Partners. Short sellers borrow shares and sell them, expecting to repurchase them at lower prices and collect the difference as profit.

Bearish investors say they are scaling back on these bets not because their view of the market has fundamentally changed, but because it is difficult to stick to a money-losing strategy when it seems

stocks can only go up.

They believe the market moves are at odds with an economy that remains lukewarm as it enters its ninth year of growth, stock valuations that are historically high and a delay of business-friendly policies in Washington like tax cuts and infrastructure spending.

"There seems to be an overall view that people are invincible, that things will always go up, that there are no risks and no matter what goes on, no matter what foolishness is in play, people don't care," said Marc Cohodes, whose hedge fund focused on short-

ing stocks closed in 2008.

Mr. Cohodes is now a chicken farmer based in California who is looking to get into goat herding in Canada. He shorts a handful of individual stocks personally, but isn't focused on the broader market.

The practice of shorting companies is also going by the wayside as stocks continue to notch records. Short-biased hedge funds had \$4.3 billion in assets at the end of March, down from \$7.1 billion at the end of 2013, according to HFR Inc.

The difficulty for stock-market bears stems from a Gold-

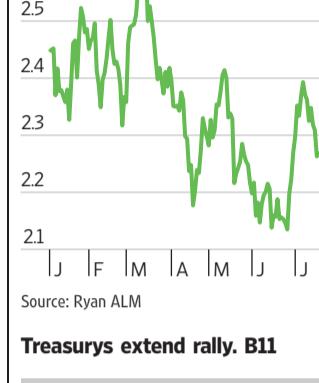
ilocks-like market environment, in which the economy is expanding fast enough to support corporate earnings, but slow enough for the Federal Reserve to keep rates relatively low. Years of low rates and easy-money policies have boosted stocks, defying forecasts for a steep, prolonged downturn.

"The shorts have been frustrated now for quite a while," said Scott Miner, global chief investment officer at Guggenheim Partners, which has \$260 billion in assets under management. The scenarios that might lead to a payout for

Please see STOCKS page B2

Rise and Fall

Treasury yields are falling again after a recent climb as investors scale back expectations for tighter monetary policy.



Source: Ryan ALM

Treasuries extend rally. B11

Tools to Prevent Battery Blazes in Space Find Uses on Earth



TRICKLE-DOWN TECH: NASA research on how to prevent catastrophic lithium-ion battery fires on vehicles and space suits is making its way to Earth. Designs under development by the space agency and Kurl Technology Corp. are set to be used in consumer products such as audio controls for homes and humanoid robots. B3

U.S. To Drop 'London Whale' Charges

BY REBECCA DAVIS O'BRIEN

Federal prosecutors said they will drop charges against two former J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. traders at the center of the 2012 "London Whale" saga, ending the last U.S. criminal case against traders involved in a debacle that cost the New York bank more than \$6 billion.

In a filing to dismiss charges that it brought four years ago, the Manhattan U.S. attorney's office on Friday cited a collapse in the credibility of a lead witness, Bruno Iksil, the former J.P. Morgan trader who came to be known as the London Whale for his outsized trading positions. A lawyer for Mr. Iksil couldn't immediately be reached for comment Friday evening.

A spokesman for J.P. Morgan declined to comment.

Charges are to be dismissed against Javier Martin-Artajo and Julien Grout, who faced charges including conspiracy, wire fraud and securities fraud for their alleged role in a conspiracy to conceal losses sustained through a series of disastrous derivatives trades.

Law-enforcement officials brought charges in 2013 after probing whether traders in J.P. Morgan's chief investment office knowingly misvalued their positions to hide or underestimate losses as they piled up, according to people familiar with the investigations.

The two men, who no longer work at the bank, still face civil charges brought by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

A lawyer for Mr. Martin-Artajo declined to comment, citing the pending case with the SEC. Ed Little, a lawyer for Mr. Please see WHALE page B2

THE INTELLIGENT INVESTOR

By Jason Zweig

Volatility Quandary: 'It Just Is What It Is'

One of the oldest adages on Wall Street is that investors are always worried about something. This summer, the markets are writing a corollary to that old rule: When investors can't find anything worth worrying about, they worry about why no one seems to be worrying enough.

"The global market's ongoing low volatility should be unsettling for investors," portfolio manager Brian Singer of William Blair & Co. wrote this month, and just about every investor I've spoken to in the past few weeks has echoed that idea.

Tax overhaul is stalled, global alliances are fraying, the health-care plan is in the emergency room—yet U.S. stocks are not only at records but fluctuating less (by some measures) than at any time since 1993. It's that calm that is making many portfolio managers jittery.

I'm not so sure how much you should worry about all

Please see INVEST page B4

Smokeless Option Wins Supporters

BY JENNIFER MALONEY

switch to less-risky products, U.S. health officials have so far stuck with an abstinence-only message to the public.

Online fact sheets published by the Centers for Disease Control, the Food and Drug Administration and the National Cancer Institute list multiple health risks associated with smokeless tobacco—including cancers of the mouth, esophagus, and pancreas—but give no indication it is less harmful than cigarettes.

Many scientists agree that moist, smokeless tobacco, including chewing and dipping tobacco, is significantly less harmful than cigarettes. "There is no safe form of tobacco," the cancer institute says on its website.

"The 'not safe' message is not enough," said Lynn Kozlowski, a public health professor at the State University of New York at Buffalo.

Mr. Kozlowski is one of several academics and public-health experts advocating for U.S. health agencies to provide the public with information on the relative risks of tobacco products.

"The risk of tragedy from keeping people in the dark is much greater than the risk of tragedy from informing people," he said.

The Truth Initiative, a U.S. antismoking group, has embraced the so-called harm reduction approach, encouraging smokers who are unable to quit to switch to products such as Swedish-style tobacco pouches called snus or "properly regulated" e-cigarettes.

The debate is coming to a head as the Food and Drug Administration considers whether to approve new marketing claims for smokeless tobacco and other products.

In April, Reynolds American

Please see SMOKE page B2

Please see WHALE page B2

From Fort Knox Clerk to AIG's Head Honcho

Brian Duperreault returns to the insurer with intentions to expand and increase the use of data analytics

BY LESLIE SCISM

It would be hard to find anyone in insurance with a longer resume than **American International Group** Inc.'s new chief executive, Brian Duperreault.

PROFILE Mr. Duperreault started as an actuarial trainee at AIG in 1973,

straight out of a postcollege stint in the U.S. Army. He rose through the company's ranks to become a senior executive, before leaving in 1994. Over the past 23 years, he has turned one niche offshore insurer into a large and diversified company, become CEO of a big industry brokerage and co-founded

his own insurance firm.

In returning to AIG, his plan is straightforward: Expand AIG.

He thinks the company has shrunk enough after unloading a series of businesses to help repay a nearly \$185 billion U.S. government bailout and then selling more assets to finance share buybacks. Mr. Duperreault wants to expand in part through acquisitions as well as AIG's life and personal lines insurance businesses, particularly internationally.

"I [was] looking at my alma mater having issues," the 70-year-old said in his first extensive interview since taking the AIG job in May. "My head was saying, 'Don't do it,' because I had a

great job. But my heart was telling me otherwise."

Over the past few weeks, Mr. Duperreault has brought in executives from outside the company and plans to increase use of data science and predictive analytics, particularly as a way to expand sales to midsize businesses.

Many of AIG's 56,400 employees are now meeting Mr. Duperreault for the first time through town halls in New York, Boston, Chicago, London and Dublin, so far. Among things they are learning: Their new boss has deep faith. A Roman Catholic who was educated by nuns in Trenton, N.J., he later attended the Jesuit-run St. Joseph's University in Philadelphia.

Please see CEO page B2



Brian Duperreault says he departed AIG in 1994 to determine if he had 'the wherewithal to stand alone and succeed.'

MICHAEL BUCHER/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

BUSINESS NEWS

India to Get Phone for the Masses

Reliance Chairman Mukesh Ambani touts device as spelling end to 'digital exclusion'

BY NEWLEY PURNELL

NEW DELHI—India's richest man said Friday that his cellular company has developed an inexpensive, web-enabled mobile phone, a move that could shake up the country's handset market and force some of the world's leading phone makers to slash prices to stay competitive.

Mukesh Ambani, the chairman of Reliance Industries Ltd., told attendees at the firm's annual general meeting that the device, which resembles a simpler mobile phone but can handle high-speed 4G mobile data connections, will "effectively cost zero," as users will be required only to put down a 1,500 rupee (\$23) security deposit, which can be refunded after three years.

Unlimited mobile data on the phone from Reliance Jio Infocomm Ltd. will cost 153 rupees a month, with free voice calls and text messages.

The "truly revolutionary phone," dubbed the JioPhone, "will transform the lives" of



Reliance's new wireless service has been piling up subscribers. An advertisement for Jio in Mumbai.

the hundreds of millions of Indians who now use so-called feature phones with limited functionality, Mr. Ambani said. Feature phones are primarily designed for voice calls and sending text messages.

The JioPhone will offer a physical keyboard rather than a smartphone-like touch screen and allow easier access to the internet through voice recognition to "end digital exclusion in India," he said.

Last year Mr. Ambani started offering cut-rate mo-

bile services to promote his new carrier, which he said now has more than 125 million subscribers.

Market leader Bharti Airtel Ltd. had about 275 million subscribers as of May, according to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India.

"Reliance can now reach out to the next hundred million users," who are less affluent and need more-affordable phones and data, said Tarun Pathak, an analyst at Counterpoint Research.

Competing telecommunications firms have scrambled to slash prices on data in the wake of Jio's launch, with Vodafone Group, another major player in India, saying in March it would merge its embattled Indian business with a local rival, Idea Cellular Ltd.

While they boast large subscriber bases, telecommunications companies in India are contending with average revenue per user of less than \$2 a month, ranking the market among the world's lowest by

that metric, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India data shows.

The JioPhone's low price and inexpensive data may appeal to many of the approximately 400 million people in India who now use traditional feature phones, Mr. Pathak said.

Consumers pay an average of about \$23 for feature phones in India, with many users paying about \$2 a month for voice and text messages, according to Counterpoint data.

That is in line with the price of Jio's new device, which will include web access and unlimited calls and data.

India's low-end mobile phone market is dominated by phones from South Korea's Samsung Electronics Co. and Indian makers such as Lava International Ltd. and Micromax Informatics Ltd., Mr. Pathak said.

"It's a category where the least amount of innovation has happened," he said, meaning the JioPhone has a good chance of poaching users looking to upgrade.

The JioPhone will be available from September, Mr. Ambani said. He said it would be made in India starting in the last quarter of the year.

Train Makers Explore Merger

BY BEN DUMMETT AND JACQUIE McNISH

Siemens AG and Bombardier Inc. are in advanced talks to combine their train-making businesses, according to people familiar with the matter, as they face stiffer competition from consolidating rivals in China.

Germany's Siemens, one of the world's biggest industrial conglomerates, and Canada's Bombardier, which is also a major plane maker, are discussing possibly creating two joint ventures from their train operations.

One unit, controlled by Siemens, would hold the signaling operations of the two companies. The second, which Bombardier would majority own, would oversee the rolling-stock operations. Signaling equipment is used to keep trains clear of each other, and rolling stock centers on train manufacturing.

A spokesman for Siemens declined to comment.

The joint ventures would have combined annual sales of about €15 billion (\$17.5 billion) based on 2016 results of both firms' train divisions, according to one person familiar with the discussions.

The companies expect to reach a deal in the next couple of weeks, though one person familiar with the negotiations said some key issues need to be resolved. As in all complex merger negotiations, talks could collapse without an agreement. The discussions were previously reported by Bloomberg.

The talks come at a time when the 2015 merger of Chinese train makers CSR Corp. and China CNR is forcing rivals to gain scale.

—Christopher Alessi contributed to this article.

Cardinal Health Looks to Scale Back in China

BY ANNE STEELE AND JOSEPH WALKER

Cardinal Health Inc. is exploring the sale of its China distribution operations, marking a potential exit from a fast-growing pharmaceuticals market.

In a note to investors Thursday, the U.S. company said it was exploring strategic alternatives for Cardinal Health China, citing investment costs.

"The China market clearly has outstanding potential for further growth," the note said. "The challenge, however, is to take full advantage of

this growth—and properly serve the market—will require continued investments of capital and resources to build out the business."

The Shanghai-based unit distributes branded and generic drugs and operates direct-to-patient specialty pharmacies. It employs about 2,300 people across China, and the company said it serves more than 10,000 customers.

Reuters reported earlier about Cardinal Health's plans and that it had drawn interest from firms willing to pay up to \$1.5 billion in a deal.

In 2010, Cardinal extended its reach in China when it acquired Zuellig Pharma China, the country's largest drug importer, for \$470 million, in-

cluding debt. Zuellig had annual sales exceeding \$1 billion at the time.

If Cardinal does sell the unit, the company would be ex-

pecting China's fast-growing pharmaceuticals market just as government regulators look to exert greater oversight of the industry.

PLC's medical-supplies business for \$6.1 billion, which it plans to finance with \$4.5 billion in new debt. The Medtronic unit's product lines include feeding tubes and blood-collection devices.

Cardinal said other parts of the company, including heart-product business Cordis, will continue to work in China, and noted it will build out Asia-Pacific operations following the Medtronic acquisition.

"We think it makes sense for [Cardinal] to focus its time and capital on medical," Barclays said in a note to clients.

The firm said it may exit drug distribution in the country, citing investment costs.

NASA Work to Prevent Fires Finds Uses on the Ground

BY ANDY PASZTOR

NASA research to prevent catastrophic fires on vehicles and space suits in orbit is expected soon to make personal robots, audio gear and other electronics safer on the ground.

Researchers, regulators and some electronics makers say the space agency is developing some of the most promising solutions to keep lithium-ion power packs from overheating and sparking fires. Working with closely held Kultur Technology Corp., the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is developing systems that wedge heat-absorbing carbon-fiber materials and even tiny water reservoirs between the battery cells to head off blazes.

NASA's initial goal was to prevent fiery accidents from lithium-battery malfunctions in space suits. The first modified suits are scheduled to be sent to the international space station in coming months. Future electric planes and unmanned Mars rovers could get later versions of the technology.

The fire-prevention designs under development by NASA and Kultur aren't meant for laptops or smartphones, but they are set to be used in consumer products such as centralized audio controls for homes and Ubtech Robotics Corp.'s Lynx, a new humanoid robot. Lynx features Amazon.com Inc.'s Alexa digital assistant and is slated to go on sale this summer.

Ubtech, a fast-growing Chinese robot maker, is in the final stages of testing the Lynx robots, which will offer facial-recognition capabilities and personalized greetings, along with other features available on Amazon's Wi-Fi connected Echo speakers. Goti Deng, closely held Ubtech's chief strategy officer, said the "demands for battery performance are really high," but "right now Kultur is a star" in finding ways to reduce the risk of dangerous overheating.

Ubtech already relies on Kultur to safeguard robots sold



Fire-prevention designs under development by NASA are set to be used in consumer products like Ubtech Robotics' Lynx robot.

by major U.S. retailers such as Best Buy Co. and Costco Wholesale Corp. By early 2018, Mr. Goti said, his company plans to incorporate more-capable cooling technology in its next-generation robots intended for airports and museums.

Kultur Chief Executive Michael Mo said the company is far enough along to start assessing commercial applications, ranging from medical devices to drones to electrical systems on airliners. The company, which is based in Campbell, Calif., also has signed a wide-ranging marketing deal with Jabil Circuits Inc., a manufacturer of electronic products for customers such as International Business Machines Corp., HP Inc. and Xerox Corp.

"Battery technology has outpaced thermal-protection technology," said Keith Cochran, Jabil vice president of global business units, who added that Kultur's technology "is very credible and the products work." He said he expects Jabil to showcase Kultur's technology in a line of home audio-control equipment within a few months.

Lithium power packs installed in robots, lights and some appliances are growing more powerful. They pose increasing challenges for fire

suppression systems, particularly if shipments burst into flames in cargo holds of airplanes. Fires hot enough to melt aluminum fuselages—which were sparked or fed by large shipments of lithium batteries—destroyed three large jets over the past decade. Each year dozens of emergencies and diversions prompted by smoldering or flaming laptops in airliner cabins are reported worldwide.

NASA's research is attracting attention from other federal agencies. Battery experts from the Pentagon and the Federal Aviation Administration have requested details of certain laboratory techniques, said Eric Darcy, a top NASA battery expert.

For NASA, having a variety of cooling options is important to ensure safe power in different types of hardware, including portions of the aging space station and solar-arrays under development.

"I don't think there is anyone else doing the testing that we're doing," Mr. Darcy said.

Prompted by a pair of high-profile lithium-battery fires on Boeing Co. 787 jetliners in 2013, NASA decided to see if it could reduce the hazards of such malfunctions so "they wouldn't be catastrophic events" in orbit, Mr. Darcy said.

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WEEKEND INVESTOR

How to Shop for Student Loans

Compare the rates and payback terms to maximize savings, and seek out scholarships

BY VERONICA DAGHER

With the new academic year starting in a matter of weeks, student-loan and college-finance specialists say there is still time to make some smart money moves.

On the to-do list: Shop around for private student loans and apply for scholarships.

"Housing deposits must be paid during the summer and college bills come due at the end of the summer, so now is the right time to bring your college financial plan up to date," says Mark Kantrowitz, a financial-aid specialist and publisher of Cappex.com, a college-planning site.

While some say students should prioritize federal loans because they are cheaper and have better repayment terms, among other reasons, private student loans offer financing for those who exhaust the U.S. government's Direct Loan, or Stafford Loan, program. For a student supported by his or her parents, those limits range from \$5,500 for a college freshman to \$7,500 for a senior.

Private student loans are nonfederal education loans made by banks and other financial institutions such as credit unions and online lenders such as Social Finance Inc. The lender sets the terms and eligibility for private student loans, and the interest rate and fees are usually based on the credit score of the bor-



A recent survey by online lender CommonBond found that 25% of families don't compare rates or terms for private student loans.

rower or any co-signer. (Co-signers, who are equally responsible for the debt, may help the student qualify for a lower interest rate because the loan's rate and fees are typically based on the higher score of the two borrowers.)

One of the biggest problems is that many people don't research the loans. Twenty-five percent of families don't comparison-shop for private loans, according to a recent survey of 1,200 consumers by online lender CommonBond Inc.

Mr. Kantrowitz says to apply for several loans to compare the actual interest rates and fees. "Shop around as the best advertised rate might not

be the rate you get," Mr. Kantrowitz says. Among the details to consider or disregard:

- ◆ Compare both the monthly payment and total payments over the life of the loan. A longer repayment term will yield a lower monthly payment but increase the total amount due, he says.

- ◆ Generally avoid using a loan's annual percentage rate to compare costs. A longer-term loan will generally have a lower APR, but the borrower will pay more in total interest over the life of the loan, he says. Rather, compare loans based on the total interest or total payments over the life of the loan.

- ◆ Remember variable-rate loans' interest rates change over time and may increase beyond those on a loan that has a fixed interest rate, Mr. Kantrowitz says. A variable interest-rate loan may be cheaper for borrowers planning to pay the loan off early, though.

- ◆ Another potential cost-saver: By signing up for automatic payments, borrowers may also be able to lower their interest rate by 0.25 to 0.50 percentage point.

Some also say that students shouldn't overlook scholarships. While many scholarships have deadlines that occur during the school year,

some do exist with late-summer deadlines.

"There are millions of dollars that are available over the summer, so it's not too late or too early to apply," says Christopher Gray, co-founder of Scholly, a scholarship website.

Scholarships that have unusual eligibility requirements are usually easier to win (if you fulfill the criteria, that is), because there will be fewer applicants, he says.

The same goes for smaller scholarships that are about \$1,000 to \$5,000 because many students don't apply for them thinking they aren't meaningful amounts, Mr. Gray says.

INVEST

Continued from page B1
this.

Yes, the CBOE Volatility Index or VIX, the measure of stock-price fluctuation often called the "fear gauge," is brushing lows set nearly a quarter-century ago. However, futures contracts expiring in 2018, a way to bet on the direction the VIX will head over the next year, are at prices much closer to historically normal levels. That implies traders believe today's extraordinary calm won't last much longer, says Joanne Hill, head of research and strategy at CBOE Vest Financial, an investment-advisory firm in McLean, Va.

The VIX dates back only about 30 years. Since 1950, according to an analysis by the BlackRock Investment Institute, stocks have fluctuated in a narrow band about 80% of the time, similar to their current behavior.

Viewed over the longer term, the recent calm is even less unusual. Counting July as if it were already over, all seven months of 2017 do rank among the least volatile on record, but they are far from the historical extremes, according to William Schwert, a finance professor at the University of Rochester.

February—statistically,

the dullest point in the market's doldrums this year—was only the 18th-least volatile among the 1,586 months since reliable data became available in 1885. So far, July is the 44th-least volatile month on record.

The early 1950s, mid-1960s and the mid-1990s, among many other periods, had volatility at least as low as today's.

Is volatility too low for the market's own good? Does that mean that we're in a bubble that's bound to burst?

Viewed over the longer term, the recent calm is even less unusual.

"I don't think it means anything," says Prof. Schwert, who has been studying volatility for more than 30 years. "There's no way to determine whether volatility is too high or too low. It just is what it is."

History shows that periods of low volatility can last surprisingly long and aren't necessarily harbingers of bad markets to come. After multiyear periods when stocks barely fluctuated, returns

have sometimes been poor, as they were after the 1929 crash, the mid-1970s and the early part of the last decade. But calm markets have also preceded or coincided with periods of robust returns, as in the 1950s, the late 1990s and now, at least so far.

You might be tempted to bet against a continuation of today's calm by buying an exchange-traded fund designed to profit if volatility jumps up. But, for complicated technical reasons, such funds can deviate wildly from the underlying performance of the VIX, sometimes delivering bloodcurdling losses. Avoid them.

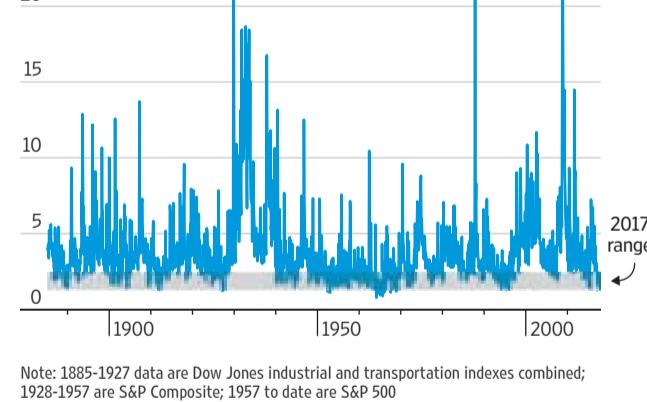
What you can do is make sure the market's calm doesn't infect you with complacency. Stocks aren't significantly more likely to go down after a quiet period than after a time of turbulence. But a drop will feel a lot more shocking than it otherwise would, so you had better be prepared.

Ask yourself or your financial adviser whether you have enough cash to make it through a bad market, are overexposed to stocks or have any money-losing positions you can sell to harvest a tax loss. Taking structured actions like these will help prevent you from reaching for extra risk now or suffering regret later.



Low, but Not New

How much U.S. stocks have fluctuated daily, monthly averages



Note: 1885-1927 data are Dow Jones industrial and transportation indexes combined; 1928-1957 are S&P Composite; 1957 to date are S&P 500

Source: G. William Schwert, Simon Business School, University of Rochester

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Robots Are Here Touting A Moral Compass

BY ANNE TERGESEN

Two pioneers of computer-driven robo advice are joining an industrywide trend toward offering socially responsible investments.

Betterment LLC said Wednesday that it would offer portfolios that favor companies with strong records on the environment, corporate governance, human rights and health and safety, among other factors. Rival **Wealthfront** Inc. earlier this month said it would introduce socially responsible investing options later this year.

"It's something there has been a lot of pent-up demand for," said Dan Egan, vice president of behavioral finance and investing at Betterment. "We have been hearing requests for years both from existing customers and prospective clients."

The two companies are taking different approaches. New York-based Betterment is using exchange-traded funds that track socially responsible indexes. Wealthfront, of Redwood City, Calif., says it will give clients the flexibility to invest directly in stocks or avoid ones that don't meet their criteria.

Over the past year, a small but increasing number of robo investment services have introduced or announced plans to include socially responsible investments in their offerings. They include big firms like **TIAA** and Morgan Stanley and a handful of smaller independent companies.

Vanguard Group, which had \$80 billion in its Personal Advisor Services as of June 30, offers one socially responsible fund—the Vanguard FTSE Social Index Fund—in that service. A spokeswoman said the company has no plans to add others.

Driving the trend is a desire among individuals to spend and invest in ways that are consistent with their values. Data also show that socially responsible investments can outperform over the long run; since 1990, the MSCI KLD 400 Social Index has returned an average of 8.4% a year, versus 7.6% for the S&P 500.

Jon Hale, director of sustainability-investing research at Morningstar Inc., said it makes sense for robos to offer socially responsible investing because their target market—millennials—often expresses a strong interest in the investment style.

To get exposure to large-cap stocks, Betterment is using the iShares MSCI KLD 400 Social Fund. The index it tracks, the MSCI KLD 400 Social Index, screens out many companies involved in industries including tobacco, military weapons, nuclear power and adult entertainment.



Special Advertising Feature



The Science Behind Happier Spending

Drawing Down Doesn't Mean Falling Short

When Howard Rosen retired last year, he knew it would be painful for him to spend down his hard-earned savings. "Even though intellectually I know I don't need to save anymore, psychologically, I am still in savings mode," he says. "With every check I earned over the last 49 years, I always put some away for the future. Saving is so ingrained in me that I find it difficult to switch gears."

Rosen, who recently moved to Scottsdale, Arizona, from St. Louis, Missouri, carefully planned what he would need in retirement using probability simulations to forecast the impact of risk and uncertainty. Based on his projections, Rosen was sure that he would have enough savings to last him until age 95, even if he spent 150 percent of his pre-retirement monthly income. Still, he doesn't feel comfortable about spending.

"If I go out for dinner and spend a few hundred dollars, I think to myself: 'I can't do that again next weekend.' I always feel like I need to spend less," he says.

Rosen is not alone in being concerned about withdrawing his savings once regular income is no longer coming in. Many people have a tough time making the transition from being a saver — or accumulator — to being a spender. Without feeling truly confident that assets will work together to create reliable income throughout our lifespans, there is a tendency for people to "overconserve," often spending far less than they can afford. That's true no matter how much money retirees have saved.

A survey conducted by WSJ. Insights, the research department of WSJ. Custom Studios, revealed that 80 percent of pre-retirees (ages 55 to 64) and 74 percent of retirees (age 65+) plan to conserve funds in early retirement to ensure that their money will last. To be sure, there's nothing wrong with wanting to preserve capital. But the same mentality that helps you save for the future can become an obstacle when you deny yourself the experiences that will provide you the greatest pleasure in retirement.

Harvard Business School Professor Michael Norton, co-author of the book *Happy Money*, demonstrated that spending on experiences, especially those that bring you together with other people, delivers more "happiness bang for the buck" than material goods. "Once you've hit a certain level of prosperity, the good feelings that accompany a new car or a piece of jewelry are not nearly as satisfying as an experience that will give you great memories — and great stories to tell — for years to come," he says.

This was reiterated by David Sellar, a retiree and member of the WSJ. Insights focus group, who recalled how his older brother bowed out of the markets and spent a portion of his retirement savings to go on fantastic cruises to far-flung places — one after another. "My brother would say, 'I'm not going to wait until I'm in a wheelchair to try to do this. What am I saving it all for?' It had a profound effect on me, since my brother just passed away," he says. "I realize now that he was right."

The real culprit is not an unwillingness to part with money in retirement, but which



About the Research

Working with Brighthouse Financial, WSJ. Custom Studios conducted research that takes a deep dive into the retirement planning journey. Two focus groups and a survey of 529 pre-retirees (ages 50-64) and retirees (age 65+) were conducted by WSJ. Insights, the research department of WSJ. Custom Studios, during April and May 2017.

money to part with first. While withdrawing from capital gives people a feeling that their money is dwindling, using more consistent income streams, such as annuities, pensions and Social Security, may be experienced differently.

Pension-like income is received as a regular "paycheck," similar to the experience you've become used to during your employment years. For many people in retirement, spending monthly income feels more like paying expenses with earnings and less like liquidating savings. The survey bears this out: 88 percent of respondents said they are more comfortable with the idea of using monthly income than dipping into IRAs and other retirement accounts. How more consistent income streams fit in an overall retirement plan can be both tactical and strategic. The most common ways retirees use them are to pay for daily living expenses and to delay withdrawing from retirement accounts, according to the survey.

"What annuity solutions do really well is create that paycheck and provide pension-like income," says Myles Lambert, chief distribution and marketing officer for Brighthouse Financial. "Along with other reliable income streams, annuities can create the bedrock of a financial plan — a foundation to build upon. From there, retirees can figure out how they want to spend the rest of their assets or whether they want to invest the rest of their assets to address other needs."

Virtually all of the retirees in the focus group have annuities and other pension-like income streams as the backbone of their retirement plans. They are confidently spending on the things they enjoy, the things that excite them and the things they are looking forward to exploring.

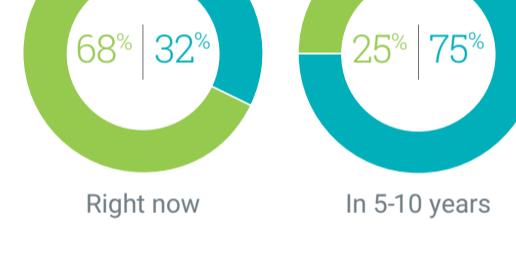
One reason why they may appear confident is that their plans are so well thought out; several mentioned that they have designated buckets of income for different stages of retirement to ensure that money will be available throughout their lifespan. The way one focus group member sees it, "The goal is to spend your last dollar on your last day."

Shifting Your Financial Priorities

What's more important to pre-retirees and retirees: adding to savings or making the money last? Pre-retirees are most concerned with growing their savings now, but acknowledge that they'll be focused on preserving their hard-earned funds as they move forward. For retirees, the choice is clear.

Growth vs. Protection:
Which is more important to you?

What's important for Pre-retirees



Right now In 5-10 years

What's important for Retirees



Right now In 5-10 years

● **Growth:** Adding to my retirement savings

● **Protection:** Making my money last throughout lifespan

Source: Shedding New Light on Retirement Planning | WSJ. Insights in collaboration with Brighthouse Financial, June 2017. Total, n=529 Wall Street Journal Readers.

Learn more about how financial attitudes and behaviors shift during each stage of the retirement planning journey.

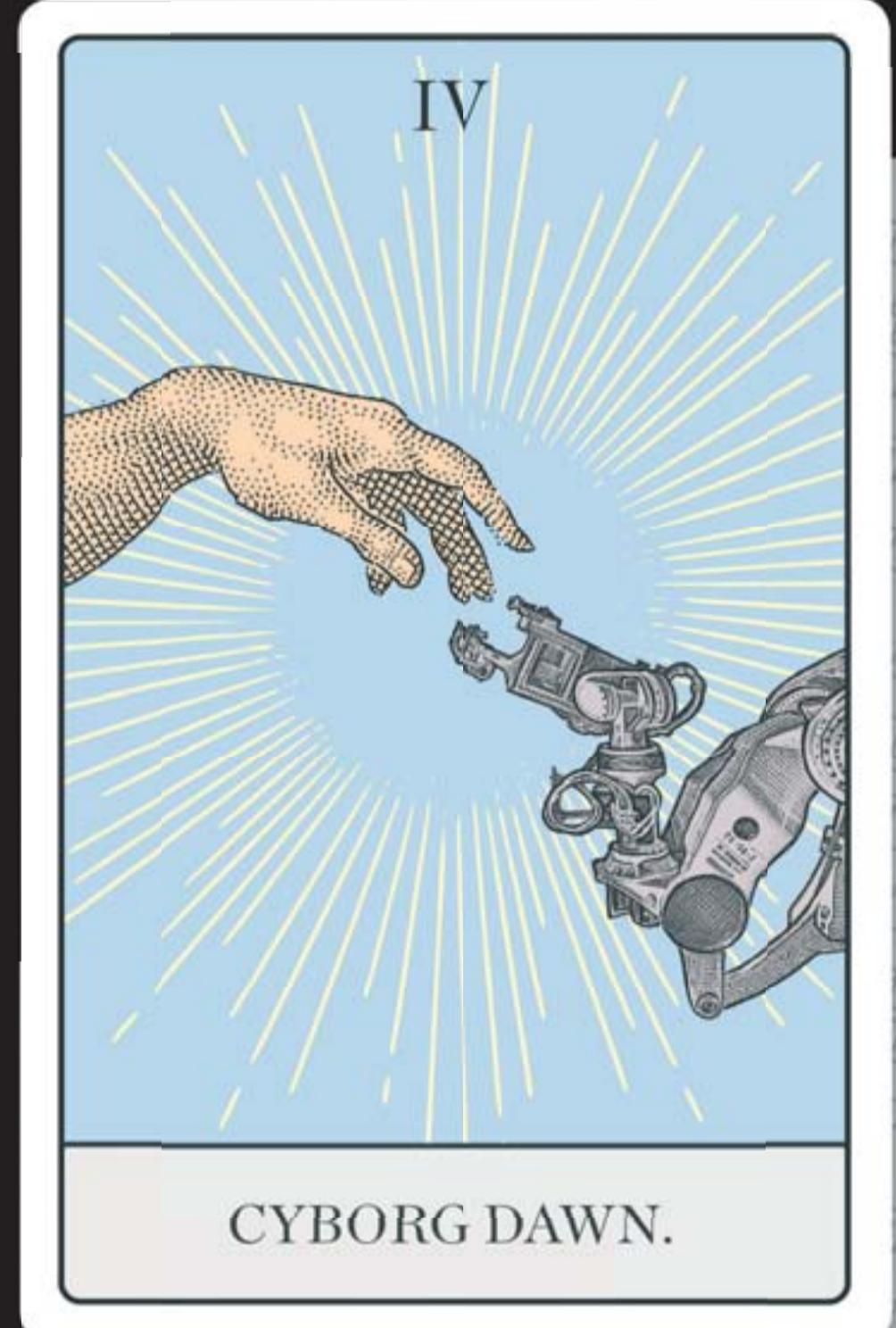
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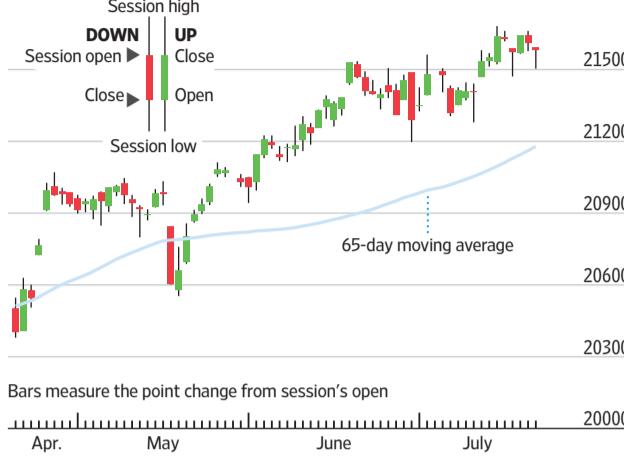
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MARKETS DIGEST

EQUITIES

Dow Jones Industrial Average

21580.07 ▼31.71, or 0.15%
High, low, open and close for each trading day of the past three months.



Bars measure the point change from session's open
Current divisor 0.14602128057775

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

S&P 500 Index

2472.54 ▼0.91, or 0.04%
High, low, open and close for each trading day of the past three months.



Bars measure the point change from session's open
65-day moving average

Apr. May June July

Nasdaq Composite Index

6387.75 ▼2.25, or 0.04%
High, low, open and close for each trading day of the past three months.



Bars measure the point change from session's open
65-day moving average

Apr. May June July

Major U.S. Stock-Market Indexes

	Dow Jones		Latest		52-Week		YTD		% chg	
	High	Low	Close	Net chg	% chg	High	Low	% chg	3-yr. ann.	
Industrial Average	21592.61	21503.78	21580.07	-31.71	-0.15	21640.75	17888.28	16.2	9.2	8.2
Transportation Avg	9485.92	9408.22	9471.27	-11.82	-0.12	9742.76	7648.44	18.9	4.7	4.2
Utility Average	725.58	717.91	725.48	5.67	0.79	737.51	625.44	0.7	10.0	9.1
Total Stock Market	25615.68	25549.91	25615.65	-19.61	-0.08	25639.52	21514.15	14.1	10.0	7.6
Barron's 400	660.33	655.66	656.61	-2.58	-0.39	659.92	521.59	20.0	9.1	7.4

Nasdaq Stock Market

	Nasdaq Composite	Nasdaq 100	Latest	Net chg	% chg	High	Low	% chg	YTD	% chg
	6388.78	6365.12	6387.75	-2.25	-0.04	6390.00	5046.37	25.2	18.7	13.0

Standard & Poor's

	500 Index	MidCap 400	SmallCap 600	Latest	Net chg	% chg	High	Low	% chg	YTD	% chg
	2472.54	2465.06	2472.54	-0.91	-0.04		2473.83	2085.18	13.7	10.4	7.8

Other Indexes

	Russell 2000	NYSE Composite	Value Line	NYSE Arca Biotech	NYSE Arca Pharma	KBW Bank	PHLX® Gold/Silver	PHLX® Oil Service	PHLX® Semiconductor	CBOE Volatility
	1452.05	1433.83	1435.84	-6.52	-0.45	99.33	88.98	54.13	110.54	9.98

§Philadelphia Stock Exchange

Sources: SIX Financial Information; WSJ Market Data Group

Late Trading

Most-active and biggest movers among NYSE, NYSE Arca, NYSE MKT 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	% chg	After Hours	High	Low
PwrShrs QQQ Tr Series 1	QQQ	9,675.2	144.12	0.01	0.01	144.17	143.75	
iShares MSCI Emg Markets	EEM	5,858.6	43.62	-0.01	-0.02	43.65	41.00	
Finl Select Sector SPDR	XLF	4,804.3	24.79	-0.01	-0.04	24.84	24.77	
Micron Technology	MU	4,659.7	32.02	0.01	0.03	32.02	31.96	
Corning Inc	GLW	4,539.0	31.90	0.05	0.16	32.11	31.85	
Reynolds American	RAI	3,353.1	67.25	0.36	0.54	67.25	66.67	
Intel	INTC	3,022.5	34.75	0.02	0.06	34.75	34.57	
Altaba	AABA	3,018.5	58.15	-0.01	-0.02	58.16	58.11	

Percentage gainers...

Company	Symbol	QEP Resources	QEP	41.3	11.00	1.78	19.31	11.00	9.22
Transocean	RIG	131.3	8.96	0.45	5.29	8.96	8.45		
VolitionRX	VNRX	23.5	3.25	0.15	4.84	3.25	3.10		
Silver Spring Networks	SSNI	40.9	11.48	0.51	4.65	11.48	10.97		
American Superconductor	AMSC	8.2	3.75	0.15	4.17	3.75	3.60		
...And losers									
PetIQ Cl A	PETQ	15.4	20.65	-2.67	-11.46	23.32	20.65		
Williams Cos	WMB	32.5	29.01	-2.44	-7.76	31.45	29.01		
SLM Corp	SLM	28.1	10.31	-0.54	-4.98	11.25	10.31		
Quorum Health	QHC	45.2	3.64	-0.19	-4.96	3.83	3.64		
Tekkey Corp	TK	17.9	7.35	-0.36	-4.67	7.71	7.35		

* Volumes of 100,000 shares or more are rounded to the nearest thousand

Trading Diary

Volume, Advancers, Decliners

	NYSE	NYSE MKT
Total volume*	836,725,197	10,614,018
Adv. volume*	319,690,701	3,202,183
Decl. volume*	495,171,388	6,875,010
Issues traded	3,081	326
Advances	1,400	138
Declines	1,551	165
Unchanged	130	23
New highs	184	5
New lows	15	3
Closing tick	459	4
Closing Arms*	1.52	1.36
Block trades*	7,047	155
Nasdaq		
NYSE Arca		

Total volume* 1,719,176,380 195,10

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
NOTICE INVITING TENDER
E-TENDER NOTICE NO. 10 FOR 2017-18**

The Public Works Department, Government of Maharashtra, The Principle Secretary, Public Works Department (the "Authority") represented by the Executive Engineer, P.W.Division, Ahmednagar is engaged in the development of highways and as part of this endeavor, the Authority has decided to undertake development and operation / maintenance of the single Project (the "Project") on [Design, Build, Operate and Transfer (the "DBOT")] Hybrid Annuity basis, and has decided to carry out the bidding process for selection of a private entity as the Bidder to whom the Project may be awarded.

Brief particulars of the Project are as follows:

Sr. No.	State	Dist.	Pack-age No.	Name of Project	Project Length in Km)	Project Cost	Earnest Money / Bid Security	Duration Of the Project	Cost of Tender Fee Document
1)	Maharashtra	AHMEDNAGAR	Nsk - 52	A)Improvement of MSH8 to Ghoghaonkar Kajari MDR 66(0+000 to 30+030) B)Partner Supa Sarola road SH-69 Km 0+000 to 13+970, C)Paregaon Phata to Shrigonda SH-67 Km0+000 to 13+700, D)Pathardi Mohta Devi temple NH222 SH-59 and ODR-93 to 0+000 to 16+395 and 0+000 to 1+992) E)Improvement of road Randhafall to Varanghushni MDR-19 Km, F)SH-50 and MDR-27 171/400 to 176/400 and 37/700 to 38/700 (Newasa to Newasa Phata-Dnyaneshwar Devsthan Mandir (0+000 to 6+387) and G)Shrirampur-SH50 (0+000 to 5+753) & Ahmednagar SH58 (0+000 to 2+800), District Ahmednagar in the state of Maharashtra from Ch-0.000 to Ch-106.445	106.445 Km.	₹ 181.85 Crore	₹ 1.81 Crore	18 months	₹ 50,000/-

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(800) 435-8776**E-Tender Time Table**

Sr.No.	Event Description	Date
1.	Invitation of RFP (NIT) (Download period of online tender)	Dt. 14/07/2017 at 10.00 am to Dt. 11/09/2017 at 23.00 pm
2.A	Last date for receiving queries for pre-bid No.1	4/8/2017 upto 10.30 am
2.B	Pre-Bid meeting No.1	Online or in the office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Region, Nashik on or before Dt. 4/8/2017 upto 11.00 a.m.
2.C	Authority response to queries for Pre-Bid Meeting No.1	9/8/2017
3.A	Last date for receiving queries for pre-bid No.2	24.08.2017 upto 10.00 am
3.B	Pre-Bid meeting No.2	Online or in the office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Region, Nashik on or before Dt. 24/08/2017 upto 11.00 am.
3.C	Authority response to queries for pre-Bid Meeting No.2	29/8/2017
4	Bid due Date (submit Hash to create online tender by bidder) (Technical and financial Bid Last date and time)	Dt. 13/09/2017 till 23.00pm
5	Physical submission of Bid Security/ POA etc (as per clause 2.11.2 of RFP)	Till 11.00 am on 18/9/2017 in the office of Superintending Engineer, Public Works Circle, Ahmednagar
6	Opening of Technical Bids.	(at 11.30 am on 18/9/2017 office of Superintending Engineer, Public Works Circle, Ahmednagar.

Note :-
 1. The payment towards the cost of Tender forms will be done online only through RTGS/ NEFT. It should be noted that one should complete these activities at least one day in advance.
 2. All eligible / interested Bidders who want to participate in tendering process should compulsorily get enrolled on e-tendering portal "<http://mahatenders.in>"
 3. Contact below for difficulties in online submission of tenders,- (NIC-Toll Free Ph.No.1800- 3070 2232)
 4. Bid submitted through any other mode shall not be entertained. However, Bid Security, proof of online payment of cost of bid document, Power of Attorney and joint bidding agreement etc. as specified in Clause 2.11.2 of the RFP shall be submitted physically by the Bidder on or before Dt. 18/9/2017 upto 11.00 am.
 5. Other terms and conditions are detailed in online e-tender form. Right to reject any or all online bid of work, without assigning any reasons there of, is reserved with department.
 6. Short Tender Notice is displayed on P.W.D. website www.mahapwd.com.

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16 Jaguar F-Type R Coupe AWD Whk T8 \$86K

14 FIA GT3 Rare \$475K

13 Aston Martin Volante 5k \$129K

13 Aston Martin Vantage ProDrive GT4 \$129K

09 DBS Sil/Bk 6SP 11k SOLD

09 SL65 Blk/Bk 33k \$69K

95 Defender 90 \$69K

91 SCCA/TA/Vint. GT1 Weaver Camaro \$89K

89 SCCA/TA/Vint. GT1 Corvette \$275K

DUE

G30 MID ENGINE

03 Spider Blk/Bk 13k \$94K

03 Spider Red/Bk 13k \$89K

348 TS 90 Targa Red/Bk 15k \$119K

328 GTS 89 GTS Wh/Rd 20k \$119K

88 GTS Red/Tan 25k DUE

430 MID ENGINE

07 Spider Red/Tan 4k \$139K

06 Spider Red/Tan 12k \$129K

06 Coupe Blk/Tan 11k \$119K

360 MID ENGINE

03 Spider Blk/Bk 13k \$94K

03 Spider Red/Bk 13k \$89K

348 TS 90 Targa Red/Bk 15k \$119K

328 GTS 89 GTS Wh/Rd 20k \$119K

88 GTS Red/Tan 25k DUE

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88 GTS Red/Tan 25k DUE

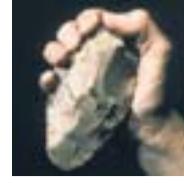
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The many faces
of Noomi Rapace:
In a new film, the
Swedish actress
plays septuplets



C11

REVIEW



Why is humanity
exceptional?
New books point
to creativity and
culture

C5

BOOKS | CULTURE | SCIENCE | COMMERCE | HUMOR | POLITICS | LANGUAGE | TECHNOLOGY | ART | IDEAS

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Saturday/Sunday, July 22 - 23, 2017 | C1



WHAT Truman CAN TEACH Trump

BY WALTER RUSSELL MEAD

THE FOREIGN POLICY of the United States hasn't seen a strategic crisis this profound since 1947, when President Harry Truman summoned the American people to fight Soviet ambitions in Europe. The Cuban missile crisis was more dramatic and the agony of Vietnam more wrenching, but since Truman, American presidents have believed that a global, outward-looking, order-building foreign policy was the necessary foundation for U.S. strategy and a peaceful, prosperous world.

No longer. President Donald Trump, backed by a substantial segment of the American public, has distanced himself from some of the key foreign-policy assumptions and policies of the postwar era. Long-standing pillars of American strategy—free trade, alliances in Europe and Asia, defense of human rights,

The politically astute Cold Warrior knew how to navigate the tides of populism at home while maintaining America's leadership abroad.

commitment to international institutions and the rule of law—have come into question as the new president denounces today's global architecture as a bad deal for the U.S.

Responses to the shift have ranged from bewilderment to outrage. Mr. Trump's exit from the Trans-Pacific Partnership—a carefully negotiated trade agreement intended to lock the major Asian trading states into a relationship with the U.S. that would exclude China—shocked free-trade advocates and Asia experts. His repeated descriptions of NATO as obsolete and his

refusal (until his recent trip to Poland) to endorse the mutual-defense commitment at NATO's heart left many wondering whether Mr. Trump still considers the alliance essential to U.S. security. A drumbeat of news stories pointing to alleged collusion between Russia and the Trump campaign has further muddied the waters, with many concluding that the president's Russia policies have more to do with his personal concerns than with the national interest.

What explains this reversal in America's priorities? A chorus of observers has identified the problem as "populism." As they see it, ignorant voters, angry about domestic economic conditions and cultural trends, were beguiled by empty promises of prosperity and driven by racism and xenophobia to back an agenda isolating the U.S. from the rest of the world.

But populism is nothing new in American politics. In 1947, when Truman, George Marshall and Dean Acheson laid the foundations of postwar U.S. foreign policy, populism was every bit as strong a force in our politics as it is now. Determined to engage with the wider world but also deeply aware of their political situation at home, Truman and his team acted pre-emptively to head off a populist revolt. They modified their rhetoric and policies to address the concerns of a skeptical public and found ways to make their assertive Cold War policies appealing to, among others, angry heartland populists.

This is something that foreign-policy leaders in both parties have failed to do in recent years, and the election of Mr. Trump was in large part a consequence of that failure. His populist attacks on the sacred totems of establishment foreign policy probably attracted more voters to his candidacy than they scared off, and the Trump administration now threatens to undo many of the historic accomplishments of the Truman years.

For those of us who continue to believe that the policies and institutions devised after World War II served the U.S. well and remain essential today, the question is what to do now. In a best-case scenario, Mr. Trump's impressive foreign-policy team would convince their chief and his more populist advisers that Trumanism makes sense, and the president would work to make this case to his political base. Failing that, the best alternative is to convince the

Please turn to the next page

Mr. Mead is a distinguished fellow at the Hudson Institute in Washington, D.C., a professor of foreign affairs at Bard College and editor at large of the *American Interest*.

ILLUSTRATION BY JOHN CUNEO

INSIDE



ESSAY

How much say should children really have in family decisions?

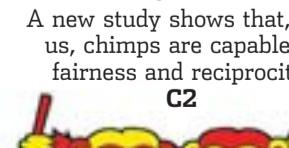
C3



BOOKS

'What She Ate': dining habits of Eleanor Roosevelt, Helen Gurley Brown and Eva Braun.

C9



MIND & MATTER

A new study shows that, like us, chimps are capable of fairness and reciprocity.

C2



ESSAY

Don't fear the robots: Smart machines will replace some jobs but create many more.

C3

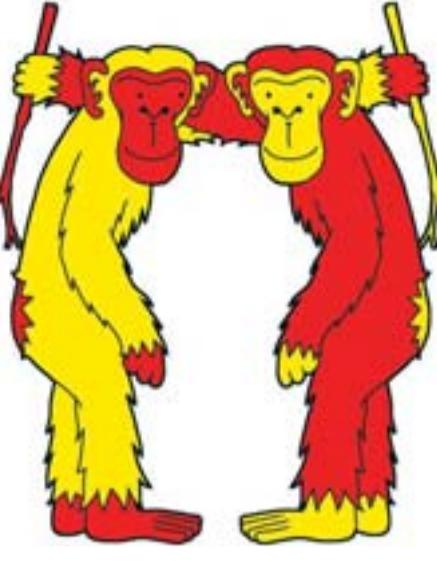


GAME ON

Modern card games go far beyond the confines of old-fashioned aces and kings.

C4

REVIEW



MIND & MATTER:
SUSAN PINKER

What Chimps Understand About Reciprocity

WHEN SOMEONE does something nice for you, do you return the favor? Most of us do, and not just because our mothers said we should.

Basic fairness is probably written into our genetic code. Human societies depend on the expectation of reciprocity: We assume that a neighbor will collect our mail if we've mowed their lawn, or that drivers will take turns braking at stop signs.

Fundamental as this trait might seem, however, its evolutionary origins are hazy. Previous research has shown that chimpanzees—one of our closest relatives—are less motivated by fairness than by what they immediately stand to gain from a transaction.

A new study shows that chimps can go beyond such reflexive selfishness and cooperate, even if it costs them something. But they don't just give up what's theirs, even to their kin. They are particular about when they will share some of their food, according to research led by University of Vienna biologist Martin Schmelz and just published in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

Like many of us, the team found, chimps keep score: They're most likely to allot treats to a partner if that chimp helped them first.

How do we know this, since chimps can't discuss their intentions? Dr. Schmelz and his colleagues constructed an apparatus in which two chimps face one another with a cage between them. It contains several bowls of food, which the chimps can't reach.

One chimp can pull on a string, thus lifting a latch that gives the other chimp access to the food in the cage. That chimp then has a decision to make: It can keep a larger portion entirely for itself—with nothing for its partner—or opt for two smaller but equal amounts. The helper chimp had been trained to always pull the string, thus giving its partner access to the bowls of food and the impression of generosity.

In these circumstances, the team found, the chimp given access to the bowls usually chose to reward the string-pulling helper chimp with an equal amount. The decider chimp seemed aware that the other chimp had provided a crucial benefit and wanted to reciprocate.

In other trials, no string was available to the helper chimp. A human experimenter opened the latch, while the helper chimp rocked on its haunches, apparently powerless. In this case, when the helper chimp wasn't the one opening the hatch,

the decider chimp seemed unconcerned about repaying any debt: Sometimes it allocated food to its partner, other times it didn't.

The chimps were keeping a mental tally—or, to put it more charitably, showing intuitions of fairness. When the helper chimp opened the latch, the decider chimp "chose the option where they both got food more often," Dr. Schmelz said. "But when I opened it, the [decider chimp] chose randomly."

The study was small: It involved six chimps from the Leipzig Zoo that were more or less related to one another and took turns playing the role of helper and decider. Some of the chimps at the zoo couldn't master the apparatus and were cut from the experiment. This raises the question of whether reciprocity surfaces only in more intelligent chimps.

Moreover, the chimps showed not pure generosity but tit-for-tat reciprocity. "They didn't share spontaneously," Dr. Schmelz noted. "They only gave a partner food when the partner had assisted them before."

Still, the chimps had the smarts—and the primitive moral sense—to keep track of who just did what for whom, and they were motivated to reward or punish recent past behavior. The results were strikingly consistent, even in a limited sample, and suggest how more nuanced social exchanges in humans might have evolved.

We don't usually expect animals to care about debts to each other. But the chimps' ability to do just that may tell us something about the universal human capacity to form complex societies based on fairness.

When Populism Served Global Ends

Continued from the prior page

American people themselves that Trumanism is a better choice for the U.S. than Trumpism. Whatever the case, those of us who want to conserve the achievements of postwar American policy will need to do what Truman did: meet populists on their own turf and engage them.

In the winter and spring of 1947, as the White House followed the dismal economic and political news from Europe, Truman and his team knew that American public opinion stood firmly opposed to any big new overseas commitments, including foreign aid. Republicans had captured control of Congress, and an angry GOP majority that included the communist-baiting Sen. Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin was intensely skeptical of foreign involvement and entangling alliances.

The Truman team was clear about its own strategic priorities. The U.S. needed to block Soviet expansionism in a shattered Europe at a time when the continent's traditional great powers had collapsed and could neither defend themselves nor rebuild their economies without massive American help. The U.S. also needed to take on the global role that the British Empire had played at its zenith: The dollar would replace the pound as the world's reserve currency, the U.S. Navy would replace the British fleet as the guarantor of freedom of the seas, and American power and diplomacy would replace the British in building international institutions to manage the global economy and the emerging postcolonial world.

This was all very well in theory, but Truman faced widespread political resistance to this agenda. On the left, many liberals still wanted to conciliate rather than to confront our wartime ally Stalin. On the right, many conservatives were isolationists or unilateralists who had just cut U.S. spending on foreign aid. "Mr. President," Sen. Arthur Vandenberg told Truman in a meeting at the White House about the urgent need for American aid to Greece and Turkey, "the only way you are going to get this is to make a speech and scare the hell out of the country."

Truman and Vandenberg understood something profound about the politics of American foreign policy. While foreign-policy professionals in government, the academy and the media are often motivated by hope—the prospect of building a global trading order, for example, or of making the world more democratic—the public at large tends to be more focused on fear. If the American public had no fears about emerging threats elsewhere in the world, it would be very hard to get public support for an activist foreign policy with high-minded ambitions. Truman took the fears of the public seriously and tried to give them constructive expression: They were a crucial source of the political energy needed to power America's global engagement.

To this end, Truman and his team summoned the specter of a global communist conspiracy directed by the Kremlin and told the American people that defeating this enemy was its highest priority. Administration surrogates painted a terrifying picture of communist advances across Europe and warned that if Europe fell, America would be next. And it worked. Congress appropriated the funds and passed the key legislation that gave Truman the foreign-policy tools he needed. American public opinion would continue to support a strong anti-Soviet foreign policy through the long years of the Cold War.

The Truman administration's anticommunist rhetoric was denounced by many intellectuals and academics as crude, naive and counterproductive. George F. Kennan, one of the architects of the administration's strategy, was so distressed by what he saw as the militarism of America's subsequent containment policies that he left government and became an eloquent critic of U.S. foreign policy. Walter Lippmann, the most influential foreign-policy pundit of the day, made known his displeasure with Cold War fearmongering again and again. Sophisticated Europeans shuddered at what they saw as an excessively harsh and Manichaean view of communism—even as they gratefully accepted the American aid and protection that Truman's rhetoric made possible.

Truman's secretary of state, Dean Acheson, defended the administration's approach in his memoirs. An official trying to gain public support for foreign policy, he wrote, is not "the writer of a doctoral thesis. Qualification must give way to simplicity of statement, nicety and nuance to bluntness, almost brutality, in carrying home a point." Acheson estimated that the average American with a job and a family had perhaps 10 minutes a day in which to think about foreign policy. "If we made our points clearer than truth, we did not differ from most other educators and could hardly do otherwise."

Today's advocates of continuing U.S. global leadership and en-

gagement need to keep in mind both parts of Truman's achievement: formulating a farsighted national strategy to address the issues of the day and then educating the public to support it.

The world is more complicated today than it was in 1947. America's challenges are more complex and, in some ways, harder to address, even if no single threat is as urgent and overwhelming as the one posed by the Soviet Union under Stalin. But the fears of the American people are also more complex, and a national strategy that clearly addresses those concerns can succeed both in domestic politics and in the world at large.

The threat of jihadist terror on a mass scale, the growing danger of nuclear weapons in the hands of radical regimes, the possibility of debilitating cyberwarfare, the economic and political challenge posed by a rising China, the impact of globalization on American jobs—these are widely shared concerns for millions of Americans. Even in our current moment of populist retreat, such fears, together with abiding popular attachment to trusted allies such as the U.K. and Israel, are strong enough and real enough to serve as the political foundation for a new wave of American global engagement.

The same cannot be said, however, for a cause dear to many in the foreign-policy establishment: There is today very little popular support for the Wilsonian belief that the spread of democracy can solve America's most urgent foreign-policy problems.

Promoting our values abroad remains important to many Americans, and our foreign policy cannot succeed in the long run without a clear moral basis, but the serious, recurring failures of this project since the end of the Cold War have gravely damaged its credibility. President George W. Bush turned the Iraq war into a war to make the Middle East safe for democracy. President Barack Obama tried to build democracy in the Middle

East by embracing Turkey's Islamist leader Recep Tayyip Erdogan, and again by supporting the 2011 revolution that overthrew President Hosni Mubarak in Egypt. Mr. Obama then sought to make a humanitarian gesture by helping to overthrow Moammar Qaddafi in Libya.

The disasters that have unfolded in all of these countries in recent years have driven home the idea, for many Americans, that foreign-policy experts have no idea what they are doing. It is useful, in this regard, to acknowledge that it's not just populists who sometimes get foreign policy wrong.

A Trumanist approach—popular but not populist, moral but not moralistic—would start by showing some trust in the foreign-policy instincts of the American people. To take one obvious instance where popular and elite views diverge: Ordinary Americans are inclined to favor a firm, decisive response to jihadist threats, while foreign-policy elites tend to worry much more about the possible effects of American overreaction.

This, too, follows a familiar pattern. The same arguments were made about anticommunism in Truman's day. But just as you could then be worried about communism without wanting to nuke Russia, you can be deeply concerned about the growth of jihadist ideology and violence today without wanting to start a war with Islam.

Indeed, it is when people think that their leaders don't share their fears, or are incapable of acting on them, that popular fear often turns to populist rage. If the average American thinks that the political establishment isn't really worried about terrorism, the public is likely to become more xenophobic, not less. If the public thinks that American

trade negotiators don't put the protection of American jobs first, people are more likely to become protectionist than to study the economics of the issue. If the average American thinks that the political class doesn't really care about illegal immigration, the demand for border walls will grow, not diminish.

Truman and Acheson could have joined the intellectuals and the pundits who scoffed at the public's "naïve" and "simplistic" views of the communist threat and the other challenges of the day. But they had better sense than that. They understood that connecting their strategic goals with public fears was the key to success—even if there was a certain cost to be paid at times in policy. They preferred a blunt, accessible strategy that the public and Congress would support to a more intellectually sophisticated one that could never take hold in the real world. As a result, they were able to set the U.S. and the world on a course that, for the past 70 years, has yielded an extraordinary stretch of prosperity and peace.

We must hope today that American leaders, from the president down, can be informed and inspired by the example of that historic success. Truman's combination of strategic vision and political pragmatism is exactly what the U.S. and our turbulent world need right now.



PRESIDENT HARRY TRUMAN with Secretary of State Dean Acheson (right) at National Airport, Washington, Oct. 11, 1950.



DEMONSTRATORS outside the White House shortly after President Trump said that the U.S. would leave the Paris climate accord, June 3.

REVIEW



EMPLOYEES worked alongside robotic arms at a Mercedes-Benz factory in Bremen, Germany, Jan. 24.

generated games of Go, digital X-rays or volumes of human-translated documents.

But it is misleading to characterize all of this as some extraordinary leap toward duplicating human intelligence. The selfie app in your phone that places bunny ears on your head doesn't "know" anything about you. For its purposes, your meticulously posed image is just a bundle of bits to be strained through an algorithm that determines where to place Snapchat face filters. These programs present no more of a threat to human primacy than did automatic looms, photographs and calculators, all of which were greeted with astonishment and trepidation by the workers they replaced when first introduced.

And robots may not be welcome in the growth occupations of the future. As we become wealthier, consumers are likely to allocate an increasing share of their income to premium services. This is precisely the segment of the economy where personal care, face-to-face interaction and demonstrations of skill are critical to the value delivered.

Luxury hotels are not prized because they are more efficient but because their staff is more attentive. People pay more to

watch a barista brew their latte than for a comparable product from a vending machine, and I somehow doubt that our grandchildren will want to tell their troubles to a robotic bartender or prefer to stick their hands in a manicure machine. In the future, the masses may make do with simple-minded domestic robots while the upper crust hires ever more butlers and maids. The Jetsons, after all, were a middle-class family.

This trend may begin to play out in our own lifetimes. Many consumers are likely to conclude in the next decade or so that they no longer need a car of their own. What's called "transportation as a service" (autonomous taxis, on-demand vehicles and ride sharing) will save the typical American family more than \$5,000 a year, according to think tank RethinkX.

What will we do with that extra money? Spend it, of course—on vacations, clothes, restaurant dinners, concert tickets, spa days and more. That means increased demand for flight attendants, hospitality workers, tour guides, bartenders, dog walkers, tailors, chefs, ushers, yoga instructors and masseuses, even as artificial intelligence reduces the need for drivers, warehouse workers and factory operators.

The irony of the coming wave of artificial intelligence is that it may herald a golden age of personal service. If history is a guide, this remarkable technology won't spell the end of work as we know it. Instead, artificial intelligence will change the way that we live and work, improving our standard of living while shuffling jobs from one category to another in the familiar capitalist cycle of creation and destruction.

Dr. Kaplan is an adjunct professor at Stanford University, where he teaches about artificial intelligence. His latest book is "Artificial Intelligence: What Everyone Needs to Know" (Oxford University Press).

Don't Fear the Robots

Smart machines will replace some jobs, but they will create many more

BY JERRY KAPLAN

THE FIELD OF artificial intelligence is now more than a half-century old, and today we are seeing one of its periodic hype cycles, with commentators fretting that the next generation of robots will bring massive unemployment. Are we doomed to a future in which hordes of desperate job-seekers compete for ever-scarcer work, while a handful of owners grow rich on the labors of their mechanical servants? Will robots "do everything better than us," as Elon Musk warned at last week's meeting of the National Governors Association?

Notable commentators ringing the alarm include Carl Frey and Michael Osborne of the Oxford Martin School, who estimate in a 2013 paper that 47% of all U.S. jobs are at high risk of falling to computerization in the next few decades. In a report published this year, James Manyika, Michael Chui and colleagues at the McKinsey Global Institute offer a more refined view of the changes ahead. They repeated the Frey-Osborne analysis but focused on the potential of artificial intelligence to automate not jobs but discrete tasks (since we use robots for specific activities, not to fill jobs). They project that, by 2055, more than 50% of all work-related tasks will be subject to automation.

Such studies naturally raise concerns that we

may be on the brink of an unprecedented employment crisis. But robots aren't mechanical people. They are a new wave of automation, and like previous waves, they reduce the need for human labor. In doing so, they make the remaining workers more productive and their companies more profitable. These profits then find their way into the pockets of employees, stockholders and consumers (through lower prices).

This newfound wealth, in turn, increases demand for products and services, compensating for lost jobs by employing even more people. In a recent paper prepared for a European Central Bank conference, the economists David Autor of MIT and Anna Salomons of Utrecht University looked at data for 19 countries from 1970 to 2007. While acknowledging that advances in technology may hurt employment in some industries, they concluded that "country-level employment generally grows as aggregate productivity rises."

The historical record provides strong support for this view. After all, despite centuries of progress in automation and recurrent warnings of a jobless future, total employment has continued to increase relentlessly, even with bumps along the way.

More remarkable is the fact that today's most dire projections of jobs lost to automation fall short of historical norms. A recent analysis by Robert Atkinson and John Wu of the Information Technology & Innovation Foundation quantified the rate of job destruction (and creation)

in each decade since 1850, based on census data.

Automation could herald a golden age of personal service.

They found that an incredible 57% of the jobs that workers did in 1960 no longer exist today (adjusted for the size of the workforce).

Workers suffering some of the largest losses included office clerks, secretaries and telephone operators. They found similar levels of displacement in the decades after the introduction of railroads and the automobile. Who is old enough to remember bowling alley pin-setters? Elevator operators? Gas jockeys? When was the last time you heard a manager say, "Take a memo"?

In the face of such evidence, why do so many experts and futurists continue to warn of an impending crisis? The crux of their argument is that the coming wave of artificially intelligent computers and robots can do virtually any job that a human can do, so everyone's job is on the chopping block. As the logic goes, if artificial intelligence is getting so smart that it can

recognize cats, drive cars, beat world-champion Go players, identify cancerous lesions and translate from one language to another, won't it soon be capable of doing just about anything a person can?

Not by a long shot. What all of these tasks have in common is that they involve finding subtle patterns in very large collections of data,

a process that goes by the name of machine learning. The kinds of data vary, of course. It

might be pixels in cat photos, bytes streaming

from a dashboard camera, millions of computer-

CHILDREN SHOULD BE HEARD, BUT ONLY SO MUCH

BY JENNIFER BREHENY WALLACE

ANY GRANDPARENT will tell you that American families have changed dramatically since the days when "father knew best," mothers made dinner without asking for requests, and no one consulted the children about where to go on vacation. But with today's family life looking more like a town hall meeting than the mini-monarchies of the past, parents need to be wary of giving children too much sway.

"Modern parents want their kids to feel included and empowered, so nearly every purchase is now a family decision," says branding strategist Bill Goodwin. In a recent National Retail Federation survey of more than 1,000 parents of Gen Zers (the generation born after 1995), 67% said that they solicit their child's opinion before making family purchases, and 59% said that they won't buy something if their child doesn't approve of it.

Those purchases can be significant. A few years ago, New York-based real-estate agent Lisa Larson was helping a young family search for a new apartment. They found one, she says, but wouldn't complete the deal until they brought in their daughter for her stamp of approval. The daughter was 6.

Children and teens influence—and often dominate—family leisure time, too. Weekends, for example, were once reserved for helping parents with chores. Today, many parents spend their days shuttling kids to soccer games or sitting through all-day chess tournaments.

"We're in the midst of one of the greatest social experiments of our time," says psychologist Richard Weissbourd of the Harvard Graduate

School of Education. More than any other generation, we are trying to be closer to our kids, listen to them and value their opinions. There are great benefits, says Dr. Weissbourd, "but it's also a more challenging kind of parenting."

There are many decisions that parents can be democratic about, such as picking a restaurant. But when it comes to making major purchases (such as a house) or determining family priorities (such as deciding whether to travel to see extended family or go to Disneyland), he says that a parent's wisdom should prevail. When in doubt, parents can ask themselves: What is my motivation behind letting my child make or influence this decision?

"There is a big difference between being close to your children and being their best friend, and some parents have a hard time finding that line," says Dr. Weissbourd. He points to surveys that reveal that parents are spending more time with their children than ever before, while at the same time maintaining fewer social ties and friendships than in the past. He says,

"Unfortunately, some parents now rely on their kids to fill the void of where a friend should be."

When parents become too dependent on their children for closeness, he says, it can undercut an important part of a child's moral develop-

ment, what psychologists refer to as "idealization"—the process by which a child puts their parent on a pedestal for a period of time, idealizes them and internalizes the parent's values, morals and ideals. "Children have no incentive to strive to become like us when we treat them as equals and send them the signal that they already are," he says.

Children need to be taught to make sacrifices and not to assume that others will organize their lives around them, which can lead to entitlement, says Dr. Weissbourd. For example, if Saturdays are spent engaging in a child's activity, then on Sundays, bring your child on family errands. Also, be clear with your children about which decisions are democratic and which ones aren't. If a decision is being made jointly, define the rules of the negotiations, such as limiting a discussion to five minutes and then taking a vote.

It's important for parents to allow children and teens to make some decisions, particularly when it involves their own time (like which sports they'll play) or purchases (like their clothes), says New York psychologist Laura Markham, author of "Peaceful Parent, Happy Kids." But it's the parent's job to set limits. For older children, that might mean setting a budget. Younger children can be overwhelmed by too many choices, so you may want to limit their decisions to only two options.

Empowering children to make decisions about their own lives teaches them valuable life skills, such as how to take responsibility for themselves. However, when it comes to decisions that affect the overall family, Dr. Markham says, "Parents should have the last word."

Ms. Wallace is a freelance writer in New York.



JAMES YANG

REVIEW

WORD ON THE STREET: BEN ZIMMER

'Blockbuster' Lands Big Everywhere

FOR HOLLYWOOD, we're deep into summer "blockbuster" territory—with big-budget movies like "Wonder Woman," "Spider-Man: Homecoming" and "War for the Planet of the Apes" dominating the box office.

But the word "blockbuster" keeps appearing elsewhere in current events. It has been used to describe political scandals like the Trump-Russia story, big baseball moves like this week's seven-player trade between the New York Yankees and the Chicago White Sox, and corporate deals like the proposed merger between AT&T and Time Warner.

While anything of great power or size can now be labeled a "blockbuster," the term's roots are found in World War II bombing raids. A "blockbuster" was originally an aerial bomb large enough to knock down a block of houses. The term burst into American newspapers on July 25, 1942, when the Associated Press reported on a British Royal Air Force attack on targets in Germany: "Again the RAF dropped its two-ton 'block buster' bombs."

H.L. Mencken, the journalist and keen observer of American language, included "blockbuster" (along with "blitz," "evacuee," "flak" and "paratroopers") in his list of up-and-coming "war words" in the February 1944 issue of the journal American Speech. Later that year, another American Speech article noted that "blockbuster" had already followed the metaphorical path of "bombshell" before it, for something that packs a devastating impact.

Time Magazine in particular enjoyed using "blockbuster" as a hyperbolic way to describe the significance of major political moves. "The U.S. Supreme Court last week dropped a blockbuster on the radio industry," announced a May 1943 article about a ruling that expanded the powers of the Federal Communications Commission. And in March 1944, reporting on Senate Majority Leader Alben Barkley's decision to withdraw support from President Franklin D. Roosevelt's wartime tax plan, Time wrote that Barkley "had dropped his political blockbuster."

A term rooted in World War II bombing raids.

The entertainment industry was quick to embrace the term as well. The syndicated Hollywood gossip columnist Erskine Johnson had this to say about the actress Maureen O'Hara in 1950: "Give Maureen the choice between an artistic success and a box-office blockbuster and she'll take the commodity that keeps the cashiers hopping every time."

Something with the impact of a "blockbuster" could be called "blockbusting." That term took on a very different meaning in the housing industry, referring to the practice of persuading white homeowners to sell their properties at a loss, playing on fears that racial minorities were encroaching on their neighborhoods. In the 1960s, federal and state housing laws cracked down on these "blockbusters," as the profiteering real-estate brokers were known.

But the term has made its biggest mark in the movie world, as film studios chase their "blockbusters" every summer. And sometimes blockbusters can go bust: Just look at the Blockbuster chain of stores, which once ruled the video-rental business but went belly up in 2013.

GAME ON: CHRISTOPHER CHABRIS

A New Deal in Card Games



A SIMPLE DECK of playing cards is incredibly versatile. With just 52 cards divided into four suits of 13 ordered ranks, you can play a seemingly infinite variety of games—without even adding the jokers, which figure mainly in "house rules" variants of standard games. Amazingly, considering the simplicity of the equipment, hundreds of those games are actually fun. David Parlett's "Penguin Book of Card Games" details about 250 of them, divided into 24 categories, from familiar favorites like Bridge and Hearts to more obscure games like Grevjass and Six-bid.

These games generally encompass a limited set of actions. They often proceed with the cards being dealt and drawn from the deck, combined in sets, and passed or discarded. Sometimes bets are made or money awarded. Gin Rummy is a perfect example: Players get 10 cards each, then must take turns drawing and discarding until one of them has enough cards in "melds" of the same rank or in sequences

within a suit. That player then shows his hand, and the points are tallied.

Modern card games have broken out of this confined space of possibilities by introducing new sets of cards and new ways of using them.

One of the best new mechanisms is drafting, which emerged gradually in recent decades and then became well-known as the central element of the popular 2012 game 7 Wonders, in which players compete to develop the most powerful ancient civilization.

With traditional dealing or drawing, players don't know which cards they will receive. In drafting games, the players see a set of cards and choose which of them they want for their hand. The ability to make a choice adds elements of skill and strategy: One's choices may be good or bad, and by removing cards from a common pool, players can alter the choices available to opponents who draft after they do.

Bruno Faidutti's classic game *Citadels*, in-

troduced in 2000 and rereleased last year in its fourth edition, uses a simple form of drafting. Players attempt to be the first to erect eight new districts in their city. The game has two types of cards: district and character cards. To start each round of the game, each player gets to choose a character from the set; their choice determines what actions they may take that round. The warlord gets to destroy an enemy building, the merchant gets to build at lower costs, and so on. Only one player per round may choose each identity. If you get first pick in the draft, you can choose any role, but if you pick last, you will probably miss out on the ones you wanted.

Elegant in its simplicity, *Citadels* is a good introduction to modern card games. It may whet the appetite for *Dominion*, the first hit by game designer Donald X. Vaccarino. *Dominion* won the prestigious German Spiel des Jahres competition in 2009, largely because of its novel "deck-building" mechanism.

In deck-building games, each player has his own deck, unlike in traditional games. Like traditional games, decks are shuffled and cards are drawn randomly from them. In *Dominion*, players are monarchs trying to expand their kingdoms using an assortment of cards, including treasure, curse and action cards. As the game goes on, players make decisions that add more cards to their decks from common piles (from a total of 500 that are in play). By building decks with combinations of cards that can work together, *Dominion* players gradually earn victory points. The game ends when there are no longer enough common cards to continue play.

The database at the Board Game Geek website now lists hundreds of drafting and deck-building games. *Star Realms* from 2014 is a popular two-player game in which players build decks of spaceship combat capabilities to deploy in battle against each other. *Sushi Go!* from 2013 lets children draft cards to create the best sushi dishes they can.

Like all good game mechanics, drafting and deck-building can be applied to almost any theme. And they illustrate the rapid evolution in game design that has happened in the 21st century. By combining the best aspects of modern Eurogames and traditional card games, they create a compelling new experience for players who don't need boards and pieces to play.

GIVING NEW MEANING to the term "lip syncing," researchers at the University of Washington have managed to piece together reasonably realistic synthesized video of former President Barack Obama to go with a recording of his words, or even those of an impersonator.

The mouth seems just a little off here and there, and the video hasn't been tested with volunteers to see whether they can tell it was synthesized. But the technology is sure to improve, and while its creators intend it to be used benignly (for low-bandwidth videoconferencing, for instance), it raises the question: Is this yet another step into an expanding wilderness of fakery and disinformation?

"It's a great question," says Ira Kemelmacher-Shlizerman, one of the scientists involved in the work. But she suggests that nefarious uses wouldn't be easy. The synthesized Obama videos, she notes, were the result of training a computer program using 14 hours of quality video of the former president—chosen precisely because such a video trove is publicly available for a president

but for few others. Besides, she says, "we can identify edited videos created with our technology."

Nonetheless, she says, "we show the results to the wide public to encourage the introduction of rules to how videos can be signed and coded to have a 100% promise that they are real." We don't yet know if such guarantees are plausible, but manipulating audio and video is getting easier all the time. Technology developed by researchers at Princeton University and Adobe Systems, for example, make it possible to edit voice recordings on a computer as easily as text, with seamless results when played back. The researchers did this by creating computer software that synthesizes new words in a recorded voice from assembled snippets of partial word sounds from

elsewhere in the recording.

The University of Washington technology is somewhat analogous: It uses pre-existing video of Mr. Obama to create realistic mouth movements that can be seamlessly grafted onto video of his face. From

digesting all those hours of video, the software can determine which facial expressions and mouth movements work.

"People are particularly sensitive to any areas of your mouth that don't look realistic," says Supasorn Suwajanakorn, one of the scientists. "If you don't render teeth right or the chin moves at the wrong time, people can spot it right away, and it's going to look fake."

The team has often focused on famous faces. In prior research, they constructed a controllable dig-

ital model of Tom Hanks from a large photo collection and built animated digital 3-D faces of President George W. Bush, Prince Charles and Arnold Schwarzenegger for each frame in a video by using input from still photos.

Dr. Kemelmacher-Shlizerman says that the ability to generate real-looking video from a person's speech (or the speech of someone who sounds like him) could free up teleconferencing from bandwidth constraints: One could stream the audio and locally generate matching facial expressions. The technology could also let us "converse" with historical figures in virtual reality, perhaps in a videogame or a museum exhibit. But it probably won't stop there. As Dr. Kemelmacher-Shlizerman puts it, "In the future, video chat tools like Skype or Messenger will enable anyone to collect videos that could be used to train computer models."

"Synthesizing Obama: Learning Lip Sync from Audio," Supasorn Suwajanakorn, Steven M. Seitz and Ira Kemelmacher-Shlizerman, ACM Transactions on Graphics (July 2017)

PHOTO OF THE WEEK



JEFF J MITCHELL/GETTY IMAGES

In the Red

Ben Mac-Donald, 7, submerged himself in Legos on Thursday during Bricklive, Europe's largest Lego event, in Glasgow, Scotland.

Answers
To the News Quiz on page C13

1.A, 2.C, 3.D, 4.C,
5.B, 6.C, 7.D, 8.A

BOOKS

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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What Makes Humans Exceptional

Is it creativity? Cooperation? Culture? Every potential answer only raises more questions

The Creative Spark

By Agustín Fuentes

Dutton, 340 pages, \$28

Darwin's Unfinished Symphony

By Kevin N. Laland

Princeton, 450 pages, \$35

BY DAVID BARASH

OF ALL THE alternative names that have been suggested for our species (out of which Linnaeus somehow chose *Homo sapiens*, "the wise"), maybe the most appropriate would be *Homo narcissus*, since we seem to delight so much in gazing at our own reflections. Like the Greek youth who fell in love with his own image, human beings have long been obsessed about what makes us so much "better" than other animals.

Given that we are undeniably smart, and in view of the fact that our brains are quite large, it long seemed reasonable to channel Snow White's nemesis and ask the mirror: "Who has the biggest brain of all?" To widespread discomfort, however, the answer was "elephants" and "whales." So, recognizing that big bodies lead to big brains, the question became: "Who has the largest brain to body-mass ratio?" On that scorecard we beat out elephants and whales but were defeated by a discouraging array of small mammals, including red squirrels and chipmunks. Doughty researchers accordingly moved the goal posts yet again and instead inquired about the ratio of metabolic energy invested in brains to total body expenditure. Bingo! We won. Yet the explanatory powers of that metric are limited. There must be something more that sets us apart.

The identity of humanity's elusive, uniquely distinguishing trait is not yet known. There is a growing suspicion that it doesn't reside in our biology. But the pursuit of it has proven extraordinarily difficult, perhaps impossible, simply because the very idea of a distinct root of human exceptionalism inevitably bumps up against Darwin's great insight: the underlying continuity of all living things, a unity of which *Homo sapiens* partakes.

Now Agustín Fuentes, an anthropologist at the University of Notre Dame, and Kevin Laland, a professor of behavioral and evolutionary biology at the University of St. Andrews,



have entered the fray, each proclaiming that they have found that elusive Holy Grail. Both their books are persuasive, entertaining, informative and successful—up to a point.

In "The Creative Spark: How Imagination Made Humans Exceptional," Mr. Fuentes has done a fine job of summarizing recent research in anthropology and primatology. He argues, in short, that creativity combined with social cooperation can provide the key to human uniqueness, pointing to numerous examples in which problems such as the find-

ing of food, the avoidance of predators, the transfer of information and the manipulation of the physical environment are solved by way of imaginative collaboration. The group achieves results that would be beyond the reach of any individual.

The author displays an engaging, puckish sense of humor. After describing how small bands of *Homo erectus* evidently occupied caves that were also (on occasion) inhabited by giant predatory hyenas, he observes: "It would not be everyone's idea of a dream home." But he

can be annoyingly abrupt and single-minded in declaring that various prior hypotheses—for instance, that we are "naturally selfish, aggressive and competitive" or that we are "naturally caring, altruistic and cooperative"—are plainly wrong and that our humanness can be attributed, purely and simply, to our ancestors' collaborative creativity. This claim might be true, but Mr. Fuentes could be more circumspect and more willing to acknowledge the nuance of other hypotheses. He also says that our "spark of creativity emerges"

from the way that our ancestors "made social lives and social innovation central" to how they adjusted to different environments. But what about ants, termites and the social bees and wasps, all considered by E.O. Wilson to occupy the "pinnacles" of social complexity? They don't seem, as individuals, especially creative. But people are.

Mr. Fuentes is regrettably prone to developing imaginative scenarios for how his conception of creativity functioned among our ancestors without labeling them as (if nothing else) instances of his own creativity. For example, speculating on early hominid meat-eaters, he writes that "passive scavenging, taking the leftover scraps, was not enough. They wanted the best, and the most, meat so they

Our belief that we are a higher species doesn't jibe with our sense that all living things are one.

began to 'power scavenge,' getting to kills early and attempting to take them away from the predators. . . . Some in their group could charge in, shaking sticks, waving their arms, and making hooting and grunting noises." Later, he writes, "*Homo erectus* developed the system that we refer to when we say 'it takes a village to raise a child.'" Maybe so, in both cases, but how does he know? I humbly suggest that, particularly when writing for a nonspecialist audience, scientists are obliged to firmly distinguish between their hypotheses and what is clearly substantiated by objective evidence.

Mr. Fuentes does better when deftly reviewing the archaeology of art, music and other "purely" creative endeavors, but again he does not advance a credible hypothesis as to why such seemingly nonadaptive traits evolved in humans and also became cross-culturally universal. His touch is firmer when it comes to science—which, he shows, originated long before the likes of Einstein, or even Newton, Galileo or Thales, a Greek who inspired Aristotle. Despite the widely accepted argument of Thomas Kuhn that most of science is mere "puzzle solving," Mr. Fuentes demonstrates beautifully that it is rooted in deep patterns of human creativity and cooperation.

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The Media's Embellisher-in-Chief

The Voice of America

By Mitchell Stephens

St. Martin's, 328 pages, \$26.99

BY EDWARD KOSNER

AMONG THE celebrated people in America in the 1920s and '30s were Franklin Roosevelt, Charlie Chaplin, Babe Ruth, Shirley Temple, Jack Dempsey, Clark Gable, Bing Crosby—and Lowell Thomas. All those names still resonate—except Thomas, for decades the "Voice of God" in network newscasting, now a curious

A newsman with a Godlike baritone who was a star in every medium—and also made stuff up.

footnote in the frisky history of American journalism.

In his heyday, Thomas (1892-1981) was almost impossible to miss. He sold out huge concert halls with his exotic travelogues—the first mixed-media shows, dressed up with music, hand-tinted slides and quick snatches of film, some of which he shot himself from airplanes. His nightly radio newscasts often drew more listeners than "Amos 'n' Andy," the most popular show in America. His narrator's voice on Fox Movietone News boomed out in jammed newsreel theaters before television took over. And when

twice to shake hands with and chat up the touring Vice President Teddy Roosevelt. By 19, he was the editor of his hometown paper, the Victor Record, writing headlines like "Mayor's Nephew Shot in Love Nest." (The youth was shot, all right, but turned

der Hecht's tutelage or not, Thomas soon fit right in. Within a year, the Journal splashed his "exclusive" interview with a supposedly insane young heiress who was being held captive by her family after chasing her new husband with a knife and

Alaska and the Yukon, returning with slides and film for lectures. Then he decided to cover World War I—raising \$900,000 in today's money from a group of Chicago investors with the sales pitch that his stories and illustrated lectures would build support for the war effort.

In Europe with his cameraman, Thomas heard that the British had captured Jerusalem and sped there. One day he spotted a diminutive Englishman resplendent in Arab garb walking on the street and stopped to chat. It was Maj. T.E. Lawrence—and before long Thomas would turn Lawrence and himself into international stars.

It's unclear who was the greater fabulist, but their talents were plainly congruent. Ben Hecht wrote later that Thomas had "half invent[ed] the British hero, Lawrence of Arabia." Lawrence's battalion of biographers still argue about the role that the "hero" actually played in the Arab revolt against the Turks, who were allied with the Germans in the war. Did he really blow up trains, hold off a whole Turkish division with a machine gun in one battle and, later, lead the Arabs in from the desert to capture Aqaba on the Red Sea?

Thomas went to Arabia to rejoin Lawrence after Aqaba and listened to his stories. He saw no action but staged some movies and still shots of

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MYTH AND MYTHMAKER T.E. Lawrence and Lowell Thomas in Aqaba, ca. 1918.

out not to be related to the mayor.) Thomas quickly picked up two degrees at the University of Denver, then headed off to Chicago for law school.

But even before enrolling, he got a job on the Chicago Daily Journal, sitting next to Ben Hecht, the roistering epitome of the harum-scarum Chicago newspapering he later confected into "The Front Page." Whether un-

threatening suicide. The heiress was real enough; the interview wasn't. There was a stink, but Thomas survived. In his spare time, he took law classes and taught public speaking to his fellow students. He was 21.

By the time he was 25, Mr. Stephens recounts, Thomas had studied for a Ph.D. and joined the faculty at Princeton and twice traveled to

BOOKS

'If you cross the Rubicon, you also have to march on Rome.' —Adolf Hitler

From Putsch to Power

The Trial of Adolf Hitler

By David King

Norton, 455 pages, \$27.95

BY FREDERICK TAYLOR

THE PAST CENTURY has been, sometimes for the better but more often for the worse, the era of the demagogue. Proliferating mass media have enabled gifted mavericks to grab the public's attention and hold democratic political establishments to ransom—through newspaper columns and radio programs—even, later, cable TV and Twitter. But in the turbulent, chaotic Germany of November 1923, broadcast mass media had yet to be born. Germany's first proper radio station had only just launched in Berlin, its reach as yet confined to a few score subscribers.

Hundreds of miles to the south, conditions for the smart political opportunist were nonetheless ideal, as David King shows in his thought-provoking study "The Trial of Adolf Hitler." The German state of Bavaria was ruled by conservative nationalists who dismissed Berlin as a nest of traitors. Humiliating defeat in World War I had seen the Bavarian monarchy overthrown—the royal family fleeing in a hired car (the king's chauffeur had joined the revolution), with one of the princesses carrying the crown jewels and the monarch clutching just a box of fine cigars. The pendulum in Munich, the capital, then swung violently leftward, leading to a short-lived "Soviet Republic." This in turn was crushed by local army units and hastily raised citizen militias. Thereafter Bavaria became in essence a counterrevolutionary dictatorship, semidetached from the postwar German Republic. Far-right nationalists flocked to Germany's Deep South.

This was the overheated political environment in which 34-year-old Adolf Hitler made his name as a "drummer" for the nationalist cause. The once-penniless war veteran's rise was due to his remarkable talent for oratory but also to the protection of the local powers that be. The latter, upper-class holdovers from the monarchy, enjoyed little connection to ordinary Bavarians. Hitler could speak to those masses, expressing ultranationalist, anti-Semitic, vengeful slogans with a forcefulness that captivated audiences. By the fall of 1923, his National Socialist German Workers' Party claimed 20,000 members, including paramilitary units with a reputation for extreme violence.

State Commissioner Gustav von Kahr, the near-absolute ruler of Bavaria, shared power with his army commander, Gen. Otto Hermann von Lossow, and chief of police, Col. Hans Ritter von Seisser. This triumvirate had long been considering a "march on Berlin" to overthrow the democratic republic, modeled on the coup by which the Italian Fascist leader Benito Mussolini had seized power in Rome the previous year. To this end, they had been in negotiation with



IN THE DOCK
A 1924 courtroom sketch of Hitler.

their protégé, Hitler, hoping that his Nazis would add mass muscle to their elitist project.

Their move against Berlin seemed subject to infinite delays. Hitler, losing patience, decided to force the ruling clique's hand. On Nov. 8, 1923, he and a host of armed followers invaded a public meeting in Munich's cavernous Bürgerbräu beer hall, where von Kahr, flanked by von Lossow and von Seisser, had been addressing a large crowd. Hitler advanced and fired multiple shots into the ceiling before declaring the Berlin government overthrown and a dictatorship of national salvation established.

The ruling trio were led to a private room. After Gen. Erich Ludendorff—in wartime, along with Paul von Hindenburg, the Kaiser's foremost commander and now an ally of Hitler—also appeared at the Bürgerbräu, von Kahr and co. finally agreed to support the Putsch. They gave their word to this effect and were released.

Elsewhere, however, pro-government police and military commanders had undertaken countermeasures. Then all three freed captives quickly reneged on their "words of honor" and called for resistance to the Nazi uprising. The next morning, Hitler decided to march some 2,000 supporters into the center of the city, hoping to rally the populace and perhaps shame government troops into switching allegiance. A salvo fired into the insurgent ranks by police units barring access to the Odeonsplatz killed those hopes—and also 16 putschists. Hitler fled but was arrested some days later.

On Feb. 26, 1924, the trials of Hit-

ler, Ludendorff and seven other accused began. The charge: high treason. Working from transcripts of the proceedings, archive documents, press reports and eyewitness accounts, Mr. King convincingly shows us a classic example of biased justice: The judge, a passionate nationalist, was infinitely more concerned to protect the interests of the ruling conservative clique than to convict—let alone punish—the accused.

The courtroom drama made Hitler a celebrity. In jail, he wrote the first draft of 'Mein Kampf.'

We see, through Mr. King's adroit handling of the narrative, how a master manipulator, Hitler, exploited the trial to project himself onto the national, and international, stage. Initially, Ludendorff dominated the reports. Hitler seemed a mere political curiosity. His name was misspelled; photographs of him wrongly captioned. Come the verdict, however, and his brutal, uncompromising eloquence made him not just a hero to millions in Germany but a worldwide celebrity. The trial closed with a grandiose speech by Hitler that elicited a "thunderous ovation" from the audience in the courtroom for his vows to restore Germany's honor and power, Mr. King writes. "Even if you pronounce us guilty a thousand times," Hitler declared, "the eternal goddess of the eternal court [of his]

tory] . . . will acquit us." Hitler got a mere five years, to be served in comfortable fortress confinement. He would be eligible for parole after six months.

In jail, Hitler wrote his first draft of "Mein Kampf" and continued meeting with his political cronies. That same spring, national elections showed a drastic surge to the right as German voters punished the central government for the country's political and economic disorder. From the ignominious failure of the November coup, which at the time had inspired in Hitler thoughts of suicide, the far right appeared to rise phoenixlike, as did its now most prominent leader.

"The Trial of Adolf Hitler" provides a textbook example of how a determined demagogue can turn defeat into victory. It is also a disturbing portrait of how an advanced country can descend into chaos and of the human cost that this chaos entails. Mr. King's gripping description of the failed coup includes glimpses of malign characters who would one day cast their evil shadows over Germany and Europe. Heinrich Himmler is here in a spear-carrying role. Hans Frank, then a young law student, appears setting up a machine gun on a bridge and being mocked by passersby, who ask him if he has his mother's permission to do this. Later, as governor of German-occupied Poland, Frank would allow himself to kill millions.

Amid the wealth of telling detail that Mr. King's fine book gives us, there is one small slip-up. When Chancellor Gustav Stresemann is informed of the coup over dinner in Berlin, his companion, Hjalmar Schacht, is incorrectly described as "finance minister." Schacht was not part of the government at the time, though within days he became a key figure as Reich currency commissioner, charged with ending the galloping hyperinflation that had helped bring the country to its knees. Schacht's reforms stabilized the mark and, for a time, rescued German democracy. The result of the next elections reflected a growing return to economic normalcy and a swing back toward moderate politics, sending Hitler (freed in December 1924) into the wilderness for the next few years.

However, in good part because of the quantum leap in his reputation that the Führer had engineered during those dramatic weeks in the Munich courthouse, he could never be cast back to complete obscurity. He remained a feature of the political landscape, diminished but not quite forgotten—until the Depression destroyed Germany's fragile prosperity, enabling him to propel himself back into the limelight. That rasping, spellbinding orator's voice had never been totally silenced, and once millions started listening to it again, Germany's—and Europe's—fate was sealed.

Mr. Taylor is the author, most recently, of "Coventry: Thursday, November 14, 1940."

Lowell Thomas

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Lawrence in full regalia. Not much of any of his war "reporting" was ever published, but Thomas turned his Lawrence material into a series of sensational mixed-media lectures in London, America and Australia that were seen by two million people and proved a bonanza. A few years afterward, he published "With Lawrence in Arabia," his first best seller. Lawrence, Thomas and Thomas's young wife, Fran, became great chums, but later Lawrence grew embittered at Thomas for transforming him from a man into a legend.

As much as Thomas made Lawrence, Lawrence made Thomas. Over the next half-century, Lawrence's Boswell became the biggest name in news, his mellifluous baritone so commanding that Americans fell silent at their dinner tables or in their parlors for 15 minutes when his show came on at 6:45. Thomas traveled the world obsessively, seeking out exotic—and sometimes dangerous—destinations. He was a fearless flyer in the days when there was plenty to fear. With a skilled ghost writer ever at hand, he published more than 50 books and countless magazine articles.

Mr. Stephens has read piles of Thomas scripts and listened to endless hours of his broadcasts. Despite his early proclivities, Thomas, he writes, handled the news with easy objectivity. He could still tune up a human-interest story, but on the big issues of his prime—the Depression and World War II—Thomas played it down the middle.

This was remarkable, because Thomas lived in a conservative Republican bubble. His longtime radio sponsor—in an age when sponsors, not broadcasters, produced the programs—was the Sun Oil Co., ruled by the ultra-conservative Pew family. He

Thomas palled around with Herbert Hoover, and was Thomas E. Dewey's public-speaking coach.

palled around with Herbert Hoover and Thomas E. Dewey, Dale Carnegie and Dr. Norman Vincent Peale. In 1949, he was making the equivalent of \$5 million a year from CBS alone. He lived like a Protestant pasha on an estate on Quaker Hill in exurban Pawling, N.Y., where he was a control freak *avant la lettre*, developing the area and parcelling out house lots to friends.

He coached Dewey on speaking technique for his presidential campaigns against FDR in 1944 and Harry Truman in 1948, and the Pews pressured him to get behind Dewey in his races. But, as Mr. Stephens documents, Thomas never tipped his hand on air. Edward R. Murrow, who never hid his own liberal politics, bought a house on Quaker Hill and played golf with Thomas. But Thomas never really won Murrow's respect. "Lowell wasn't a real journalist to Ed," said Frank Stanton, the longtime president of CBS, "just a story teller."

Thomas never made his mark on television the way he had on radio. But he stayed busy—in business and otherwise. He helped pioneer CinemaScope, the three-projector, wide-screen movie process that some thought would save the movies from TV. He bought into a small television station in Albany, N.Y., that grew into Cap Cities, the media empire sold to Disney in 1996 for \$19 billion. In his late 50s, he trekked over the Himalayas to Tibet, then closed to foreigners, and met the boy Dalai Lama. On the way down, he went off his pony and broke his leg in eight places. Having exhausted the other continents, he journeyed to Antarctica. When his wife of five decades began to fail, he took up with a 40-year-old woman—"We had a remarkable sex life," she testified—and married her when he was 84 and she 49.

Lucky to the end, Thomas died peacefully in his sleep at 89 in 1981. Two days later, CBS telecast a prime-time tribute to him led by Walter Cronkite. "That Lowell had a exceptional life was impossible to dispute," writes Mr. Stephens. "The significance of his work was harder for these CBS newsmen to pin down." Eric Severeid had the last word. "As a journalist," concluded Severeid, "he was kind of a wandering minstrel in prose."

Mr. Kosner is the author of "It's News to Me," a memoir of his career as the editor of *Newsweek*, *New York, Esquire* and the *New York Daily News*.

Human Exceptionalism

Continued from page C5

On the most basic level, however, it isn't clear whether some of the traits that Mr. Fuentes so effectively describes (or imagines) are a cause—his argument—or an effect of our undoubtedly creativity. Take language: Did our linguistic competence contribute to our creativity or reflect it?

Did human language evolve for other reasons and then, once present, provide a vital tool for revealing as well as generating yet more verbal originality? And surely animals, even without language as we know it, can seem creative. Perhaps it's my own failure of imagination, but I think it takes a lot of creativity for the famous African gray parrot, Alex, to consistently pick out an object that is "different" from three others—or for the legendary dog, Rico, tested at the Max Planck Institute roughly a decade ago, to fetch a thing whose name he has never been taught when confronted with a pile of objects of which he knows all the names except one. It takes a leap of insight to figure out that the unknown one must be the one that he's been asked for.

Perhaps not creativity but culture is what is most fundamental to our humanity—not just today but throughout our evolutionary history. This is the gravamen of Mr. Laland's "Darwin's Unfinished Symphony: How Culture Made the Human Mind." The author points to the qualitative gulf

between, say, a nightingale's song and a Verdi aria, or between the ability of many animals to count and Newton's invention of the calculus. His explanation for the difference derives mostly, he believes, from the human ability to copy and teach ("high-fidelity information transmission") and from the ways in which this ability, in turn, fed back into our evolution.

Darwin was certainly aware of the importance of human culture, but under Mr. Laland's sophisticated interpretation, cultural innovations did

We thought tool-making made us unique. Now we know chimpanzees—and even crows—do it, too.

not merely respond to environmental challenges but also helped create the elaborate surroundings within which natural selection made us what we are today. Besides illuminating the interaction between biological and cultural evolution, he gives suitable attention to recent discoveries in the new field of "cognitive ethology," which has revealed astounding mental capacities on the part of our animal relatives. Who would have predicted, for example, that Mariana

crows could assess a problem involving out-of-reach food, then construct—not find, mind you, but actually build—a tool to access it? Or that chimpanzees could decide which members of their troop to release from a cage to help obtain a reward based on their prior knowledge of who is most likely to share the bounty with the others?

Astounding, yes, but nevertheless not quite human (according to the author). Only humans and their culture, he claims, have engaged in a runaway process by which imaginative insights have catalyzed social learning, which in turn has fed back into such physical manifestations as tools, which then interacted via natural selection to generate our unique brain expansion. In our forebears, that brain expansion led, in turn, to more cultural innovations. So not only did our intelligence make our culture; our culture also made our intelligence.

Mr. Laland is one of those rare biologists who have personally studied the processes—notably in fishes and rats—whereby animals learn and transmit their learning and who has also applied mathematical models to the spread of cultural traditions among human beings and other species. The evolution of learning is a well-trodden research path, but "Darwin's Unfinished Symphony" may be the first book-length integrated

account of the evolution of teaching.

Much as I respect and admire Mr. Laland's contributions—his own research as well as this abundantly referenced, nearly encyclopedic treatment of culture's indispensable role in our own evolution—I wish he had made conceptual space for such additional evolutionary pressures as predators, climate, sexual attraction, violent intergroup competition and the panoply of other complex factors that impinged on our ancestors—and continue to affect us. I would also have appreciated some acknowledgment that, while culture may have made us, it may well also be our undoing. Other animals don't produce symphonies; they also don't produce nuclear weapons.

"Darwin's Unfinished Symphony" doesn't by any means finish Darwin's work. Instead it ends with a gentle pat on the author's own back, hoping that his efforts and those of other researchers "have gradually chipped away at some of the bewilderment that the dazzling complexity of human culture originally inspired." They certainly have, but the full picture is still only slowly coming into view.

Mr. Barash is professor of psychology emeritus at the University of Washington. His most recent book is "Out of Eden: The Surprising Consequences of Polygamy."

BOOKS

'We may have knowledge of the past but cannot control it. We may control the future but have no knowledge of it.' —Claude Shannon

The Elegance of Ones and Zeroes

A Mind at Play

By Jimmy Soni & Rob Goodman

Simon & Schuster, 366 pages, \$27

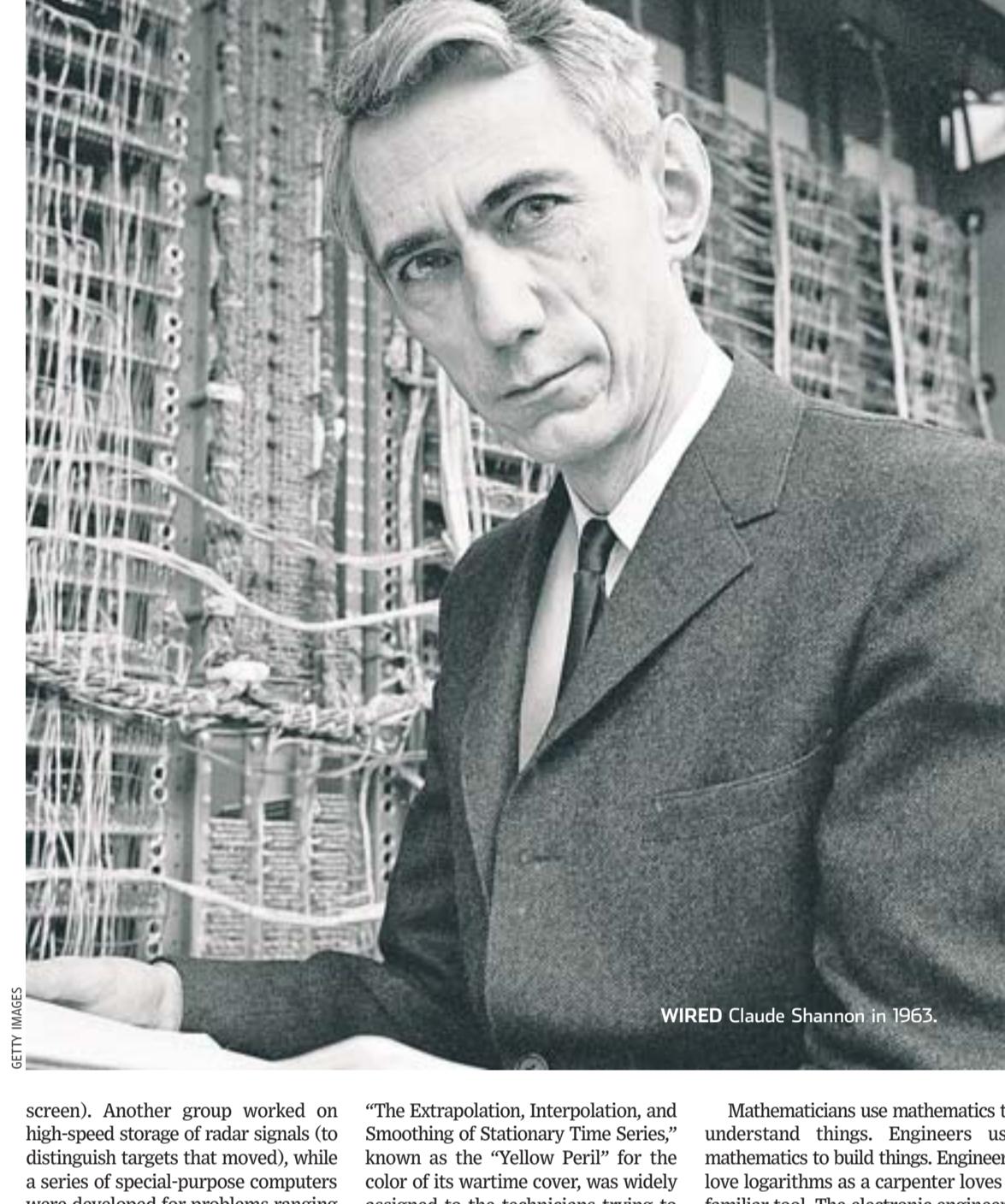
BY GEORGE DYSON

THERE WERE FOUR essential prophets whose mathematics brought us into the Information Age: Norbert Wiener, John von Neumann, Alan Turing and Claude Shannon. In "A Mind at Play: How Claude Shannon Invented the Information Age," Jimmy Soni and Rob Goodman make a convincing case for their subtitle while reminding us that Shannon never made this claim himself.

Claude Elwood Shannon (1916-2001), born in Petoskey, Mich., during World War I, brought a solid Midwestern sensibility to a world facing even greater upheaval in World War II. The definitive biography of Norbert Wiener is titled "Dark Hero of the Information Age." Alan Turing's is subtitled "The Enigma." John von Neumann served as a model for Dr. Strangelove in Stanley Kubrick's masterpiece. But there was nothing dark, enigmatic or strange about Claude Shannon. He enjoyed a happy childhood, left a trail of admiring friends and collaborators, served on the front lines of mathematics during World War II, raised a family, made a fortune, and helped launch the revolution to end all revolutions while countering the myth of the tortured genius along the way.

The only one of the four Information Age pioneers who was also an electrical engineer, Shannon was practical as well as brilliant. After undergraduate studies at the University of Michigan, he went to MIT to study with Vannevar Bush, the engineer, inventor and visionary who later master-minded the U.S. Office of Scientific Research and Development during World War II. Shannon also joined the university's flying club, Messrs. Soni and Goodman note, only for the instructor to consider banning him from the cockpit so as not to risk losing this versatile mind "of most unusual promise." His 1938 master's thesis enabled the now routine practice of using computers to design better computers by showing how the layout of an electrical circuit could be mapped to an equivalent logical expression; his doctoral thesis two years later focused on the mathematics of genetics.

In 1940, Shannon moved to Bell Labs, where problems involving information processing were appearing on all wartime fronts. Some of the teams working at Bell and other laboratories reporting to Vannevar Bush studied how to make coded signals as difficult to understand as possible (unless you had the key), while other teams worked to make coded signals as difficult to misunderstand as possible (for "Identification Friend or Foe," an electronic system to distinguish friendly targets from hostile ones when both were otherwise just blips on a radar



WIRED Claude Shannon in 1963.

screen). Another group worked on high-speed storage of radar signals (to distinguish targets that moved), while a series of special-purpose computers were developed for problems ranging from the design of nuclear weapons to perhaps the most intractable problem of all: how to aim an antiaircraft shell that would take 20 seconds to reach its target when the target was equally determined to be somewhere else.

"The transmission of a single fixed item of information is of no communicative value," Norbert Wiener explained in early 1942 in a then-secret wartime report that Shannon credited as an inspiration for his own work. "We must have a repertory of possible messages, and over this repertory a measure determining the probability of these messages." Wiener's insight was that the information content of a message is directly related to its improbability, this being at the heart of the mathematical understanding of languages and codes. Wiener's theory of information, drawing on his own background in thermodynamics, statistical mechanics and the study of random processes, was cloaked in opaque mathematics that was impenetrable to most working engineers. His treatise

"The Extrapolation, Interpolation, and Smoothing of Stationary Time Series," known as the "Yellow Peril" for the color of its wartime cover, was widely assigned to the technicians trying to solve the problems of World War II. It was rarely understood.

Shannon, working on his own secret report, "The Mathematical Theory of Cryptography," developed a simpler, more general theory of information, published in two parts as "A Mathematical Theory of Communication" in the Bell System Technical Journal in 1948 and as a small book the following year. He simplified his model as far as possible, idealizing communicated signals as streams of binary alternatives—dots and dashes, or zeroes and ones—that were soon christened, thanks to statistician John Tukey, as bits. "Before Shannon," Messrs. Soni and Goodman write, "information was a telegram, a photograph, a paragraph, a song. After Shannon, information was entirely abstracted." He derived explicit formulas for rates of transmission, the capacity of an ideal channel, ability to correct errors and coding efficiency that could be understood by anyone familiar with logarithms to the base 2.

Mathematicians use mathematics to understand things. Engineers use mathematics to build things. Engineers love logarithms as a carpenter loves a familiar tool. The electronic engineers who flooded into civilian life in the aftermath of World War II adopted Shannon's theory as passionately as they had avoided Wiener's, bringing us the age of digital machines.

Messrs. Soni and Goodman cast Vannevar Bush and his prewar differential analyzer—a room-size computer consisting of "an enormous wooden frame latticed with spinning rods"—as analog-age dinosaurs caught off guard by the digital computers that spelled their doom. This plays down Bush's own role as an advocate for next-generation digital machines. "There is a great deal more arithmetic and better arithmetic in the world than there used to be . . .," Bush reported in October 1936; "10,000 tons of [punch] cards are used per year, a total of four billion cards [and] the end of the development is not in sight." The age of information was already upon us, awaiting Shannon, Bush's protégé, to make sense of it.

Before the war, Turing had disrupted the rarefied world of mathe-

matical logic with his vision of a universal computing machine. After the war, von Neumann, Turing and others decided that it was time to actually build such machines. Shannon's theorems—equally applicable to conveying strings of bits across distance as coded signals or across time as data stored in memory registers—were essential to getting these machines to work.

The digital revolution can be defined, in a technical sense, as a leap from numbers that mean things to numbers that do things. Software was the realization of Turing's vision that an entire abstract "machine" could be encoded as a number, perhaps a very long number, and executed as a program by another machine. For everyday communication, reasonably good

Engineers used Shannon's theories to bring us the age of digital machines.

transmission over a noisy channel was sufficient, since the meaning, whether in English or some other natural language, would survive the trip. For the machine language of computers this was no longer true. Without Shannon, the digital revolution would have ground to a halt.

Though he eventually joined the faculty at MIT, Shannon avoided a life sentence in academia by spending his most productive years at Bell Labs in New Jersey and New York. He tackled problems ranging from the supremely practical "A Theorem on Coloring the Lines of a Network" (1949), giving a definite limit on how many colors of wire were needed to install a telephone branch exchange, to the less practical "A Universal Turing Machine With Two Internal States" (1954). In 1953 his passion for computer games, especially chess, led him to remark that "machines have been built to play games skillfully enough to defeat the people who designed the machines." An avid juggler, he published a paper on the mathematics of juggling and built an Erector-set robot that could bounce three balls. After investing in a number of successful companies based on his ideas, he became fascinated with trying to identify patterns in the stock market and, judging by his success as an investor, evidently he did.

Despite the progress of technology, we still have no clear understanding of how memories are stored in our own brains: Shannon's principles of redundancy and error correction are no doubt involved in preserving memory, but how does the process work and why does it sometimes fail? Shannon died of Alzheimer's disease in February 2001. The mind that gave us the collective memory we now so depend on had its own memory taken away.

Mr. Dyson is the author of "Turing's Cathedral" and "Darwin Among the Machines."

Adventures in the Atmosphere

Caesar's Last Breath

By Sam Kean

Little, Brown, 373 pages, \$28

BY MIKE JAY

IT WAS Jan Baptista van Helmont who first recognized that the classical concept of "air" was insufficient to describe the different vapors given off by processes such as burning charcoal or fermentation. Air was not one element but many, and in the early 17th century he coined a new term to describe them: "gas," from the Greek "chaos," to reflect their wild, elusive nature. His realization gave birth to modern physics and chemistry, which transformed the world through industrial applications, from steam engines to steel, anesthetics and electric light.

Like Sam Kean's previous books, "Caesar's Last Breath" is a themed miscellany of scientific stories, told with his trademark combination of goofy wisecracking and an exceptional knack for communicating the principles of science. It takes its title from a famous conundrum: Given that we inhale around 12 sextillion molecules of air each time we fill our lungs, what are the chances that one of them was among those that Julius Caesar exhaled in his dying breath? It turns out that the dizzying numbers involved more or less cancel each other out, and the chances are roughly even.

Many of Mr. Kean's tales are oft told, but he is adept at picking out fresh detail. Most readers will be aware, for example, that Alfred Nobel launched his prize fund to atone for his invention of dynamite, but fewer will know that he was spurred by the newspaper headlines that appeared after his death was announced in error ("The Merchant of Death Is Dead") or that he suffered from angina pectoris, for which nitroglycerin turned out to be the remedy. "Isn't it the irony of fate that I have been prescribed [nitroglycerin], to be taken internally!" he wrote. "They called it Trinitrin, so as not to scare the chemist and the public."

Like gases themselves, "Caesar's Last Breath" holds together only loosely, and the reader must, as its author does, embrace the chaos. The book follows a broad trajectory from gases in nature to a history of chemistry to the changing atmosphere of the present and future, but its progress is full of entertaining tangents and "interludes" that escape the main themes entirely: for instance, on Joseph Pujol, "Le Pétomane" (whose prodigious ability to pass gas melodically made him a theatrical star in 19th-century Paris), or on the question (vigorously debated by Charles Dickens among others) of whether human bodies can spontaneously combust.

As a result, Mr. Kean's narrative of

scientific discovery jumps back and forth. The first episode narrated in detail is Fritz Haber and Carl Bosch's conversion of nitrogen into ammonia, the crucial step in producing artificial fertilizer, which Mr. Kean characterizes as "an inflection point in history" that in the 20th century "transformed the very air into bread." The process consumes 1% of the global energy



supply, producing 175 million tons of ammonia fertilizer a year and generating half the world's food. Haber and Bosch both won Nobel Prizes but were subsequently tainted by their involvement in developing chlorine gas for the German military.

The book's middle section turns back the clock to steam power, the technology that launched the Indus-

trial Revolution. James Watt was its master craftsman, though Mr. Kean confesses that, as a sucker for mechanical simplicity, he regards Watt's pioneering engine, with its separate condenser, as "a bunch of crap cobbled together." A more elegant application of gases was Henry Bessemer's process for making steel, which used blasts of compressed air to make obsolete the laborious and energy-hungry mixing of liquid cast iron and carbon.

Other crucial technologies emerged from meticulous inves-

Steaming power, neon lights, refrigeration—harnessing gases changed the world.

tigation of tiny experimental errors. Lord Rayleigh puzzled over a minute discrepancy in gas densities for years before announcing, in 1894, that it was caused by a hitherto unnoticed element he named argon. Argon turned out to be one of a family of non-reactive or "noble" gases that rewrote the periodic table and illuminated the urban night with glowing neon, krypton and xenon tubes. The quest to liquefy what had been dubbed the "permanent gases," such

as nitrogen and oxygen, led to a race "to reach the bottom of the thermometer." Cooling gases were first used in refrigeration by Guinness for their beer around 1895. Albert Einstein, together with Leo Szilard (who later pioneered the electron microscope and particle accelerator), spent years developing methane-powered refrigerators before losing out to the more economical chlorofluorocarbon-based design in the 1930s.

With the discovery of radioactivity, atmospheric air and human chemistry became permanently mingled, though Mr. Kean notes that the amount of radioactive material we inhale each year from atomic-weapons testing amounts to no more than a 10th of an X-ray's worth (to which we add natural traces from sources such as coffee, Brazil nuts and bananas). Experiments in cloud seeding such as 1967's Project Popeye, in which American planes dropped 47,409 cannisters of silver iodide on Vietnam and Laos with negligible results, have also added our distinctive imprint to the planet's atmosphere. Such gaseous signatures, Mr. Kean suggests, may be our best route to establishing whether distant planets host life. And were we to visit them, we would most probably add to the mix a molecule or two of Caesar's dying breath.

Mr. Jay is the author, most recently, of "This Way Madness Lies: The Asylum and Beyond."

BOOKS

'Written words can also sing.' —Ngugi wa Thiong'o

FICTION CHRONICLE: SAM SACKS

The Voice of Kenya



IN 1977, on the orders of Kenya's then vice president, Daniel arap Moi, Ngugi wa Thiong'o was detained without trial in a maximum security prison in Nairobi. His offense was having engaged in "activities and utterances . . . dangerous to the good Government of Kenya and its institutions," a likely allusion to two works that had excoriated the newly independent nation's greed and corruption, the Dostoevskian crime novel "Petals of Blood" and the play "I Will Marry When I Want," which Mr. Ngugi was performing with a grassroots theater company.

The year of confinement did not have the intended effect of silencing him. Writing on government-issued toilet paper, Mr. Ngugi kept a scrupulous diary, later published under the title "Detained," and produced a novel, "**Devil on the Cross**" (Penguin, 291 pages, \$16). The latter, which first appeared in 1980, has just been reissued in Penguin Classics, joining the small shelf of his novels that have been deservedly canonized by the iconic series.

With "Devil on the Cross," Mr. Ngugi added his name to a motley fellowship of authors ranging from Boethius to Jean Genet who managed to turn out books while behind bars. But the forerunner he may have had in mind was the 17th-century English clergyman John Bunyan, who wrote the great Christian allegory "The Pilgrim's Progress" while incarcerated for refusing to conform to the Church of England. Mr. Ngugi's allegorical novel stages a kind of satirical reversal of Bunyan's pilgrimage to the Celestial City, imagining a journey from Nairobi to the wicked village of Ilmorog, where the Devil is staging a contest in evildoing. Instead of showing mankind the path to heaven, it exposes the latter-day hellscape of a postcolonial Kenya that worships at the altar of money.

Its main character is Jacinta Wariinga, a Sister Carrie-like heroine who looks for a job in the booming capital and finds only lecherous executives dangling employment in exchange for sexual favors. While roaming the city, Wariinga receives a mysterious invitation to something called the Devil's Feast, "A Devil-Sponsored Competition to Choose Seven Experts in Theft and Robbery." During the trip to Ilmorog to view the nightmarish spectacle she encounters travelers from all strata of Kenyan society—laborers, intellectuals and businessmen—and the novel records their testimonies, concluding with the speeches of the nouveau riche vying in the satanic competition.

As might be expected from a writer issuing a *cri de cœur* from inside a prison cell, there isn't much nuance to this passionate, polemical book. The commentary on Kenya's ris-



GETTY IMAGES

ing materialism is sardonic and acid-tipped. "Believe me when I say that theft and robbery are the measure of a country's progress," says one of the businessmen. "Because in order for theft and robbery to flourish, there must be things to be stolen." By studying the ways of the West, a stranger tells Wariinga at the start of her journey, Kenyans "have been taught the principle and system of self-interest and have been told to forget the ancient songs that glorify the notion of collective good." In the end she is one of the few characters able to forcefully resist the devil's lures, embracing a vision of salvation that lies in a return to the communalism of the distant pre-colonial era.

But the most interesting aspect of the novel is the way it uses and distorts the stories of the Bible, paralleling Mr. Ngugi's contention that the Gospels brought to Kenya by missionaries had been wholly replaced by a gospel of wealth. One stand-alone chapter facetiously repurposes the Parable of the Talents to defend the virtue of amassing huge fortunes. The victor at the Devil's Feast is a man who has contrived to extract and export the actual blood of his workers, a practice rationalized on the grounds that drinking blood is part of the Christian rite of the Eucharist.

Mr. Ngugi's familiarity with Christian teaching is as profound as that of any living novelist, and the tension in his fiction comes from the ways he both draws from and rebels against its influence. The son of a peasant farmer, he attended a Protestant boarding school in the 1950s and was during his childhood ardently religious. In his 2012 memoir "In the House of the Interpreter"—the title alludes to an

episode in "The Pilgrim's Progress"—he writes about the disjunction of mastering English by studying the King James Bible ("I learned to mix the simple, the compound, and the complex for different effects") while his brother fought in the Mau Mau uprising against British rule.

His slim, beautiful 1965 novel, "**The River Between**" (Penguin, 148 pages, \$15)—the first he wrote but the second published, following the prize-winning "Weep Not, Child" (1964)—reflects the ambivalence of his upbringing. Set during the time of the

Ngugi wa Thiong'o, a perennial favorite for the Nobel Prize, is one of Africa's greatest writers.

Victorian missionary Dr. Livingstone, it centers on Waiyaki, a gifted, Western-educated village leader who is torn apart as he tries to "bridge the gulf" between Christian converts and those who practice the ancient customs. "Waiyaki knew that not all the ways of the white man were bad. Even his religion was not essentially bad. Some good, some truth shone through it. But the religion, the faith, needed washing, cleaning away all the dirt, leaving only the eternal. And that eternal that was the truth had to be reconciled to the traditions of the people." Both tribes zealously prophesy a Messiah, one to bring all people to Christ, the other to drive out the white man. Waiyaki's downfall is that he glimpses a future that harmonizes the ways of both, and thus pleases neither.

Kenya's metamorphosis into a cut-throat kleptocracy drove Mr. Ngugi back toward tradition, even as he was forced into exile in the West. Beginning with "Devil on the Cross," he began to write his books in his native tongue of Gikuyu, later translating them into English. (He records that he would consult his cellmates on the finer points of the language.) His Gikuyu magnum opus is "**Wizard of the Crow**" (Anchor, 768 pages, \$16.95), published in 2006 after nearly a decade in composition. Whereas the contradictions of his background and country had combined in his early novels in the form of tragedies, they now appeared as a gloriously sprawling political farce set in the invented African republic Aburiria.

The novel centers on the schemes of Aburiria's all-powerful dictator to construct a modern-day Tower of Babel, a massive boondoggle sponsored in part by the easily taken international banks. The Ruler's nemesis is another overburdened savior figure in the vein of Waiyaki and Wariinga, in this case a luckless beggar named Kamiti who pretends to be a witch doctor and soon accumulates a huge following, sowing disorder among the peasantry and government cadres alike. But the comic elements of this antic, fantastical beast of a book can't disguise the moral project at the backbone of all of Mr. Ngugi's fiction, salvaging the eternal truths of an old way of life within a modern system that has increasingly little use for them. "Don't cry despair at those who sold the heritage," Kamiti counsels. "Smile also with pride at the achievements of those that struggle to rescue our heritage." For over 50 years Mr. Ngugi has been at the forefront of that struggle.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS: MEGHAN COX GURDON

A Bit Dim, But Amiable



IT IS EASY to have fun at the expense of turkeys. They are such funny-looking birds, with their tiny heads and dangling wattles that seem so hilariously at odds with their magnificent bodies and stately way of strutting about. That we unfairly think of them as brainless makes their apparent pomposity all the more comical.

Denys Cazet does nothing to disturb these popular calamities in his affectionate portrait of farmyard friendship, "**Bob and Tom**" (Atheneum, 40 pages, \$17.99). The turkeys in this picture book are as dumb as rocks. They are so dumb that they forget their own names, though they recollect that each name has "a round thing in the middle," like a doughnut.

For all that, they're sweet and amiable souls, and in Mr. Cazet's humorous, mixed-media illustrations, 4- to 8-year-olds will follow them through a day of absurdities, from dawn to sunset. Bob imagines himself to be smarter than his friend, which gives him intellectual swagger. When Tom wonders aloud why the sun comes up in the morning and goes down at night, Bob has an answer. "In the morning, the sun is full of hot air," he explains. "So . . . it rises, like a balloon. By the end of the day the air is used up, and so, it sinks." "It has a leak?" Tom asks. "The sun is old," Bob says. "It takes all night to refill it."

Early in "**Mama Lion Wins the Race**" (Scholastic, 55 pages, \$17.99), a mother tells her son: "Winning is fun, but it isn't everything." This dreary platitude befits our era of trophies for all, but to Jon J. Muth's credit he's up to something much more interesting in this picture book. He's not trying to douse the spirit of competition but to enlarge it.

Here he offers readers ages 3-5 wide, brilliantly colored watercolor paintings of an Italian road race with teams of animals behind the wheels of old-fashioned sports cars. Speeding away from a lovely red-roofed town, Mama Lion and Tigey are in the lead until an errant butterfly causes them to swerve and crash. ("You are a very skilled driver. This butterfly was not harmed," Mama says, with Zen-like equanimity.) The panda-driven car stops to help, but the tricky monkeys zoom by. Even so, Mama and Tigey soon regain first place, and they're about to win the race outright when, in a flash of tactical wisdom, they choose to do "something really amazing" that, it so happens, serves everyone's purposes—including theirs.

Twilight of the Ancient World

Shakespeare's Roman Trilogy

By Paul A. Cantor

Chicago, 302 pages, \$90; \$30 paper

BY RYAN SHINKEL

IN HIS PLAYS, SHAKESPEARE is a poet of comedy, tragedy, history and romance—but what of philosophy? When he writes about ancient Rome, for example, does he inhabit the antique mind and see the world from its political perspective? Or does he

Shakespeare's Romans aren't Englishmen in togas, they're windows into the classical mind.

make only superficial analogies with the ancients and write mainly of English concerns?

It depends on whom you ask. Goethe and Dr. Johnson believed that Shakespeare is an early modern writer whose Romans are Englishmen in togas. Alexander Pope, however, found him a Renaissance humanist "knowing in the customs, rites, and manners of Antiquity." When Shakespeare writes of Rome, said Pope, "not only the Spirit but the Manner of the Romans are exactly drawn."

Paul A. Cantor, a professor of Eng-

lish at the University of Virginia, sides with Pope. In his first book, "Shakespeare's Rome" (1976), he treated the three plays "Coriolanus," "Julius Caesar" and "Antony and Cleopatra" as a chronicle of Rome from city to empire. Now, in "Shakespeare's Roman Trilogy," he advances a more ambitious thesis: These plays constitute a thematically unified whole, a trilogy dramatizing, in the terms of his subtitle, "The Twilight of the Ancient World." As Roman civic virtue led to empire, Mr. Cantor argues, empire readied the world for Christianity. He shows that Shakespeare systematically stages the virtues, vices and souls of a small martial republic, a decadent empire and a new religion.

Each Roman play concerns a focal point in the history of free citizens becoming imperial subjects. Read consecutively, the three form a panoramic study of the life and death of Rome, the ancient city whose heroes conquer all cities until no others remain. In this trilogy, the *polis* dies by her children.

"Coriolanus" shows a young Republic in which classes fight for honor. Plebeians and patricians, their tribunes and senators, are checks and balances on one another. Competition channels ambitions and ensures political participation. Yet overambitious men emerge. Roman heroes conquer for fame and office. For his prowess in battle, the patrician Coriolanus almost wins consulship. But his contempt for plebeians leads to his exile. He vengefully attacks Rome with her enemies and almost succeeds. Al-

ready, Rome proves vulnerable to heroes who would become Caesar.

"Julius Caesar" shows a dying Re-

public led by a figure like Coriolanus but who can overcome his patrician side to win over plebeians. Military rule has made the Roman people, once engaged citizens, into cynical auditors of oratory. Unlike Coriolanus,

politic, her citizens replace local self-governance with quietist philosophies, Eastern cults and eros. Freed from republican limits, Antony and Cleopatra—Rome and Egypt—enjoy boundless romance. Their desire for love is as limitless as empire, and marked by tyrannical ambition. "He doth bestride the narrow world / Like a Colossus," Cassius says of Caesar. In Antony's time, love is a Colossus over a buried Rome.

Here, Mr. Cantor argues, Shakespeare shows how Caesarian aided the rise of Christianity. In his discussion of "Antony and Cleopatra," Mr. Cantor says that Shakespeare anticipates Nietzsche's dichotomy of "master morality" and "slave morality." From Homer to Aristotle, master morality prizes valor and cunning, and detests foolishness. But Christianity preaches world-wide what Judaism originated: "The wolf shall dwell with the lamb." What Roman nobles deem bad and good, Christians deem good and evil; pride becomes sinful and meekness beautiful. Shakespeare's characters act masterfully in "Coriolanus" but slavishly in "Antony and Cleopatra." Yet while Nietzsche leaves open how Christians defeated Roman nobility, Shakespeare provides the mechanism.

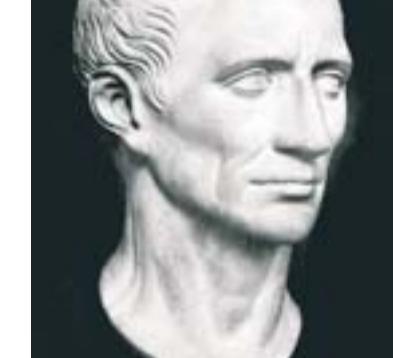
For Nietzsche, slave morality be-

quers Egypt, but Orientalism woos Rome. This ancient globalization prepares the Mediterranean world for the Gospel, because suffering under Caesar can be seen as redemptive through the lens of Christianity. In this way, the corruptions of empire, of conqueror and conquered, precondition the rise of the nascent religion. As Mr. Cantor concludes, the Roman plays form a tragedy of competing goods in historical transition: Rome is the tragedy of slave morality reinterpreting master morality.

Although Mr. Cantor traces many Nietzschean parallels in Shakespeare's thought, and usefully brings in Machiavelli, his sketch of Shakespeare the philosopher leaves one wanting more. Comparing Shakespeare with pre-Renaissance writers seems called for: Augustine codifies pagan/Christian contrasts; Dante extolls republican virtue in Cato but punishes Brutus and Cassius. Contrasting Augustine's and Dante's evaluations of the Roman metamorphosis with those of Shakespeare, Machiavelli and Nietzsche would be in point.

In short, one hopes that Mr. Cantor's book precedes a more comprehensive study of Shakespeare, Rome, politics and philosophy. Shakespeare is indeed a philosophical poet, and nowhere more so, as the present book demonstrates, than in his Roman trilogy.

Mr. Shinkel is a researcher for the Faith and Liberty Discovery Center, opening in Philadelphia in 2019.



AFTERLIFE A 1700s bust of Caesar.

Julius Caesar becomes dictator by feigning humility and bribing the masses. Ultimately, in assassinating Caesar, Brutus and Cassius enact the Republic's end. They resist Rome's impulse toward empire, but the empire strikes back.

"Antony and Cleopatra" shows the effects of empire: dead cities, new longings. When Rome incorporates Greeks and Egyptians into her body

BOOKS

'Tell me what you eat, and I shall tell you what you are.' —Jean Anthelme Brillat-Savarin

Setting a Table for Six

What She Ate

By Laura Shapiro
Viking, 307 pages, \$27

BY MOIRA HODGSON

FRESH PINEAPPLE rolled in crushed peppermint candy: This was a first course served to visitors at the FDR White House. How they reacted to that, or to such dishes as Shrimp Wiggle (shrimp and canned peas in white sauce on toast) and Jellied Bouillon Salad (a summer aspic, perhaps), is not recorded. The food was the worst in the history of the presidency (although Mr. Trump's avowed preference for Big Macs, Lay's potato chips, and well-done steak with ketchup might indicate a runner-up in the making).

In "What She Ate," food historian Laura Shapiro writes that after Eleanor Roosevelt discovered her husband was having an affair, meals became her instrument of revenge. Her culinary cold war with the wheelchair-bound FDR lasted throughout their marriage, ruthlessly waged in consort with Henrietta Nesbitt, her housekeeper and chief ally. The president's complaints were attributed to the pressures of office. As Nesbitt explained in her 1948 book, "White House Diary," "When he said 'The vegetables are watery,' and I'm sick of liver and beans," these were figures of speech."

Eleanor Roosevelt is one of six very different women here given culinary profiles by Ms. Shapiro. Their attitudes to food reveal a great deal about their lives. Biographers often pay little attention to such "trivial details," as one early editor of Dorothy Wordsworth's Grasmere journal called the meals and domestic doings she described. He cut them out. Later editors restored them.

Dorothy's sad story opens Ms. Shapiro's fascinating book. The journal records a tranquil life over three years in the Lake District as she looked after her brother, the poet William Wordsworth, making him bread, gooseberry tarts and meat pies. The day he married, in 1802, she passed out cold. Several years later, she fell into a long decline and eventually succumbed to dementia. Dorothy had once been thin and vigorous; now she became so fat it took two people to hold her upright. Only food made her happy. She would scream for butter, but her hunger was never satisfied.

Nor, it seems, was the hunger of the Edwardian aristocracy. For Rosa Lewis, a pretty Cockney who rose from scullery maid to become a caterer to the aristocracy and a favor-



ite of Edward VII, food was the key that opened the doors of the most exclusive houses in London. Her clients ate with the voraciousness of passengers on a Carnival cruise ship. Four massive meals a day were the rule, with another, less massive meal around midnight. It was a time, Ms. Shapiro writes, when "wealth, fashion, and ambition were making extraordinary demands not only upon manners but upon food, which was constantly radiating signals that confirmed or dispelled the status of the householder." But after World War I everything Lewis had relied upon was either unobtainable or passé. She ended up being satirized by Evelyn Waugh, who in "Vile Bodies" (1930) described her once-renowned game pie as "quite black inside and full of beaks and shot and inexplicable vertebrae."

English cooking was the butt of jokes for most of the 20th century. But as Ms. Shapiro points out, there was often excellent food to be had, and you could find it in the writing of Barbara Pym. "She didn't set out to overturn the long-cherished assumptions about the horrors of British food, but character after character, meal after meal, that's exactly what

happens." Pym published six novels between 1950 and 1961; in one of them, "Excellent Women," her narrator writes: "I washed a lettuce and dressed it with a little of my hoarded olive oil and some salt. I also had a Camembert cheese, a fresh loaf and a bowl of greengages for dessert. It seemed an idyllic sort of meal that

A celebrated food writer on six remarkable women and the food that tells their stories.

ought to have been eaten in the open air, with a bottle of wine and what is known as 'good' conversation." Pym's subtly comic stories of spinsters, vicars and church bazaars, like Rosa Lewis's boiled bacon and broad beans, one day went out of style. They were rediscovered in 1977 after Philip Larkin and the biographer Lord David Cecil cited her in the Times Literary Supplement as the most underrated writer of the preceding 75 years.

Pym clearly loved to eat, but for Helen Gurley Brown, editor of Cos-

mopolitan and author of the best seller "Sex and the Single Girl" (1962), food meant dieting. Brown may have wanted equality for women but she knew that her readers' final aim was to attract a man, and to do that they had to be thin. "When you're full, you know you've been naughty," she told them. Every night, however, Brown gave herself a treat: a whole package of sugar-free diet Jell-O topped with a dollop of light fruit yogurt. "Fifty cals—heaven!" Fifty cals of rubber.

Brown spoke with a certain cultural authority when she suggested that the Cosmo reader wear a ruffled frock to a picnic—"as Emma Bovary might have done." She was on shakier ground when she tried to pass on food tips. In these, Ms. Shapiro writes, "Emma Bovary is serving quick 'n' easy vichyssoise made from frozen potato soup mixed with half-and-half." Gloria Steinem once tried to get Brown to say something serious and revealing about herself. Her response was "I'm skinny!"

The most startling of the six women profiled is Hitler's mistress, Eva Braun. Ms. Shapiro notes that a "moral distance" separates her from the others in the book (that's putting

it mildly), and yet her gaze was always directed at the man she loved. While prisoners starved to death in concentration camps, Braun joined the diners at Hitler's well-laden table at the Berghof, his Bavarian mountain retreat. "What emerges most vividly in Eva's relationship with food," Ms. Shapiro writes, "is her powerful commitment to fantasy. She was swathed in it, eating and drinking at Hitler's table in a perpetual enactment of her own daydreams." She adored the special treats that came her way as the Führer's favorite, but nothing was more important to her than keeping a slender figure. "When the mashed potatoes with cheese and linseed oil came around, Eva said a firm no." Her food was champagne.

At the end, the inhabitants of Hitler's bunker began frantically blocking out reality with magnum after magnum of the stuff. On the day he shot himself, Hitler is said to have eaten a final lunch of spaghetti with tomato sauce. Eva's last meal was a cyanide pill.

Ms. Hodgson's latest book is *"It Seemed Like a Good Idea at the Time: My Adventures in Life and Food."*

The Brass Ring of Modern Art

The Dream Colony

By Walter Hopps
Bloomsbury, 310 pages, \$30

BY PETER PLAGENS

WALTER ('CHICO') HOPPS was present, as they say, at the creation—of Los Angeles's modern art world, which came aborning from the mid-1950s to the mid-'60s. Yes, the city had in previous decades tolerated the presence of some European-style abstractionists and surrealists (in L.A. they were called Neo-surrealists, of

The first show Hopps organized, featuring Rothko and Diebenkorn, was at a merry-go-round.

course). But things didn't really take off until the tall, bespectacled Hopps—who died in 2005 at the age of 72—and his then-wife, Shirley, rented the merry-go-round on the pier at Santa Monica in 1955. They made a kind of gallery of it, with tarp stretched around the poles, and installed a big, shambling painting show mixing such New York heavyweights as Mark Rothko and Clyfford Still with up-and-coming Californians Richard Diebenkorn and Jay DeFeo.

After that it was on to founding the Ferus Gallery on La Cienega Boulevard in Los Angeles—the venue for Andy Warhol's famous 1962 show of Campbell's soup-can paintings—and then becoming the country's youngest museum director, at the Pas-

adena Art Museum, where Hopps put on a Marcel Duchamp retrospective in 1963. Hopps was rather quickly fired from the Pasadena job and thereafter lurched, often under the influence of one chemical or another, along a prettily bumpy, post-California path as an art executive who was always—as a button handed out by his staff announced—20 minutes late. His résumé included posts at the Corcoran Gallery and what is now the Smithsonian Museum of American Art, in Washington, and at the Menil Collection, in Houston.

In "The Dream Colony: A Life in Art," his lively posthumous memoir, we learn all manner of detail from Hopps's life: for instance, that his grandfather tried to perfect peanut-butter tacos; that Hopps dated Linus Pauling's daughter in junior high school; that he had his "Ah ha!" art moment seeing a Joseph Cornell exhibition at age 15; and that he was wed (the first time) in L.A. at that giant masterpiece of folk sculpture, the Watts Towers.

Besides the 1955 "Merry-Go-Round Show" (whose actual title was "Action" and from which absolutely nothing sold), Hopps mounted the first overview of Pop Art ("New Painting of Common Objects") in 1962; saved DeFeo's thousand-pound painting "The Rose" from destruction in San Francisco and trucked it down to Pasadena; shepherded the difficult Barnett Newman through the 1965 São Paulo Bienal, which Hopps had directed; and, well, did a whole lot of other things, outrageous and honor-

able and both, with artists, government officials, collectors, lovers and strangers.

While a first-person account of a life may have the advantage of unlimited access to the subject of the book, it's also prone to a few weaknesses.

Hopps writes of his taco-besotted

grandfather, "He'd go and fetch a big

plate of toast from the kitchen and

start tossing it at people at the table,"

and later, of the real-estate mogul and

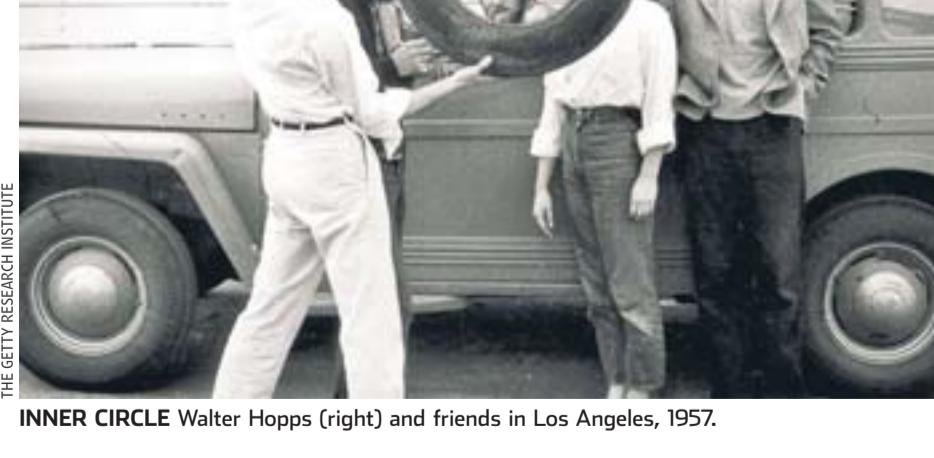
the ultra-rich movers and shakers on whom they depend for a living, so his chronicle gets fairly listy at times, with lots of players shuffling on and off the stage whom the lay reader may not know without a program.

That complaint registered, "The Dream Colony" is nevertheless—for anybody moderately interested in the art scene, the inherent risk of exhibiting edgy contemporary art in the censorious minefield of Washington,

sums up Robert Rauschenberg's achievement as having "brought the literal world—literal images of the world—back into advanced art." His chapter on the underrated West Coast painter Frank Lobdell is spot on: "Lobdell never had the figurative literalness of Diebenkorn or [Wayne] Thiebaud, but he often had the tone of a forbidding late Goya."

Hopps's bigger thoughts are likewise illuminating: "Unlike painters, all photographers drive—they've got to get to their subjects. The automobile changed the course of photography.... Photographers have to know how to wait and where to stand. They don't, in a synthetic way, invent the imagery; their signature is in where they stand to take the pictures." He cautions, with the wisdom that comes from having jostled bohemians for years: "Never believe an artist when he says he has destroyed his work."

The sadness arising in readers like me—a grizzled old pro in the art world—comes from both the fact that Hopps is gone from the scene and the probability that there's only a very small number of his kind still around: maverick, unpredictable, tardy, talented and degree-less curators and museum directors. Reading the press releases concerning new appointments at art institutions, you'd think that they were hiring investment bankers. Chico, we hardly knew ye.



INNER CIRCLE Walter Hopps (right) and friends in Los Angeles, 1957.

collector Edwin Janss, that "whenever he had people to dinner he'd try to get them to watch Bruce Conner movies." Repeated toast-tossings and importunings to watch avant-garde art films make more colorful characters of granddad and the land baron than would the more probable single instance of each of these events. More broadly, Hopps often played the role of the middleman between artists and

D.C., or the ups and downs of being bankrolled by wealthy Texans—a very good read. (The book was written with Deborah Treisman, an editor at the *New Yorker*, and Anne Doran, an artist and former editor, both of whom knew the author.) Hopps refers to the Abstract Expressionist quartet of Still, Newman, Rothko and Jackson Pollock as "the four horsemen of the sublime" and adroitly

Mr. Plagens is an artist and writer in New York.

REVIEW



JUDE EDGTON FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WEEKEND CONFIDENTIAL: ALEXANDRA WOLFE

Noomi Rapace

The Swedish actress plays seven sisters in her latest film

BEFORE FILMING STARTED, actress Noomi Rapace worried that her next role would be a "suicide mission." In "What Happened to Monday?", a Netflix film that debuts in mid-August, Ms. Rapace stars as a set of septuplets in hiding from a government that brutally enforces a one-child policy due to overpopulation. Each of the seven sisters has a very different personality, and for scenes in which they interact, Ms. Rapace filmed alongside a body double or in front of a green screen with tennis balls marking the places of her siblings.

Ms. Rapace, 37, is best known for playing Lisbeth Salander, the anti-social computer-hacker heroine in the original Swedish-language "Girl

With the Dragon Tattoo" film series (2009), based on Stieg Larsson's books. After that performance, she quickly learned to speak English and went on to star in Hollywood films, including "Sherlock Holmes: A Game of Shadows" (2011) and "Prometheus" (2012).

In "What Happened to Monday?", set in a dystopian future, the sisters are named for days of the week and can only leave their house on that day. Outside their apartment, they must all pretend to be the same person. After the sister named Monday disappears, the others try to figure out what happened to her.

"They feel like they're all me at different times of my life," says Ms. Rapace. "I have all the aggression,

the dream, the innocence, the shyness—I have it all in me." The sister named Wednesday, for example, is athletic and energetic. The role reminded Ms. Rapace of her early teenage years, when she first became interested in martial arts.

Born Noomi Norén, Ms. Rapace grew up in both Sweden and Iceland. Her mother was a theater teacher, and her stepfather was a farmer. She has met her biological father, a Spanish flamenco singer, only a few times.

At age 7, she acted as an extra on the set of an Icelandic Viking film. "I didn't want to go home," she remembers. "I was covered in dirt, hanging with the horses, and I didn't want to take my costume

off." After that, she became obsessed with acting and grew determined to leave her parents' farm. "I always had this really strong feeling of, 'I'm going to get out. This is not my life,'" she says.

In her midteens, Ms. Rapace fell in with a rowdy crowd and started drinking. She based the character of the sister named Thursday on those years. "I was very angry and rebellious," she says.

Ms. Rapace soon realized she needed to get sober. "I've always been strong-minded, and when I decide to do something, I decide to do it," she says. She stopped drinking and moved to Stockholm to go to college.

That period inspired the charac-

'My dad was a gypsy, and I think I have that in my blood.'

ter of the sister named Monday. "I straightened up, and then I became so dedicated to college," she says.

She used that same discipline to dramatically improve her English in a short time. On her world-wide publicity tour for "The Girl With the Dragon Tattoo" in 2009, she had trouble understanding reporters' questions, and "that was my first wake-up call," she says. She started immersing herself in English films and shows.

Ms. Rapace met her former husband, Swedish actor Ola Norell, in her early 20s. When they married, they both changed their names to Rapace, French for bird of prey. They soon had a son. That period—taking care of her son as well as some of her other family members—inspired the character of Sunday, a caretaker who loses her identity in service to others.

These days, she considers herself most like the bubbly, vivacious sister named Saturday. "People think I'm this very serious [person], more like Lisbeth Salander," she says. "But I love to dress up, and I have wig parties in my house where everybody's having a laugh and being so stupid."

She was a long shot for the role as Lisbeth. When she first auditioned, the director told her she was too pretty for the part. She said she would cut her hair and pierce her nose and eyebrow. "I am Lisbeth Salander!" she told him.

Ms. Rapace is now preparing to play a bodyguard in the coming thriller "Close." Her training regimen includes cardio in the morning and Pilates or a barre class in the evening, as well as martial-arts practice. In "What Happened to Monday?", her characters fight security agents and SWAT teams. To prepare, she woke up each day at 4 a.m. and spent an hour with a personal trainer before heading to the studio at 6 a.m. When she returned to her hotel at 8 p.m., she spent an hour on the treadmill. For five months, she ate small meals every three hours and had a protein shake for dinner. "I can become really skinny or...stronger, more muscular," she says. "I'm kind of ready to go to pretty far to find the person I'm going to play."

For the past month, Ms. Rapace has been home in London, where she lives with her teenage son. She moved there in 2011 after her divorce from Mr. Rapace. She isn't home much, though; she's often moving from one film set to another. "My dad was a gypsy, and I think I have that in my blood," she says. "I love moving around."

She has several films coming out soon: She will appear in "Unlocked," an action movie with Orlando Bloom, and "Bright," a fantasy co-starring Will Smith, both out later this year. "Stockholm," a crime drama with Ethan Hawke, is scheduled to open in early 2018.

Her success over the past decade still surprises her, she says. "There was a time in my life when I thought, 'I'm not going to be alive when I'm 25.'"

MOVING TARGETS: JOE QUEENAN

The Annoying Everyday Drags on the Economy

PEOPLE OFTEN WONDER why they can't save any money, why all their spare cash seems to go flying out the window. Here's one explanation: U.S. drivers waste 17 hours a year hunting for parking spaces, resulting in a loss of \$345 per driver in wasted time, fuel and emissions. What's more, Americans throw away \$20 billion a year, or \$97 per driver, overpaying for parking, according to recent research from transportation analytics and services firm INRIX.

In New York City alone, drivers spend 107 hours a year looking for parking spaces, resulting in a loss of \$2,243 per driver. In all likelihood, the drivers never find vacant parking spaces in New York City do not exist.

These findings fall into a broad category of staggering truths that are hiding in plain sight but only become obvious after attention is drawn to them. This sort of highly specialized analysis can apply to

many other routine activities besides parking, by my sophisticated calculations.

Here's an example: You're standing in line at CVS or Walgreen's, and the person in front of you waits until the cashier rings up all his purchases before reaching into his pocket to get out any money. All told, waiting in line behind numskulls who always seem thunderstruck when they are asked to pay for their purchases costs the average American consumer \$237 a year, resulting in a \$42 billion hit to the economy. This doesn't include the \$21 billion shelled out for the surgical repair of broken jaws and noses after fistfights erupt in the stores.

Melees often result when the dawdling customer begins to count out the 37 pennies needed to make the \$1.37 purchase, then finds that she only has 36. Even worse: Sometimes the cashier rings up the \$4.39 purchase and begins to make change for a five, only to hear the

That credit-card late fee you can't get rid of? Oh, the wasted time.



customer say, "Oh, here, let me give you 50 cents." Being forced to recalculate the change on a \$4.39 purchase when one is holding a \$5 bill and two seemingly extraneous quarters invariably proves so flummoxing to retail personnel that a store manager must be summoned to conclude the transaction. The deliberate flummoxing of cashiers is now a \$31 billion drain on the U.S. economy. Maybe \$32 billion.

Restaurant wait staff no longer write down customers' orders, and as a result, \$123 billion worth of unrequested food gets thrown away each year. That doesn't include the \$118 billion restaurants toss away when they must compensate patrons' meals. Tipping people who shouldn't even be asking for tips—snooty baristas, lawn-care specialists, the guy who overcharges you to replace your busted thermostat—is another \$37 billion drag on the economy.

Americans waste 23 hours a year trying to get unsympathetic cus-

tomer-service reps to remove the \$25 late fee from their credit-card statements. They waste 34.6 hours trying on pants they cannot possibly squeeze into. They waste 43 hours a year on hold trying to get nonexistent tickets to "Hamilton."

Other ways of wasting time are less obvious but no less costly. Americans squander 56 hours a year dining with in-laws they despise. They toss away 38 hours a year on dental procedures that have no chance of rescuing doomed molars. And they waste 128 hours a year trying to settle the age-old argument over whether Michael Jordan was more dominant than Wilt Chamberlain.

If Americans would simply use public transportation, have correct change ready when they buy toothpaste, let go of their basketball arguments and abandon all hope of ever getting tickets to "Hamilton," we could balance the federal budget by Columbus Day.

So let's get cracking.

REVIEW

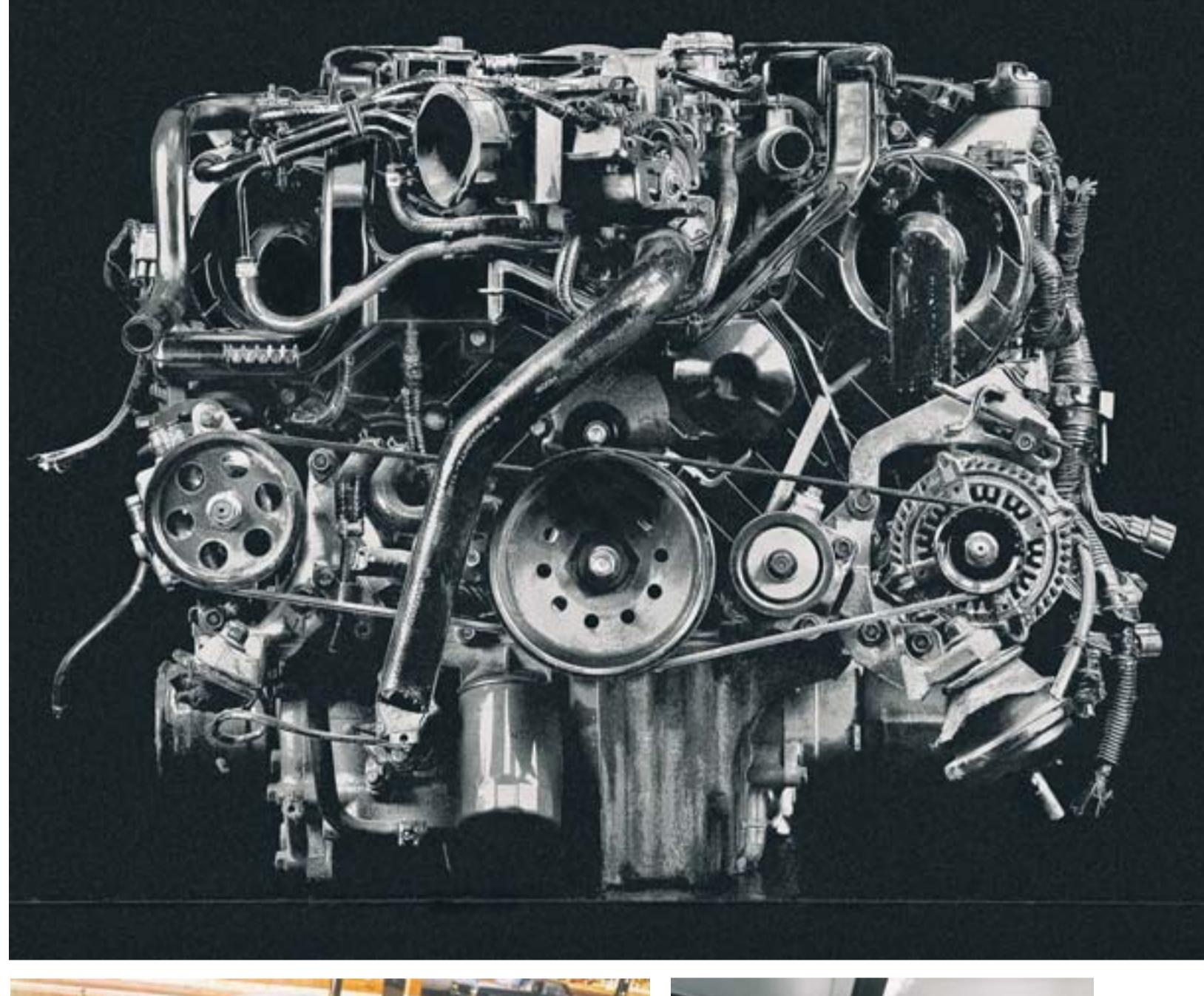
EXHIBIT

CAMERA ON FOUR WHEELS

FOR MORE THAN a century, cars have inspired photographers. The exhibit "Auto-photo," at the Fondation Cartier in Paris, traces that relationship with 500 works by 100 artists, including William Eggleston, Ed Ruscha and Stephen Shore. Early photographers often took portraits of vehicles, and later, some took an interior perspective, shooting through the windows to capture the passing landscape. Cars and cameras are now ubiquitous, and both provide a lens through which to see the world around us: "Cars are like cameras on wheels," says Philippe Séclier, co-curator of the exhibit. It runs until Sept. 24.

—Alexandra Wolfe

Top: 'Untitled,' Valérie Belin, 2002. Ms. Belin photographed everyday objects, such as this car engine, as if they were sculptures. **Left:** Photo from the 'Los Alamos' series, William Eggleston, 1960s. Mr. Eggleston is considered a pioneer of color photography. Here, he uses the car window and hood to frame his composition. **Right:** 'California,' Lee Friedlander, 2008. This photo comes from a series that Mr. Friedlander did while driving across the U.S. The mirrors and windows of his rental car often figured in his work.



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: © VALE RIE BELIN/ADAGP, PARIS 2017; © LEE FRIEDLANDER, COURTESY FRAENKEL GALLERY, SAN FRANCISCO; © EGGLESTON ARTISTIC TRUST. COURTESY DAVID ZWIRNER, NEW YORK/LONDON

PLAYLIST: MARIO LIVIO

Slow Dancing in Israel

An astrophysicist recalls the time the Platters' 'Only You (and You Alone)' rocked his world

Mario Livio, 72, is an astrophysicist and the author of six books, including his latest, "Why? What Makes Us Curious" (Simon & Schuster). He spoke with Marc Myers.

Before the 1967 Six-Day War, life in Tel Aviv, Israel, was anxious but hopeful. I was 15 in 1960 when I first heard the Platters' "ONLY YOU (AND YOU ALONE)" on the radio. We didn't have television, so I hadn't seen them yet on a variety show. I only knew that their voices sounded beautiful.

In the early '60s, we had parties in our neighborhood on Friday nights. About 20 or 30 teens would get together at a friend's house, when parents were out, and dance to records.

Most of the dancing was slow. Sofie was a friend who lived a few blocks from me, and we had grown up together. At these parties, we often paired up to dance.

"Only You" was a big party record. The title song opens with a measure of bluesy electric guitar chords followed by a one-beat pause. Then this powerful, velvety male voice comes on and takes your breath away.

A voice 'that takes your breath away.'

"Only you can make this world seem bright / Only you can make the darkness bright / Only you and you alone can thrill me like you do."

Tony Williams, whose name I didn't know at the time, was the lead vocalist. He had a high voice that he could break in places to make a romantic point. The rest of the group sang harmony.

The song had come out in the States in 1955, but we didn't know that at the time, nor did we care. For us, it was a timeless song by a man singing openly about love and devotion.

As the years went on, many of us from the parties continued to see each other regularly. Sofie and I entered military service at about the same time, though we served in different units. We also were at the Hebrew University together.

At some point, Sofie and I took a trip together to the Dead Sea and went from being friends to being a couple. In 1968, we married.

At home today in the States, I still have a CD of the Platters. I rarely put it on, but when I do, Sofie and I stop what we're doing and dance to "Only You." The way we used to, in Tel Aviv.



THE PLATTERS on stage circa 1955.

ASK ARIELY: DAN ARIELY



The Appeal of Small Change

Dear Dan,

A chain of coffee shops in Israel, where I live, had great success charging a flat price of five shekels (about \$1.35) for coffee and other items on its menu. People would get coffee and often a muffin or something else to eat. Now the chain has raised the flat price at its cafes to six shekels, and suddenly my friends don't go anymore. Why? —Ron

more than a single coin, we start thinking more carefully about whether or not we want to buy it.

Dear Dan,

I turned 40 this year, and it is getting harder and harder for me to read text on my cellphone. Why did cellphone companies start reducing the font sizes on our phones? —Ayelet

It's clearly a conspiracy among evil conglomerates. The cellphone companies are joining forces with the eyeglasses companies to persuade those of us over 40 that our eyesight is deteriorating and we need to buy new glasses.

On the other hand, it may be that sometimes we just don't want to acknowledge certain conclusions or get certain answers (that we are spending more than we should, that we are getting older and so on). In such cases, people turn out to have a startling ability for self-delusion, even when the desire not to acknowledge the truth in the short term can hurt us in the long term.

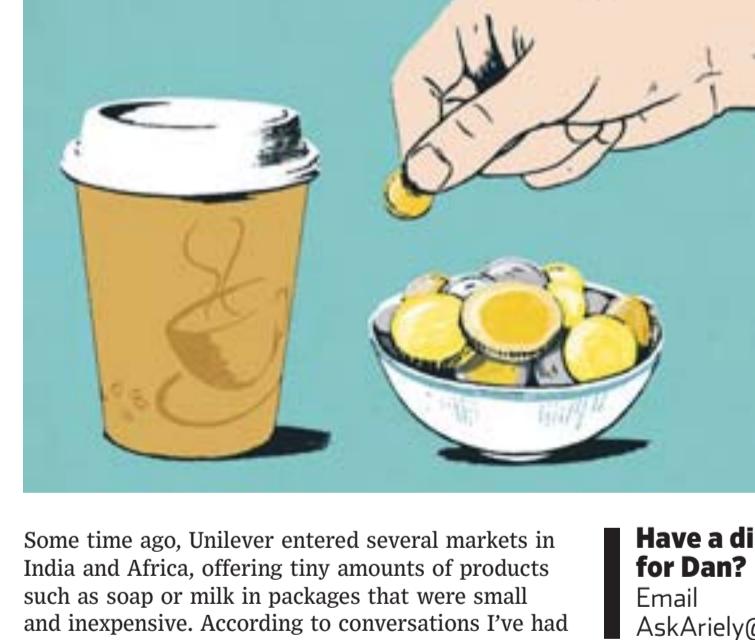
So maybe you should try to adopt eyeglasses as a fashion statement and use them to express your new, somewhat older and increasingly excellent self. (And happy birthday!)

Dear Dan,

I'm going to host a party soon with some old and new friends, and I want to do something to break the ice. Any advice? —Moran

In such situations, I find it very useful to start the evening by declaring that the event will operate under Las Vegas rules: What happens at the party stays at the party. Next I tell people that sharing embarrassing stories is a wonderful way to get to know one another. Finally, I get things going by sharing one about myself.

To give you the feel for it, here is the shortest such story anyone has ever shared with me: "I'm going on a blind date. I knock on the door. A woman opens it. I ask, 'Is your daughter home?' The door closes. I turn around and leave."



RUTH GWILY

Some time ago, Unilever entered several markets in India and Africa, offering tiny amounts of products such as soap or milk in packages that were small and inexpensive. According to conversations I've had with Unilever executives, the company found that it could do well selling these products so long as the price for them matched one of the smaller coins then circulating in the economy.

For example, as long as people in Kenya were buying a small portion of milk for 10 shillings, they would purchase a lot of it. But, I was told, when the cost increased even a smidgen over the value of such a small local coin, sales dropped dramatically.

I suspect that your coffee shop is suffering for the same reason. In Israel, the five-shekel coin is widely used, and though Israel has smaller coins, the same general principle probably applies: People are more inclined to buy items that are priced on the scale of familiar, low-denomination coins.

When something costs the same as a coin, we can categorize the purchase as cheap and not think too much about it. But the moment something costs



PLAY

NEWS QUIZ: Daniel Akst

From this week's
Wall Street Journal

1. Arizona
Sen. John
McCain
was
diagnosed
with a
brain tumor.
What type is
it?



- A. The Kremlin
- B. New York's Trump Tower
- C. Mar-a-Lago in Palm Beach, Fla.
- D. The basement of a nondescript Washington, D.C. office building

2. Which became the first country to control the production, distribution and commercialization of recreational marijuana?

- A. Panama
- B. Singapore
- C. Uruguay
- D. The Vatican

3. China's army of internet censors now has the capability to delete images—at what point?

- A. When they're in a user's brain
- B. When they reach a person's hard drive
- C. As soon as they are taken with a digital camera
- D. When they are transmitted in a chat session

4. Which group is making big wage gains lately?

- A. Older workers
- B. The top 10% of earners
- C. The lowest 10% of earners
- D. Lawyers

5. Uncle Sam is paying more than \$130,000 a month to rent a 3,475-square-foot space for the military—where?

To see answers, please turn to page C4.

7. Newcomers to the Supreme Court are assigned to the cafeteria committee. What was Justice Elena Kagan's big accomplishment there?

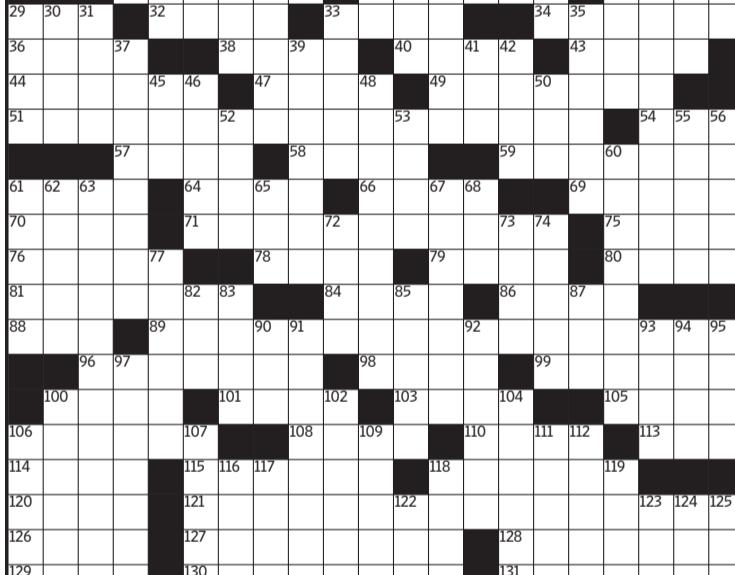
- A. Requiring staff to read diners their rights before ringing up the tab
- B. A certiorari burger (topped with a peel of your choice)
- C. Abolishing Cool Whip
- D. Bringing in a frozen yogurt machine

8. Developers are advocating legal changes to allow what behavior, which they hope will boost sales in shopping districts?

- A. Carrying open alcoholic beverages in public
- B. Carrying unholstered firearms
- C. Carrying drinks and guns
- D. Free parking after 5 p.m.



THE JOURNAL WEEKEND PUZZLES Edited by Mike Shenk



Placing Want Ads | by Sarah Kampman & Brad Wilber

Across	57 Legal claim	101 "The Nazarene" writer Sholem	6 Astronaut Cooper, familiarly	46 See 47-Across
1 Salt facility	58 Sharon's "Cagney & Lacey" co-star	103 Ways with nos.	7 Reacts to a heartthrob's appearance	48 Clashes between cattlemen
8 Spruced up, perhaps	59 American marsupial	105 Singer Stefani	8 Fixes badly?	50 Sales pro
16 Encircled by	61 ABA members	106 Priestly Dumas character	9 Jargon ending	52 Deets
20 So far	64 Shaving aisle brand	108 Sniggler's wrigglers	10 Chopin composition	53 See 126-Across
21 Queen who established the Spanish Inquisition	66 Forbidding	110 Hair line	11 Lets up	55 Mountain lions
22 Skimpy skirt	69 Stupid jerk	113 Last word of many a Trump tweet	12 1000 milligrams of vitamin C, e.g.	56 Gooey treat
23 Pelican State seeks hired thug for shallow body of water	70 Haleakala National Park location	114 Japanese paste	13 Conspiracy	60 Abrasion
25 Political cartoonist Thomas	71 Heart of Dixie seeks vinyl-loving hobo	115 Top of the Egyptian pantheon	14 Nyctophobes of sci-fi	61 Gush wildly
26 Elizabeth I's house	76 Mishmashes	118 Corner joints	15 Bunch of steps	62 Tanning spot
27 Lacking movement	78 Winter blanket	120 Comfy slip-ons	16 Problem for Bourne	63 Bay State seeks costumed cheerleader in a kilt
28 Aussie runners	79 Zhivago's beloved	121 Show Me State seeks feline computer expert	17 Sunshine State seeks restroom attendant	65 Stand-in schedule letters
29 Bit of cocoa	80 Derby derriere	126 With 53-Down, salve additive	18 Dig	67 Black-market
32 Inner Hebrides island	81 Hold capacity	127 Has a knack for	19 Scatterbrained	68 Future CEO's degree
33 Potential plant	84 Malek of "Mr. Robot"	128 Portofino's surroundings	24 Muse of astronomy	72 Traditional tales
34 Far and away	86 Bus map dot	129 Brooklyn hoopsters	29 Traffic cop?	73 Bear in the air
36 Nice friend	88 SASE, often	130 Fries, say	30 "If U ask me..."	74 Mother: Prefix
38 Fly off the handle	89 Land of Opportunity	131 Marked for inclusion	31 Pre-med prereq.	77 Dog also called a Persian greyhound
40 Remote location	90 Relocated merchant to increase competition		33 Off in the ozone	82 Scala of "The Guns of Navarone"
43 Hitching hope	96 Grammy-nominated 2011 Lady Gaga song		35 Some Oldsmobiles	83 Volatile Sicilian fixture
44 Geometer's diamonds	98 French silk		37 Photographic film coating	85 "The Hound of the Baskervilles" milieu
47 Girder type	99 Turn a blind eye to		39 Successfully resist temptation	87 Agcy.
49 Dreamlike	100 Headquarters of the Siberian Cossacks		41 Enjoyment	90 They're worth 6 pts.
51 Palmetto State seeks dumpster-diving vigilante			42 Ship made of wood from Mount Pelion	91 Seller of tie-in merchandise, often
54 Co. with a fleet of brown trucks			45 Weight-to-height ratio, for short	92 "Consider that a gift"
			47 Like many music releases	93 Renewable promises
			48 Ho Chi __	94 Plane figure
			49 Diamonds, e.g.	95 Act the shark
			50 Counterpart to trans	97 Passes through a membrane
			51 Fixed	100 Cal Ripken Jr., notably
			52 Before, in poems	102 Bringer of news
			53 Weight-to-height ratio, for short	104 Lusty woodland residents
			54 Listless feeling	106 King Abdullah II's home
			55 "Totally wicked!"	107 Some Japanese spirits
				109 Spiced yogurt drink
				111 Invoice verb
				112 Cache
				116 Not-so-skimpy skirt
				117 Like many music releases
				118 Ho Chi __
				119 Diamonds, e.g.
				120 Counterpart to trans
				123 Fixed
				124 Before, in poems
				125 "Totally wicked!"

VARSITY MATH

Provided by the National Museum of Mathematics

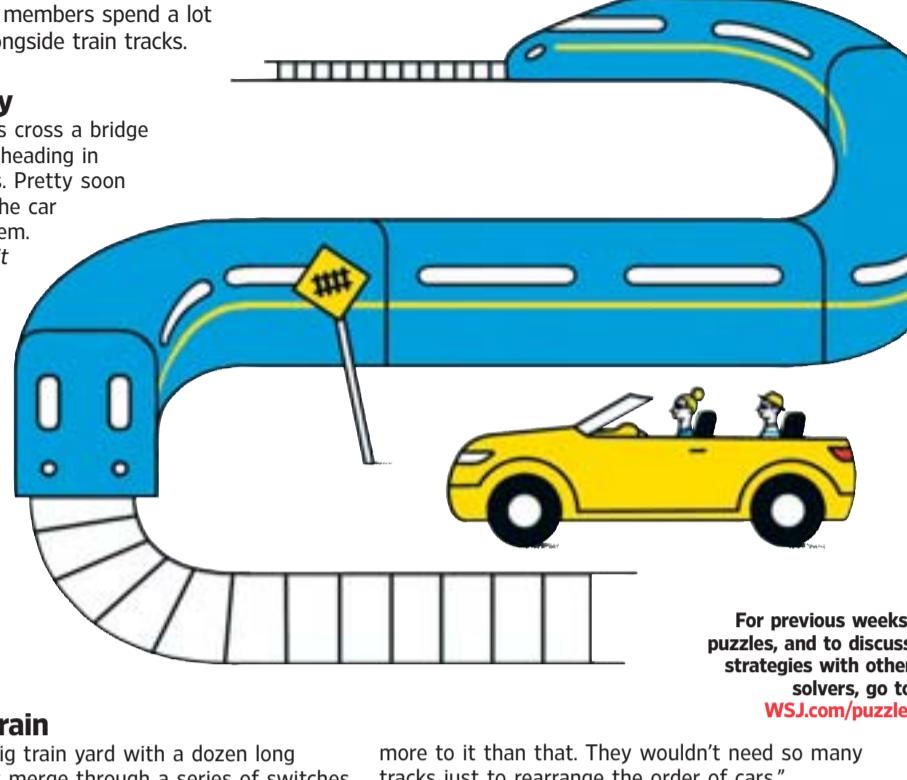
On their road trips across the country, the team members spend a lot of time driving alongside train tracks.

Passing Fancy

L.T. sees two trains cross a bridge at the same time, heading in opposite directions. Pretty soon the discussion in the car leads to this problem.

How long does it

take a 1.25-mile-long freight train going 30 miles an hour to pass a 0.25-mile-long passenger train going 60 miles an hour in the opposite direction, from the time that the engines first reach each other to the time that the last cars just clear each other?



For previous weeks' puzzles, and to discuss strategies with other solvers, go to WSJ.com/puzzle.

SOLUTIONS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

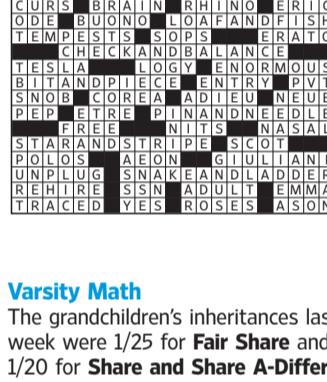
Climate Change



Seven Across entries suffer from MELTING ICE (i.e., ICE is dropped); the seven unclued Down answers are RISING SEAS: WEDDELL, BERING, CORAL, RED, ARABIAN, AEgean and NORTH

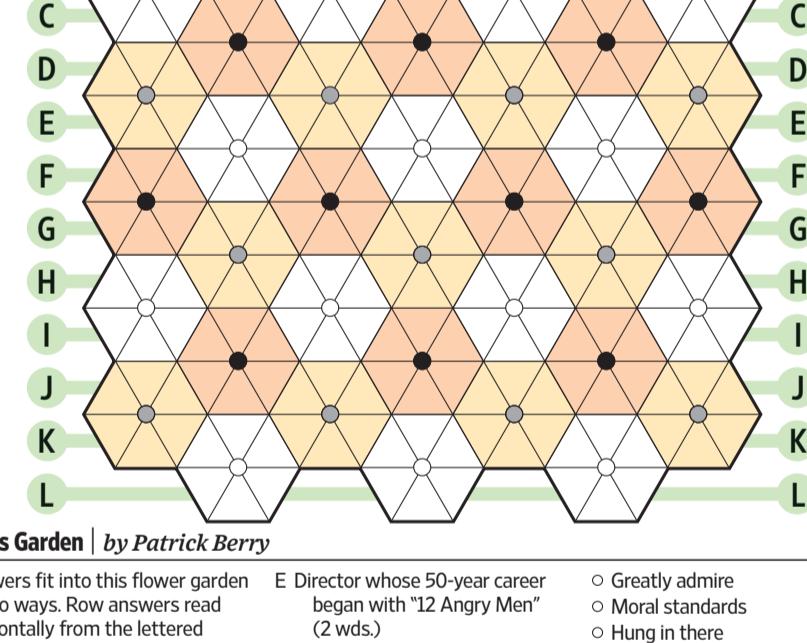
ACROSS 1. P + LUNGE 3. ALL + ELES ("else" anag.) 7. A(LB + A) + NY 8. TEXACO (anag.) 10. D(O + RM)ICE 12. HELD OFFICE (anag.) 13. EDAM (rev.) 15. ACT(PE + ACE 16. A(B)IDE 17. JU(ST)ICE 19. T(W)ANG 22. CORNICES (hid.) 23. SP(CERY) ("rice" anag.) 24. CIC + ER(ON)E 26. CH(A + RAD)E 28. L + AIR 29. NO(TIC + EA)BLE 31. ME(AN) 33. E + TOIL + E 34. JET(HR) + O 35. D + Y + NASTY 36. C(AIM)AN DOWN 1. PA(M)PER 2. NATO (anag.) 3. AUGHT (anag.) 4. LEC LEC(R) ("cel cel" rev.) 5. hEXED 6. S(OF + F)IT 9. CAFE (hid. rev.) 10. DAKAR (anag.) 11. MA + IN 14. M + ANY 17. J + OEL (rev.) 18. UR + BAN 20. GE(RBI)LS 21. POE + M 23. SINGED (anag.) 25. PR + IS + ON 26. CO(A)T 27. DEIT + Y (rev.) 30. ARIA (hid.) 32. ASTIr

Minimalism



Varsity Math

The grandchildren's inheritances last week were 1/25 for Fair Share and 1/20 for Share and Share A-Different.



Rows Garden | by Patrick Berry

Answers fit into this flower garden in two ways. Row answers read horizontally from the lettered markers; each Row contains two consecutive answers reading left to right (except Rows A and L, which contain one answer reading across the nine protruding spaces). Blooms are six-letter answers that fill the shaded and unshaded hexagons, reading either clockwise or counterclockwise. Bloom clues are divided into three lists: Light, Medium and Dark. Answers to Light clues should be placed in hexagons with white centers; Medium answers belong in the hexagons with gray centers; and Dark answers belong in hexagons with black centers. All three Bloom lists are in random order, so you must use the Row answers to figure out where to plant each Bloom.

Rows

A Wish of luck to a trouper (3 wds.)
B Signal given when enemy planes are first detected (2 wds.)
C Bread that's browned, sliced and browned again (2 wds.)
D Playwright who wrote "The truth is rarely pure and never simple" (2 wds.)
E Director whose 50-year career began with "12 Angry Men" (2 wds.)
F 15th-century carrack that sank off the coast of Haiti (2 wds.)
G Boxing tactic made famous by the Rumble in the Jungle (Hyph.)
H Bond film whose theme song topped the Billboard charts (5 wds.)
I Spider Woman's portrayer in "Kiss of the Spider Woman" (2 wds.)
J Fast Eddie Felson's rival in "The Hustler" (2 wds.)
K Undeserving of the worst possible punishment, as a crime (Hyph.)
L Pragmatic and stubborn (Hyph.)
M Like some city buses
N Spider Woman's portrayer in "Kiss of the Spider Woman" (2 wds.)
O Endorsement of extreme left-wing causes by rich dilettantes (2 wds.)
P Building that's not up to code
Q Undeserving of the worst possible punishment, as a crime (Hyph.)
R Pragmatic and stubborn (Hyph.)
S Like some city buses
T Spider Woman's portrayer in "Kiss of the Spider Woman" (2 wds.)
U Endorsement of extreme left-wing causes by rich dilettantes (2 wds.)
V Building that's not up to code
W Pragmatic and stubborn (Hyph.)
X Like some city buses
Y Spider Woman's portrayer in "Kiss of the Spider Woman" (2 wds.)
Z Endorsement of extreme left-wing causes by rich dilettantes (2 wds.)

Light Blooms

A Predators who "laugh"
B Tranquill
C Unopened, as a liquor bottle
D Jets legend Joe
E Bird worshiped by the Incas
F Constantly criticizing (2 wds.)
G Poet Gerard Hopkins

H Magician's live prop
I Programmed to repeat endlessly
J Dieter's loss

Dark Blooms

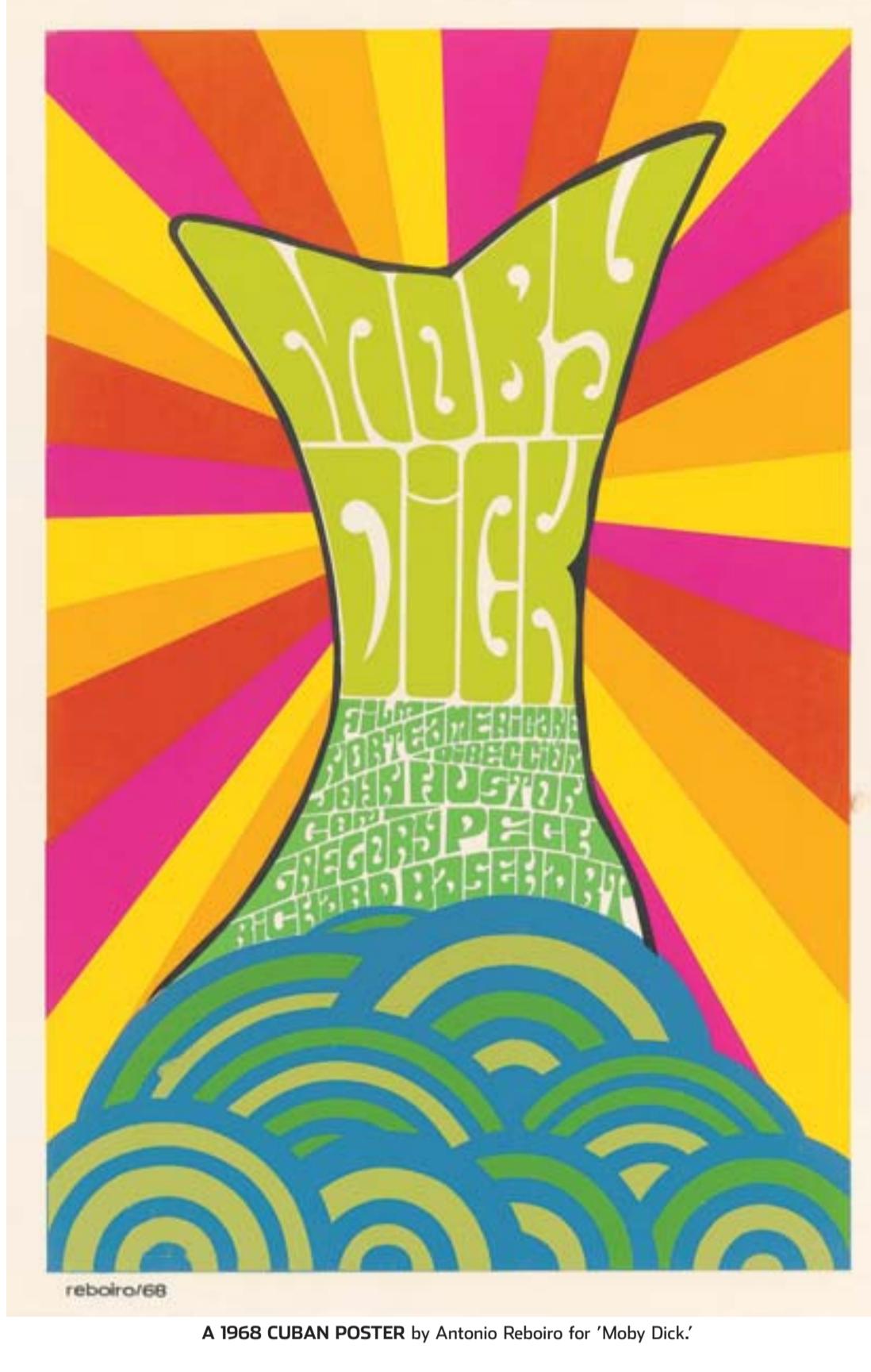
A 2000 Camp David Summit attendee
B Blue ribbon recipient
C Send abroad, as merchandise

D Part of LB
E Bordeaux, to a Brit
F Worthless (Hyph.)
G Cass of the Mamas and the Papas
H Magician's live prop
I Programmed to repeat endlessly
J Dieter's loss

K 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.

For previous weeks' puzzles, and to discuss strategies with other solvers, go to WSJ.com/puzzle.

REVIEW



A 1968 CUBAN POSTER by Antonio Reboiro for 'Moby Dick.'

ICONS

The Latin American Connection

A sprawling set of exhibits in Southern California surveys art across the Americas

BY SUSAN DELSON

IN LA LA LAND, the second "La" can stand for Latin America.

It certainly does this season, as "Pacific Standard Time: LA/LA," a mammoth, multi-exhibition project, unfurls across the city and region. "Los Angeles has a deep connection to Latin America," said Deborah Marrow, director of the Getty Foundation, which initiated and largely funded development of the project. The city was "born in the 18th century as part of New Spain," she added, noting that today, "approximately half of our population identifies as Latino or Latin American."

Exploring Latin American and Latino art and artists throughout the hemisphere, including the U.S., "PST: LA/LA" encompasses more than 70 venues throughout Southern California, from San Diego to Santa Barbara and east to Palm Springs. Participating museums range from modest institutions like the Pasadena Museum of California Art to heavyweights like the Getty Center and the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, or Lacma.

"PST: LA/LA" marks the third "Pacific Standard Time" organized under the Getty's aegis. The first, presented in 2011-12, explored art in Los Angeles from 1945 to 1980, while the second, in 2013, focused on modern architecture in Los Angeles. This year's version features work from more than 50 countries and 1,000 artists, from colorful Cuban movie posters to tough-minded protest art from Colombia to 18th-century Mexican paintings.

Although the official launch is Sept. 15, one exhibition opened at Lacma in June and more will open this summer. "Hollywood in Havana: Five Decades of Cuban Posters Promoting U.S. Films," opening Aug. 20 at the Pasadena Museum of California Art, explores a side of the island nation rarely seen in this country: its passion for American cinema.

"What? Cubans watch U.S. films?" joked guest curator Carol Wells, executive director of the L.A.-based Center for the Study of Political Graphics. Despite an embargo that has limited distribution of American films on the island, that love has persisted and includes an enduring affection for Charlie Chaplin. His silent comedies were among the first films ever seen by many rural Cubans, thanks to traveling "mobile cinema" units set up soon af-

ter the 1959 revolution. The 44-poster exhibition opens with a section devoted to Chaplin.

Made by hand on silk-screen presses, Cuban film posters are more akin to fine-art prints than mass-produced U.S. versions, with a visual wit that has long characterized graphic design on the island. Unlike their American counterparts, Cuban posters put less focus on the movie stars and instead playfully hint at plot and theme. A 2009 poster for the 1948 Alfred Hitchcock thriller "Rope" positions an ominously thick length of the stuff as a necktie. The poster for Stanley Kubrick's "The Shining" depicts a child's tricycle leaving blood-red tracks in its wake.

Several designers have international reputations. One of Eduardo Muñoz Bachs's specialties is his inventive use of Chaplin's head and derby hat. Antonio Pérez, known as Niko, created a black-and-white design fantasia surrounding a cherub hefting submachine guns for "The Godfather."

The works in "Radical Women: Latin American Art, 1960-1985" take on darker subjects. Opening Sept. 15 at the Hammer Museum, the exhibition gathers more than 100 artists from 15 countries to weave a history of experimental art focused on the female body. Much of it was created under harsh political and social conditions.

"You have to think about the coups d'état in Chile, in Peru, in Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay" taking place in the era covered by the exhibition, said Andrea

Giunta, professor of Latin American art at Buenos Aires University and co-curator of the show. In this context, art-making was a form of political resistance as well as a place to break creative ground.

Several artists ferociously depict the violence and repression they experienced. Photographs document a powerful 1980s performance in which the Colombian artist María Evelia Marmolejo cut her feet to leave a trail of blood as she walked on white paper laid through a public square in the city of Cali. "Sal-si-puedes" ("Get Out if You Can"), a 1983 installation and projected photographic performance by the Uruguayan artist Nelbia Romero, refers to a massacre of indigenous people in Uruguay in 1831 and establishes a parallel with the 1980s dictatorship then in power.

Other artists explored notions of gender, motherhood and mainstream traditions. In the late 1970s, the Mexican artist Mónica Mayer staged "The Clothesline," an interactive performance in which women shared their thoughts about sexual harassment on slips of pink paper, hanging them like laundry on a line.

Next April, "Radical Women" will head to the Brooklyn Museum in New York City. But the complete "LA/LA" experience will happen, as they say, only in L.A.

MASTERPIECE: 'STALKER' (1979), BY ANDREI TARKOVSKY

LOVE IN A DAMAGED WORLD

BY KRISTIN M. JONES

'DON'T HOPE for flying saucers. That would be too interesting,' a jaded writer tells a glamorous woman in one of many strange and beautiful scenes in Andrei Tarkovsky's "Stalker" (1979). There are no flying saucers in the great Russian director's haunting tale of a journey into the depths of a postapocalyptic landscape, but it offers visual splendor, as well as mysteries, portents and miracles.

Mosfilm recently carried out digital restorations of "Solaris" (1972) and "Stalker," Tarkovsky's two majestic adaptations of science-fiction novels. The Criterion Collection has just released "Stalker" on DVD and Blu-ray, and it is also currently screening in New York and select cities in the U.S. A profound exploration of spiritual desolation and the power of love in a damaged world, it's a film whose poetic vision seems more valuable than ever.

The story unfolds in the aftermath of some disaster, a meteorite or an alien invasion. Troops were sent in but never returned. A forbidden Zone was established but failed to keep out adventurers, called stalkers. A holy fool, the film's idealistic Stalker (Aleksandr Kaidanovsky)—who has a sick daughter, called Monkey (Natasha Abramova), and a loving wife (Alisa Freindlich)—continues to smuggle the unhappy or curious into the Zone, despite having been imprisoned and tortured.

Inside the Zone, which he describes as a "very complex maze of traps," the Stalker claims there is a Room where one's deepest desires are fulfilled. This time, he accompanies two men of art and science, the Writer (Anatoly Solonitsyn) and the Professor (Nikolai Grinko), whose lack of belief in the possibilities of the Room grieves him. At times Tarkovsky suggested that the Stalker conjured up the Zone from his own imagination.

Is the Zone life or death? Perhaps both. In any case, it is zealously guarded. Before entering, the travelers navigate a misty labyrinth of muddy alleys and barbed-wire fences—a grimly magical space that at times echoes Cocteau's "Orpheus" (1950)—fleeing helmeted policemen on motorcycles. Eventually, they escape deep into the Zone, a world that is like and unlike our own. As Geoff Dyer, author of the book "Zona," notes in an interview recorded for the Criterion release, while the film resists easy allegorical interpretations, it's impossible not to think of the gulag, and of how the Zone anticipated Chernobyl.

"Stalker" is loosely based on the novel "Roadside Picnic" by Arkady and Boris Strugatsky, who worked on the screenplay. The production was fraught with difficulties, from an earthquake that necessitated a change in location to thousands of feet of ruined footage. Much of the film was shot under harrowing conditions at a desolate site in Estonia.

"Stalker" often shifts between dreamlike color and glowing sepia. The film's charged images include drowned detritus—such as syringes, coins and a depiction of St. John the Baptist from the Ghent Altarpiece—and lush underwater grasses like human hair. Glass objects float in a flooded interior space and there is a sudden shower of shimmering rain.

A mysterious black dog also appears in the Zone, like a figure from a hieroglyph. Back in the outside world, this benign spirit is still with the travelers, as if having guided them out of the underworld, and in a painterly sequence it follows the Stalker's family home through a ravaged, snow-dusted landscape. When the dog laps milk from a bowl, it seems as miraculous as the apparently supernatural event in the final scene.

The hypnotic electronic score, by Eduard Artemyev—who also worked on Tarkovsky's "Solaris" and "The Mirror" (1975)—combines Eastern and Western musical influences. In "Solaris," an adaptation of a Stanislaw Lem novel, a psychologist and cosmonaut, Kris Kelvin, travels to a space station by a planet with a sentient ocean, where he confronts his conscience. In one of the most exquisite scenes, Kelvin levitates while embracing his resurrected dead wife in the space station's library, a room filled with books, musical instruments and paintings by Pieter Bruegel the Elder.

Despite the poignant humanity of "Solaris," Tarkovsky expressed dissatisfaction that the science-fiction aspect wasn't more muted. Both films are powerful interior journeys, but in "Stalker" dreams are pursued on Earth. As Mark Le Fanu writes in an essay for Criterion, the dialogue is "magnificently ambivalent: witty and fantastical beyond measure."

"Stalker" was the last film Tarkovsky made in the Soviet Union. In 1984, while in Italy, he announced that he would not return. When he died of cancer in 1986 at age 54, he had completed a small but towering body of work. In his book "Sculpting in Time," published the year of his death, he wrote, "In Stalker I make some sort of complete statement: namely that human love alone is—miraculously—proof against the blunt assertion that there is no hope for the world."

Ms. Jones writes about film and culture for the Journal.



ALMOST FOUR DECADES OLD, the sci-fi film's poetic vision seems more valuable than ever.

Overly oaky wines: Some drinkers have a quarrel with barrels



D7

OFF DUTY



The favorite tools of the Baltimore Orioles' head groundskeeper

D9

EATING | DRINKING | STYLE | FASHION | DESIGN | DECORATING

TRAVEL | GEAR | GADGETS

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Saturday/Sunday, July 22 - 23, 2017 | D1

Older, Wiser, Trendier?

As men age, dressing stylishly gets increasingly treacherous—especially with fashion veering ever more casual. But giving up entirely is never a good look. Here's help

BY TERRANCE FLYNN

CALL IT GUTSY or foolish, but as a younger man I was prone to taking the occasional fashion risk. When I was 30, for example, a pair of black leather pants spoke to me. I mean they actually made a sound when I pulled them on in the dressing room, that satisfying twisting noise of leather in motion. They also smelled like a catcher's mitt and bulked up my thighs so that walking in them was a minor undertaking. But dressing outside my comfort zone had the pleasant effect of estranging me slightly from myself, of magnifying my boldness. (Then again, I bought the pants at Gap, the daring purveyor of the Pocket-T. So not all *that* risky.)

Ten years later, I was still at it. At 40, I fell prey to that illusion, perpetuated briefly in the aughts, that urban western wear was not as embarrassing as previously thought, and got myself a blue straw cowboy hat. I promptly took the hat on a weekend to Montauk—a trip whose sole purpose was to introduce me to the best friends of my new significant other. The relationship lasted a long time but so did the story of my appearing poolside, mounting a lounge chair like a saddle and donning that stupid hat as if to say: *No big deal, I'm just wearing a blue cowboy hat at the pool—why wouldn't I?*

I recently entered my 50s. As a newly single father with a school-age daughter, I'm warier now about dressing outside the lines. Giving up, however, is never a stylish look. In California, where I live, sartorial surrender among older men often manifests as a field vest with its outer pockets drooping sadly like a basset hound's eyes, or head-toe Margaritaville wear, a look I like to call Forever 71. There has to be a middle state, neither embarrassed nor embalmed in which over-40 men can live and look sharp. And don't believe that old chestnut about men becoming distinguished as they age no matter what they wear, as if by default rather than effort. It's total crap. Not everyone grows older like the Trivago guy or Flea.

So you do actually have to try, but I've learned through trial and glaring error that it's best to proceed with stealth, precision and caution. I'm suspicious of most trends, especially as men's fashion skews increasingly more casual (sneakers posited as appropriate wedding-guest attire) or florid (chinoiserie embroidery; anything from Gucci). Colors other than manly army greens and universally condoned blues work best in small doses, though not as cowboy hats. And if you don't submit daily to the form of group torture called CrossFit, I'd avoid anything clingy or flimsy; softer bodies need the flattering armor of weightier fabrics. (See "Getting It Right" on page D2 for more advice.) I avoid the new array of ethereal shirts made of ever more gauzy, practically mist-like materials. Similarly lacking in structure are sweatpants attempting to stand in for jeans. Worst of all: drop-crotch "harem" sweatpants. I can't be the only guy my age looking for clothes with substance and few, if any, concubine connotations.

Turns out I am not. Take Michael Engleman, the mid-40s executive vice president of entertainment marketing and brand innovation at TBS and TNT in Los Angeles. He's

Please turn to page D2



JUST DO IT...OR MAYBE NOT
Wearing sneakers with a suit has become socially acceptable in some quarters, but mature guys might want a pair that skews more understated than these Tom Sachs X Nike Mars Yard 2.0.

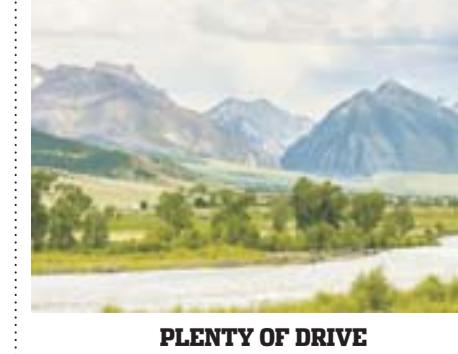
[INSIDE]

SUNDAYS THE ITALIAN WAY
More complexly flavored than DQ's, these gelato concoctions are truly cool D6



FLOWERS TO FLEE FROM

We asked 14 design pros to name the blooms they loathe (and love) D8



PLENTY OF DRIVE

A Montana road trip between Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks D4



BAGUETTES WITHOUT CHEESE

The sophisticated diamond-cut known as the 'baguette' is back D3

STYLE & FASHION

NEITHER EMBARRASSED NOR EMBALMED

Continued from page D1

also husband of comedy writer Jessi Klein and a busy new dad. His time crunch led him to try Seize sur Vingt, a clothier specializing in custom tailoring that started as a small shop in New York's Nolita neighborhood, and has since expanded to sell within its own multi-brand menswear shop in Manhattan called Groupe and L.A.'s men's boutique Avedon. "Now they have my measurements," he said. "I picked the fabrics. They sent me a couple of shirts and a suit. Done." This route is a bit beyond my means, but I envy him the opportunity to specify materials that aren't onionskin thin and to get the fit right every time, neither too voluminous nor too vacuum-sealed—both of which defeat an older guy's bid for style.

'Never mistake someone's telling you how young you look for a compliment.'

Michael Souter, 64, founder of Souter/Partners, a luxury branding firm in New York with clients such as Givenchy and Issey Miyake, still has a functioning relationship with fashion but knows the value of restraint. His livelihood, after all, relies on the subtlety of his taste. "One of the few rules I have," he said, "is to avoid anything with a youth message on it." I think guiltily of my Marquette University sweatshirts and, more embarrassingly, of the fact that I only recently edited from my wardrobe a "Vote for Pedro" ringer T-shirt. "Also, avoid hair dye," added Mr. Souter. It should be mentioned that he has a full head of thick, naturally non-gray hair. He is less strict about other practices, such as "wearing a young jean or too fun a sock," stating only that they should be "minimized." Fashion insiders, I've noticed, favor the collective singular ("jean," "sock"), dropping that final "s" like it's completely out of style.

"Or a pleated short," I offered gamely.

"Any shorts," he said, reinstating the last "s" in shorts, perhaps as a slight admonition about who gets to use the lingo and when. "The important thing to remember is: Never mistake someone's telling you how young you look for a compliment. It is not."

"No?"

"No. Only old people are told they look young, and it is usually when their strategy is showing. Shoot for looking good, not young."

In my childhood, my father used a hair tonic called Vitalis, which supposedly made hair shiny minus the greasiness of Bryl-creem. Though it failed completely to tame my dense curls when I gave it a try, its name hinted at a quality that still defines many of the well-dressed men I admire. When I'm 60 and beyond, I'd like to emulate those older guys who have a healthy respect for the open question. Men who know that the real fountain of youth lies in maintaining a lively curiosity about what life might yet bring. Who, when they're getting dressed, leave room for unpredictability.

I hope that, even if I'm just getting dressed to take the garbage out, I'll still be open to the possibility that I could bump into that attractive neighbor who right at that moment might be walking down an adjacent driveway. God help me if I'm wearing harem sweatpants when I do.



GOOD OLD BOYS From left: Both Brad Pitt, 53, and Steve Carell, 54, know how to nod to fashion without looking conspicuously "fashionable."

GETTING IT
RIGHT // THREE
COMBOS TO HELP
OLDER MEN LOOK
CURRENT IN
RELATIVELY QUIET
WAYS

INFORMAL UPGRADE

A denim overshirt is a casual classic (just ask Steve McQueen), but this one by Tod's elevates the cut with a stolen-from-a-dress-shirt spread collar and sharp, straight hem. A stylish twist: Wearing it over a Breton-stripe T-shirt.

NAP OF LUXURY

Suede loafers from Crockett & Jones, not athletic sneakers, complete the ensemble. Pair them with cotton twill patch-pocket pants that dial up the default look of chinos a couple notches.

Tod's Shirt, \$445, mrporter.com; Tee, \$75, officinagenerale.com; Pants, \$220, maisonkitsune.fr; Belt, \$99, paulstuart.com; Loafers \$550, crockettandjones.com

BRIGHT IDEA

While it's safe to stick to navy, brown, gray and black clothes when you're of a certain age, a palate punch-up like this burnt orange Brunello Cucinelli sweater—mostly hidden under a restrained suit—adds vitality.

SOLID FOUNDATION

This sweater would be too loud worn with an electric-blue suit. Manage the risk of color by grounding it with staid shades like no-nonsense navy and sophisticated, black cap-toe shoes.

Suit, \$4,250, Berluti, 212-439-6400; Sweater, \$2,075, Brunello Cucinelli, 212-334-1010; Socks, \$24, falke.com; Shoes, \$1,340, John Lobb, 212-888-9797

THE ZIP CODE

Between a mid-life-crisis biker jacket and an overly collegiate fleece, lies the distinguished suede bomber. Wear it over a polo with enough heft to its fabric that it won't cling.

BEST DENIM

Dark-washed, straight-legged (read: not Al-Bundy baggy) and free of distressing or intentional holes: These are the jeans every dad should aspire to. Wear them with under-the-radar, solid leather sneakers to finish off a dignified downtime look.



Officine Générale Jacket, \$1,325, bygeorgeaustin.com; Polo Shirt, \$125, sunspeel.com; Jeans, \$125, sidmashburn.com; Sneakers, \$845, Brunello Cucinelli, 212-334-1010

TOO ERR IS HUMAN, BUT... SERIOUSLY?

There are so many ways older men can go wrong when it comes to style.

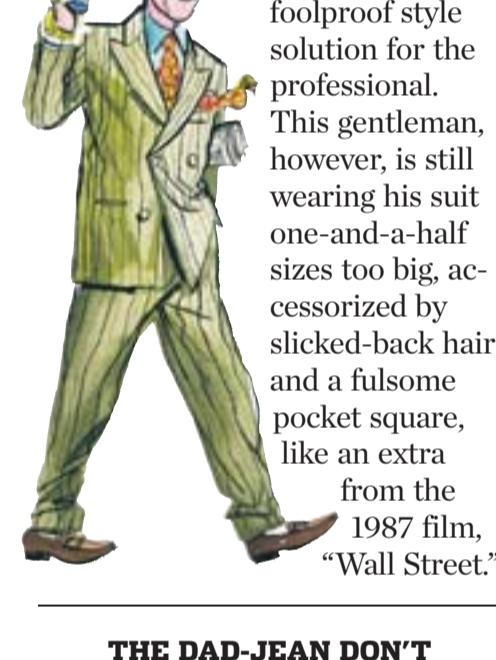
Here, a few examples of trying too hard, not trying hard enough and just plain checking out

THE TRENDY TRAGEDY

This man loved to have the latest from early on. He may still have a pair of Vivienne Westwood bondage pants, circa-1977, in his closet. Nowadays he's all about Gucci's noisily cutting-edge clothes and droopy-necked T-shirts that expose his salt-and-pepper chest hair.



THE EIGHTIES LEFTOVER



Finding a great-fitting suit is a foolproof style solution for the professional. This gentleman, however, is still wearing his suit one-and-a-half sizes too big, accessorized by slicked-back hair and a fulsome pocket square, like an extra from the 1987 film, "Wall Street."

THE DAD-JEAN DON'T

They're safe. They're easy. They're comfortable. Dad jeans certainly have their allure. But wearing them can also telegraph the message that you've given up. This paterfamilias has lazily added a too-big polo shirt, a freebie baseball cap and drugstore sunglasses.

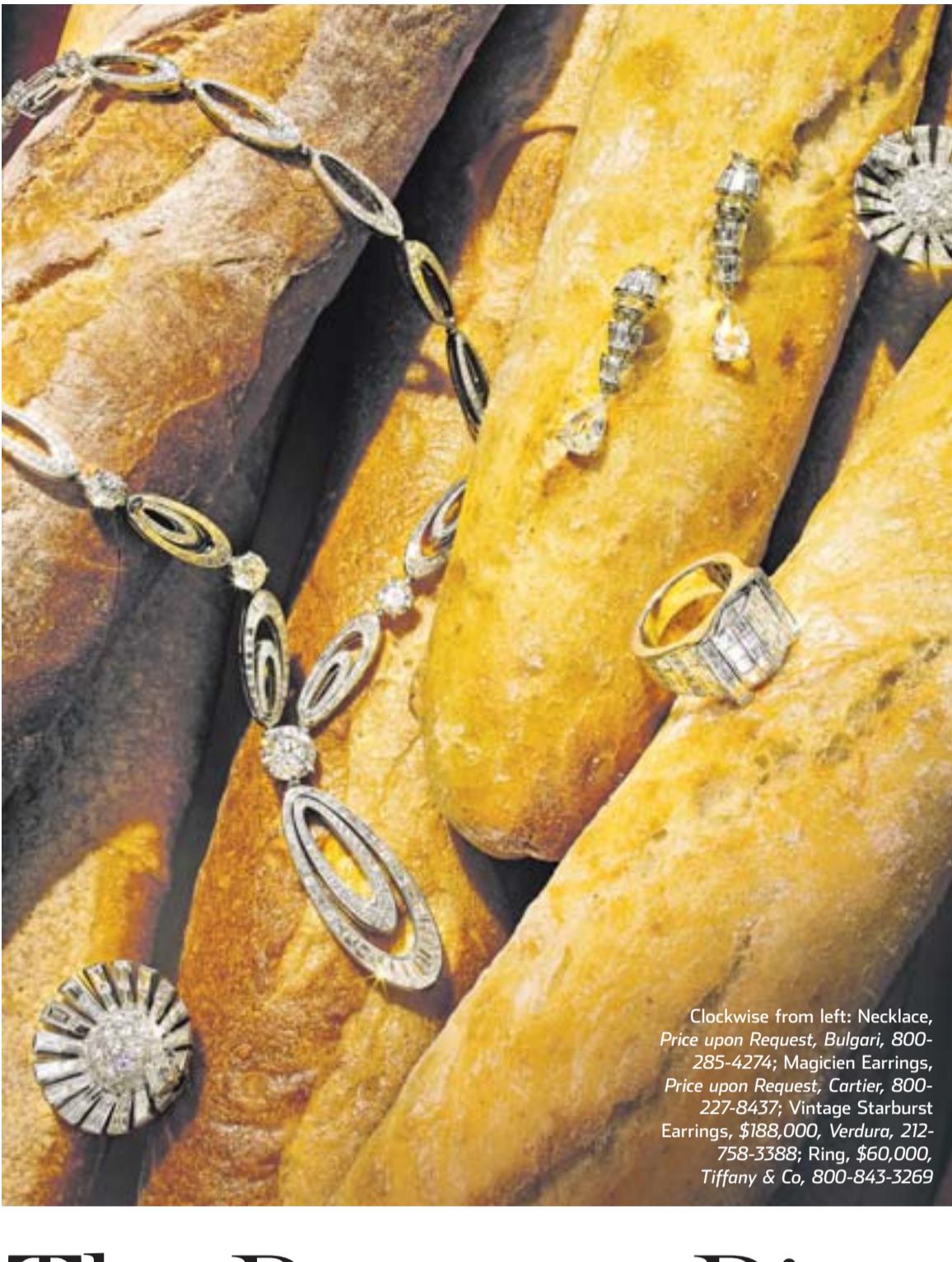


THE 'I WAS WITH THE BAND'



When it comes to more mature guys with spare tires, we don't recommend wearing a "The Strokes" T-shirt in 2017. And you might want to leave the man-buns to the promising 20-something subway buskers. This fellow, however, marches to his own drummer.

STYLE & FASHION



Clockwise from left: Necklace, Price upon Request, Bulgari, 800-285-4274; Magicien Earrings, Price upon Request, Cartier, 800-227-8437; Vintage Starburst Earrings, \$188,000, Verdura, 212-758-3388; Ring, \$60,000, Tiffany & Co., 800-843-3269

plained Lori Gross, author of "Brooches: Timeless Adornment." With their straight edges, the stones were suited to being creatively stacked and tiled. "Some of the Cartier and Van Cleef pieces from that period have the most fantastical shapes," said Ms. Gross.

Baguettes are fueling a similar creative zeal today. Austin, Texas designer Nak Armstrong transforms untraditionally trapezoid-shaped, tapered baguettes, into a "pleated, ruffled, ruched look, like you would see in fabric." He views the cut as a challenge of sorts. "Some people let the stone tell them how they should design the piece," he said. "I want to whip them into shape and turn them into something else."

Designer Suzanne Kalandjian, founder of Suzanne Kalan, started using baguettes six years ago, but her designs initially met with resistance. "Baguettes are [sharp-cornered] and not as shiny as round diamonds," said Ms. Kalandjian. Customers looking for edgier jewelry cottoned to her pieces immediately, but more conventional stores, she said, "took a bit longer." Today, her collection, which merges the romance of diamonds with spiky, geometric forms, is almost fully baguette-focused. It's carried in places such as Neiman Marcus and Dover Street Market.

'It has a clean look that makes a statement without all the chatter.'

Baguettes can, of course, be used in elaborate traditional pieces, like the Bulgari necklace pictured here, but they also appeal to jewelry minimalists who might not usually consider diamonds. "The cut has a clean, architectural look that makes a statement without all the chatter," said Greek designer Ileana Makri, whose current collection features her signature "evil eye" pieces rendered in baguette diamonds as well as a necklace featuring an inverse pyramid of baguettes.

The simplicity of the cut, however, belies its technical challenges. The cut shows all flaws, "like clear water" said Ms. Makri, so high-quality stones are a must. Setting can also be a challenge, due to the crisp corners.

Yet that's clearly not keeping jewelers from enthusiastically using the stones, particularly designers like Ms. Kalandjian who are banking on the cut's popularity. She, however, is confidently unbothered. "The beginning people thought they were trendy," said jeweler Ms. Kalandjian. "But they're here to stay. It's done—it's part of life now."



The Baguette Rises

Once a supporting player for big blingier stones, the rectangular diamond shape is now starring in unexpected modern jewelry designs

BY RIMA SUQI

FIRST LET'S GET it out of the way. The baguette—the long, lean, rectangular cut of diamond—has little in common with the long, lean, crisp-crusted French loaf of the same name. The word is derived from an Italian noun meaning "stick" or "wand."

The glittering baguette has most often played backup singer to the proverbial rock star, most often flanking a large round or emerald-cut stone in a ring. It was particularly visible in the 1980s when big showy gems were de rigueur. Ah, but how times have changed. The baguette is currently at the center of jewelry design—literally and otherwise. "Baguettes were late to the party but now are having a moment," said Paul Schneider, co-

owner of Twist, a jeweler with shops in Seattle and Portland, Ore., that carries modern pieces from brands like Ileana Makri and Suzanne Kalan.

The cut evolved from the unfortunately named hogback cut (whose uppermost surfaces form a peak, while the baguette's top is flat). Though its history dates to the 1600s, the baguette cut "became more prominent in the 1920s during the art deco period," ex-

Suzanne
Kalan Cuff,
\$58,000,
Neiman
Marcus,
310-550-5900

In the debut of Off Duty's new recurring feature on wardrobe organization, three fashion-loving women share their tips on orderly hanging, happiness-inducing shoe storage and the one thing every clotheshorse should do

HANG TIME CLOSET STRATEGIES FROM WOMEN WITH LOTS OF CLOTHES



In the debut of Off Duty's new recurring feature on wardrobe organization, three fashion-loving women share their tips on orderly hanging, happiness-inducing shoe storage and the one thing every clotheshorse should do



MANDANA DAYANI

Mandana Dayani, the Los Angeles-based chief brand officer of online estate-sale website Everything But the House (EBTH), recently reorganized her walk-in with a professional: "It was the most therapeutic thing I've ever done," she said.

On hanging order Ms. Dayani goes for the classic combination of hanging clothes by color and category. "Blazers together and organized by color; coats by color and so on," said Ms. Dayani. The one exception is her dresses. "We organized them by length," she said. Anything embellished for evening is in a garment bag—with a clear window—to avoid snagging its neighbor.

On shoe storage Ms. Dayani is lucky enough to have a wall of shoe shelves in her walk-in. But a recent tweak in how she arranges them has made a big difference. "I used to do one heel forward, one toe forward to save space," she said. This time I did both toes forward; it just feels happier." All boots get stuffers to keep them upright. "You see them so much better," she said.

On the best practice everyone can follow Don't jam a closet to the brim. Said Ms. Dayani, "I think having actual air circulation is really important for preserving the fabrics." And your sanity.

CATEGORICALLY CLEVER



AMANDA ROSS

When she was a fashion editor living in a one-bedroom Manhattan apartment, Amanda Ross, founder of lifestyle and e-commerce website ARossGirl, sharpened her wardrobe wizardry. "It's amazing how much you can fit into a closet if you're organized," she said.

On hanging order This self-professed hater of clutter arranges clothes by category, color and season in the closets she now shares with her husband. Being able to see and access your clothes, said Ms. Ross, is a crucial step in being stylish. "[Getting dressed] is like baking a cake," she added. "You have to have the right ingredients on hand—and know when to mix them."

On shoe storage Again, visibility is important. "Nothing is in a box," said Ms. Ross of the floor-to-ceiling shoe shelves in her main closet.

On the best practice everyone can follow Take stock every season. Twice a year, she purges pieces she's not wearing and knows she won't wear again. She also sifts through various secondary closets to find things she'll want to access quickly and moves them to her main closet. "It's like shopping in your own wardrobe," she said. "I pull out things from 10 years ago that are relevant today."



BRETT HEYMAN

Though she's streamlined her wardrobe since having kids (ages 7, 6 and 1), Brett Heyman, founder of handbag line Edie Parker, still requires serious closet space for a vintage collection which, she said charmingly, equips her to dress for impromptu costume parties.

On hanging order Ms. Heyman also hangs by type—trousers, skirts, dresses, et cetera—which is probably so common because it's simply logical. The designer is dedicated to one sort of hanger—the razor-thin SlimLine brand. "It's out of necessity," she said. "I can't fit anything else."

On shoe storage Ms. Heyman made her closets a priority when she renovated an apartment with her husband eight years ago. Footwear got its own special place. "I used faux Venetian glass to make a beautiful wall in our bedroom that you open [to reveal] a shallow shoe closet." One drawback: it doesn't fit boots. "I just put them in my main closet and close my eyes," she said.

On the best practice everyone can follow Don't get too attached to stuff. "There are so many great consignment places," said Ms. Heyman. If you're not wearing it, let it go unless it has sentimental—or emergency costume-party—value. —Christine Whitney

ADVENTURE & TRAVEL

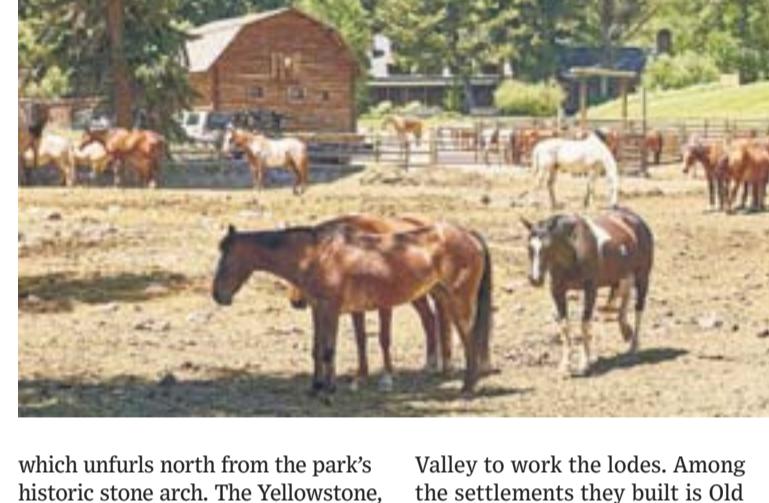
Park and Ride

A history-stuffed road trip through the still-wild frontier between western Montana's two iconic national parks

BY JIM ROBBINS

OF AMERICA'S 59 national parks, two of the most celebrated lie some 400 miles apart in western Montana—Glacier and Yellowstone. Even though I've lived in the region for four decades, I'd never taken the time to fully explore the in-between territory outside the parks. So one spring day, after the snow had mostly melted off, I set out from Yellowstone with my compass pointed north toward Glacier. If you don't stop, weaving a path through the wild heart of the northern Rockies, the drive takes about seven hours, but I was in no rush and spread the trip out over three days.

The first thing you realize leaving Yellowstone—by way of Highway 89—is that the abundant wildlife doesn't stop at its boundary. Just north of Gardiner, a park gateway town, electric warning signs flash "animals on the road" and indeed they were: 20 or so elk milled about in the middle of the highway and mule deer too numerous to mention crowded the shoulder all along a 50-mile stretch of highway. Antelope grazed, unperturbed by traffic whipping along the road, bison wandered across the green hills and bald eagles wheeled overhead, scouting fish along the purling Yellowstone River. This is Montana's Paradise valley,



which unfurls north from the park's historic stone arch. The Yellowstone, the longest undammed river in the contiguous U.S., bisects the valley and many people come to raft it in these parts, especially on the churning rapids of Yankee Jim Canyon, the color of chocolate milk in the spring, giving way to a sea-green shade come summer. The steel-gray Absaroka Mountains tower mightily in the background.

For centuries, the Paradise Valley was a shared hunting ground for Native American tribes in the region. But much of the written history of this part of Montana features pick-wielding prospectors and their dogged search for precious metals. In the 1860s, gold miners moved into the Paradise

Valley to work the lodes. Among the settlements they built is Old Chico, a mountain village a half-hour north of Yellowstone, now home to just a handful of people who live in an assortment of old cabins and newer houses with breath-stealing views of the peaks. Within walking distance sits Chico Hot Springs Resort & Day Spa, centered around a large geothermally heated swimming pool. The resort's barnwood-lined dining room, which serves grass-fed beef and fresh fish, also happens to rank among the best restaurants in the state. After dinner, I swam in the hot pool, steam shrouding the mountain scenery.

The 19th-century miners here also needed to eat, and so cattlemen and their herds made their way to the Paradise Valley. A gold miner named Nelson Story drove 1,000 cows from Texas across the plains, up the Bozeman Trail and on to Montana where he founded a ranch tucked in the mountains near a town called Emigrant. Now a sprawling spread, it's called the Mountain Sky Guest Ranch, a high-end rustic retreat owned by Arthur Blank, chairman of Home Depot.

I joined Interstate 90 at Livingston, a windblown railroad town with a quaint historic downtown backed by a sudden rise of mountains. I spent the night in a meticulously refurbished railcar (listed on the vacation-rental site VRBO), set in a cottonwood grove a few miles south of town.

This region was still largely cattle country when I first came west in

GEAR SHIFT Clockwise from top:
Overlooking Yellowstone River from just outside the northern border of Yellowstone National Park; the Garden of a Thousand Buddhas; Mountain Sky Guest Ranch, a high-end dude ranch in the Paradise Valley.



the 1970s, but it has since become a destination for the world's well-heeled who come for the scenery, skiing and fly fishing. "I think it's because the landscape and people are still authentic," said Cyndy Andrus, deputy mayor of Bozeman, the bustling college town just 30 minutes from Livingston.

After lunch in Bozeman, at a popular place called Dave's Sushi, I stopped at the Madison Buffalo Jump, a seven-mile detour (one way) off the Interstate, some of it on a bumpy gravel road but worth the trip. The tribes who came here over the centuries got dressed like bison and whooped and yelled, luring and chasing the creatures down lanes lined with rock, and over the cliff to their death or near death on the rocks below. I hiked to the top for an expansive view of the valley. It's the kind of place, as the saying goes, where you can watch your dog run away for three days.

Just up the road, the town of Three Forks is named for the nearby site where three rivers—named the Madison, Gallatin and Jefferson by Lewis and Clark—meander and oxbow and finally get their act together to create the beginning of the mighty Missouri. I hiked around the Missouri Headwaters State Park and found the exact spot where three rivers become one.

I motored on to Helena, my hometown, founded in 1864 when four exasperated prospectors, on the verge of giving up, finally plucked gold nuggets out of a small creek that tumbled out of the mountains. The gold-filled creek became Last Chance

Gulch, the main street of what quickly evolved into a prosperous city. Some say that for a time, Helena claimed more millionaires than any town its size, which is easy enough to fathom when you drive through its 19th-century mansion district. Today, new coffee shops, a microbrewery and a wine bar line the gulch. Jill Roberts, who returned home to Helena after many years as a sommelier in New York, co-owns the wine bar, Hawthorn Bottle Shop and Tasting Room. "My Dad used to sing in a barbershop quartet in front of this building," she said. "I wanted to be part of bringing back historic Helena."

The shortest route from here to Glacier zips through the Swan Valley, but who's in a hurry? I headed west, driving a couple of hours to Missoula, another lively college town in the mountains. The novel "A River Runs Through It" was partly set here, and a river called the Clark Fork does indeed run through the center of town. Surfers in gleaming black wetsuits gather below the Higgins Avenue Bridge to ride its rapids.

A few miles north of town, I stopped at what may be the least likely Montana tourist attraction: the Garden of One Thousand Buddhas, a legion of statues built by a Buddhist monk from Tibet on the Flathead Indian Reservation. The road from there winds past the National Bison Range, where I stopped for a peek at the herd, and through the Mission Mountains, named for a 19th-Century Jesuit mission set in, for my money, one of Montana's prettiest valleys at the mountains' foot.

I finished my trip in northwest Montana with a night at the century-old Kalispell Grand Hotel, and then on to West Glacier, the gateway to Glacier National Park. This is huckleberry country, where the blueberry's wild and more flavorful sibling, stars in menus all over town—in pies, milkshakes, Martinis, beer; come July, locals will tell you where to pick your own.

When I finally drove into Glacier National Park, snow still clogged the high country there. I sat on the shore of Lake McDonald, at the edge of the park, and looked at the famed peaks at the far end of the water's edge and their mirror image in the still surface.

THE LOWDOWN // ROAD TRIPPING IN WESTERN MONTANA

STAYING THERE
Near Livingston, the **Centennial Inn**, a restored railway car, sleeps four. Fishing on the Yellowstone is a short walk away (from \$195 a night, vrbo.com). At the luxe **Mountain Sky Guest Ranch** many cabins date back to the 1920s (from around \$4,000 a week per person, all-inclusive, www.mountainsky.com). In Helena, try the **Sanders Bed and Breakfast**, a 19th-century mansion built by a prosecutor for vigilantes (from \$140 a night, sandersonbb.com). The **Kalispell Grand Hotel** in Kalispell,



is a family-run place with a great Italian restaurant, Scottibellis, next door (from \$72 a night, kalispellgrand.com).

EATING THERE

Chico Hot Springs draws as many patrons to its dining room as to its spa (1163 Chico Rd., Pray, chichotsprings.com). Built in 1910, the **Sacajawea Hotel** in Three Forks also houses a top restaurant (5 North Main St., sacajaweahotel.com). In Missoula, **Red Bird** offers upscale, locally sourced fare like grilled bison tenderloin (111 N. Higgins, redbirdrestaurant.com).

This region was still largely cattle country when I first came west in

BOOKSHELF

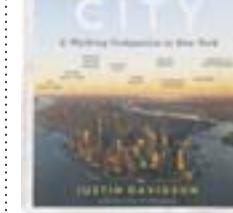
WALKING DOWN MEMORY LANE

From Manhattan's High Line to the New Zealand coastline, these three books cater to travelers whose favorite mode of transportation is their own two feet

A History of the World in 500 Walks

By Sarah Baxter (\$28, Thunder Bay Press)

British travel writer Sarah Baxter tackles an ambitious task in this 400-page volume: compiling a list of walkable routes that have shaped natural and human history. These range from a hike in what is now Québec through the crater left by a meteorite crash 350 million years ago, to the Kokoda Track through the mountains of Papua New Guinea, where Japanese and Australian soldiers fought during World War II. Fittingly, the book is organized by historical period, starting with pre-human history and moving to the Middle Ages up through the 20th century. Descriptions of the walks' historical significance are accompanied by maps, photographs and practical tidbits on when to go and the degree of physical ability required, whether it's a two- to three-hour meander on Boston's Freedom Trail or a six- to 10-day trek up Kilimanjaro.

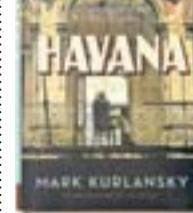


wealth of cultural and architectural history. The Upper West Side walk, for example, takes you past a Georgian beaux-arts mansion which, at the turn of the 20th century, was home to philanthropists Isaac and Julia Rice. While her husband pored over chess boards in the basement, the book reveals, Julia fought against river-traffic noise pollution, founding the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noises. The society wielded a degree of political power, notes Mr. Davidson, but only temporarily, like so much in an ever-changing city with what he calls "layered ghosts on every block."

Magnetic City: A Walking Companion to New York

By Justin Davidson (\$22, Spiegel & Grau)

This new book by architecture critic Justin Davidson offers walking guides for visitors to New York, whether it's their first Big-Apple trip or their 100th. Mr. Davidson planned each of the seven itineraries—through Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx—to expose walkers to a



Havana: A Subtropical Delirium

By Mark Kurlansky (\$26, Bloomsbury)

A flâneur, a frequent figure in 19th-century French literature, wanders city streets, keenly observing urban life from under the brim of his top hat. Mark Kurlansky makes a case for Havana as catnip for modern flâneurs (sans top hats) in his kaleidoscopic portrait of Cuba's capital. "There is still probably no other city in the world where a strolling visitor is afforded so many candid domestic scenes," he writes. To be clear, the book doesn't include maps or walking routes. Instead, the author, a former foreign correspondent, intersperses pages on Havana's cultural and political history with vivid descriptions and anecdotes about specific sites, from Revolution Square to Ernest Hemingway's (many) former watering holes to the UFO-shaped ice cream parlor commissioned by dairy-loving Fidel Castro—furnishing enough intriguing intel to propel your own aimless ramble. —Sydney Lazarus



Berluti

Berluti
Paris

EATING & DRINKING

Still-Life With Gelato

Creamy and crunchy, sweet and tart, the deftly composed coppetta is what you might get if the sundae went to art school in Italy

BY GABRIELLA GERSHENSON

YOU MIGHT not think of gelato as a lower-fat option. But talk to New York City pastry chef Meredith Kurtzman, and you learn all sorts of things. Italian-style gelato, she explained, contains a fraction of the cream used in American-style ice cream and way more milk. "Fat coats your tongue and obfuscates flavor," she said. For a pastry chef fixated on expressing the character of her ingredients, this is a pretty big deal.

Ms. Kurtzman started churning gelato at Esca, an Italian restaur-

rant in Manhattan, and went on to gain wide acclaim for her frozen desserts (and a cult following for her olive-oil gelato) during her 12-year run as the founding pastry chef at Otto, Mario Batali's Greenwich Village pizzeria. Her contributions to the craft continue—she's now working as a consultant to ice cream companies and plotting a cookbook—as does the dessert program she created at Otto, based on house-made gelati, sorbetti and the sundaes they star in, which Ms. Kurtzman dubbed coppette.

"Coppetta just means little cup," said Ms. Kurtzman, in her unassuming way. But really, in her hands, it's a dessert composed with remarkable finesse. "You want it crunchy and creamy. Ideally you want it hot and cold, but that's not always possible," she said. "You want different textures. The flavors always have to balance out. Sweet has to be counteracted by acid or bitter." One of Ms. Kurtzman's coppette, the Meringata, illustrates this principle particularly well. A sort of deconstructed lemon-meringue pie, it brings together lemon sorbet (acidic and cool), lemon curd (sweet and creamy), torched meringue (warm), blueberry compote (juicy) and crumbled pie crust (crunchy). The cumulative effect? Sheer delight.

In preparation for her role at Otto, Ms. Kurtzman went to Italy to hone her gelato-making skills. She brought back lessons on what to do—and what not to. "Most places in Italy start with a white base and toss in different flavor compounds," said Ms. Kurtzman. "I wanted to do it the from-scratch way." That meant, for instance, steeping mint leaves in milk to build a surprisingly minty gelato from the base up. She's also been known to pinch every nectarine at the Union Square Greenmarket to find the best ones for sorbet. Though coppette are Ms. Kurtzman's invention, her commitment to finding the best ingredients and letting them shine is very Italian. "I always want you to know what you're eating," she said. "Otherwise what's the point?"

For the crunch element, Ms. Kurtzman recommends toppings ranging from streusel to pretzels to granola. The richness could come from the gelato, and/or from a creamy topping, like crème fraîche or whipped cream. Sauces can certainly include favorites like chocolate or caramel, but Ms. Kurtzman recommends experimenting with

other tasty drizzles, like maple syrup or good olive oil.

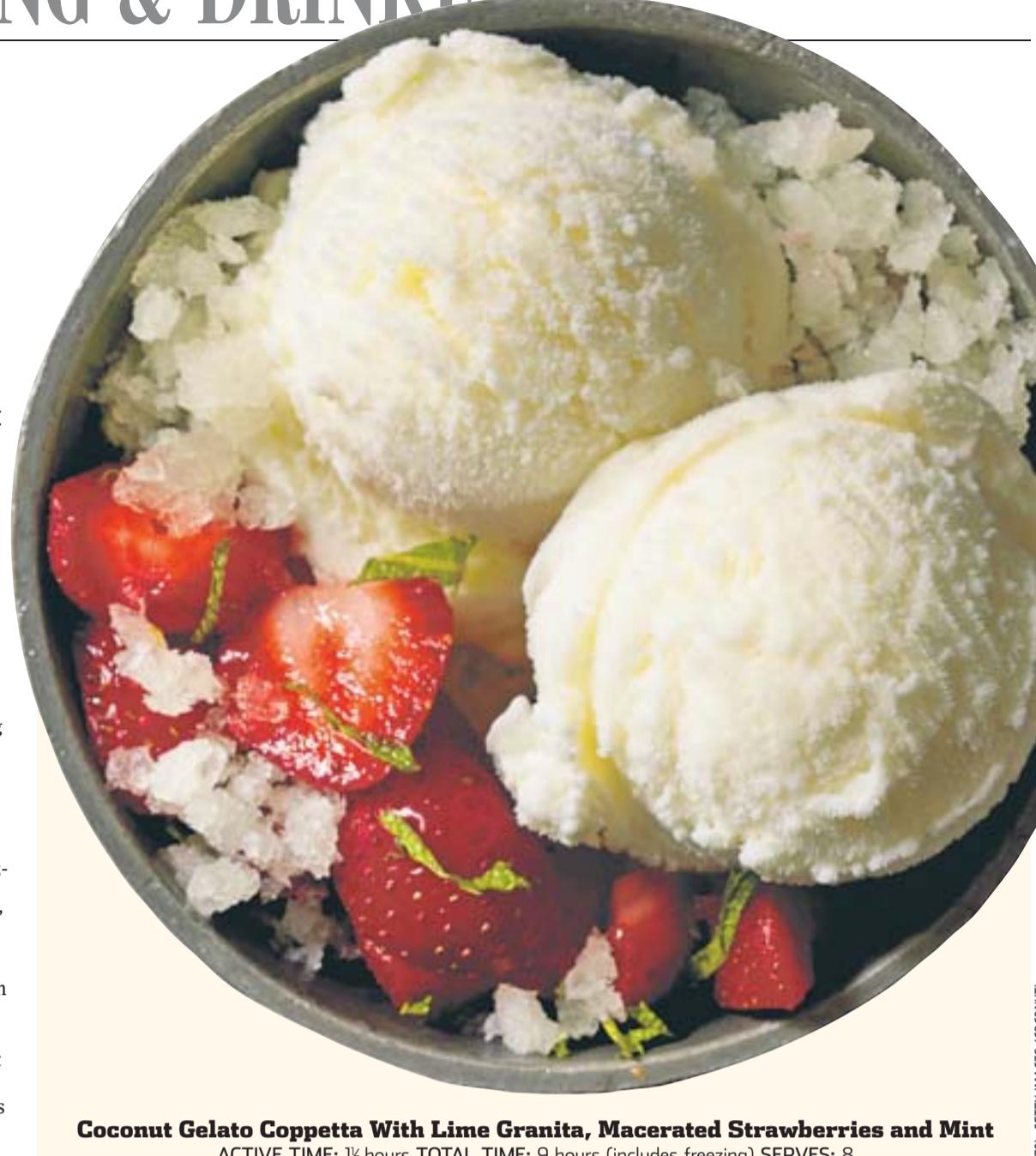
Above all, produce inspires this chef. "Fruit is my favorite thing to work with," she said. "Since I couldn't make pies at Otto, I worked fruit into the coppette." Ms. Kurtzman's favorite method is to simply toss fresh fruit with a bit of sugar, a pinch of salt and maybe some citrus zest, liqueur, balsamic vinegar or fresh herbs. Sugar and salt draw out

fruits' natural juices, she said, which in turn bathe the fruit in its own flavor. "You want to taste the fruit first," said Ms. Kurtzman. "The other stuff is just an accent."

If you're feeling ambitious, you can make an entire coppetta, gelato and all, from scratch. Above is Ms. Kurtzman's recipe for coconut gelato and lime granita with a strawberry-mint topping. Or, you can produce a perfectly complex and

delicious coppetta using store-bought ingredients. In the recipe at left, Ms. Kurtzman recommends marrying vanilla gelato with cherries and amaretti cookies.

Finally, consider the manner in which you convey the coppetta to your mouth. "You want to combine a bit of each thing in each spoonful," said Ms. Kurtzman. "The fun of a coppetta is that you can put it all together in one bite."



Coconut Gelato Coppetta With Lime Granita, Macerated Strawberries and Mint

ACTIVE TIME: 1½ hours TOTAL TIME: 9 hours (includes freezing) SERVES: 8

For the coconut gelato:

- 1 quart whole milk
- 1½ cups unsweetened dried coconut
- 10 large egg yolks
- ¾ cup sugar
- ½ cup heavy cream
- ½ teaspoon salt

1 (14-ounce) can sweetened condensed milk

- For the lime granita:
- 1 cup water
- ½ cup sugar
- Zest of 2 limes
- ½ cup lime juice, from 3 to 4 limes
- ½ teaspoon salt

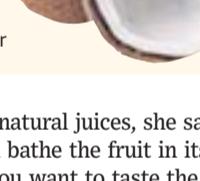
For the macerated strawberries:

- 1 pint strawberries, washed and sliced into bite size pieces
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- ½ teaspoon salt
- A few leaves basil or mint, sliced into thin ribbons, for serving (optional)

1. Make coconut gelato: Preheat oven to 325 degrees. Spread coconut over a metal baking sheet and roast until barely colored, 10-15 minutes. In a medium saucepan over medium heat, bring milk and cream to a bare simmer, then remove from heat. When coconut is finished roasting, use a spatula to nudge it into hot milk and let steep 30 minutes (and no longer). Pass milk through a fine-mesh strainer and discard coconut.

2. In a medium saucepan over medium heat, heat strained milk with ½ cup sugar, stirring until steaming. Remove from heat. In a heatproof bowl, whisk egg yolks and remaining sugar. Gradually ladle hot milk into eggs, whisking to combine, until you've added about half the milk. Return custard to saucepan and heat gently over medium-low heat, stirring with a spatula until mixture is steaming but not boiling.

3. Quickly strain hot custard into a heatproof container, then stir in salt and condensed milk. Place container over a bowl of ice water, and stir



to cool down quickly. Cover cooled custard and chill in refrigerator at least 4 hours, preferably overnight.

4. Freeze gelato in an ice-cream maker according to manufacturer's instructions. Cover with plastic wrap and chill in freezer at least 1 hour.

5. Make lime granita: In a saucepan, heat water and sugar until sugar dissolves and liquid is clear. Stir in lime zest and cool syrup in refrigerator. Once cool, strain out zest and discard. Stir lime juice into syrup. Pour lime mixture into a shallow 8-by-8-inch metal or glass pan and place in freezer. Use a fork to scrape liquid around pan every half hour, until mixture is flaky, evenly textured and icy, not rock hard or mushy. Keep it in freezer until ready to serve.

6. Macerate strawberries: 1 hour before serving, in a medium bowl, toss strawberries with sugar and salt. Chill in refrigerator.

7. To serve, scoop gelato into center of a chilled dish. Add a scoop of granita on one side and a dollop of macerated strawberries on another.

Cherry Coppetta With Vanilla Gelato and Amaretti Cookies

This coppetta made using store-bought ingredients requires little time to assemble. Macerate cherries with balsamic vinegar for a tart-savory flavor, or use brandy for an elegant, boozy dessert. Or, swap in jarred amarena cherries from Italy, preserved in a delicious syrup that doubles as a sauce.

ACTIVE TIME: 10 minutes
TOTAL TIME: 40 minutes
SERVES: 8

½ pound or 2 cups sweet cherries, pitted and halved
2 tablespoons balsamic vinegar, kirsch or brandy
¼ cup sugar
1 pinch salt
16 amaretti cookies, coarse-chopped into spoonable pieces
1 quart vanilla gelato

1. In a medium bowl, toss cherries with balsamic vinegar, kirsch or brandy, sugar and salt. Let sit 30 minutes.

2. Place cookies in the bottom of a pre-chilled serving dish, scoop gelato on top, festoon with cherries and drizzle macerating liquid over top.

other tasty drizzles, like maple syrup or good olive oil.

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HALF FULL



1. Cambridge Brewing Banryu Ichi, 14% ABV

Brewed with sake's uniquely high-octane yeast strains, this barleywine has a frilly, floral, cantaloupe-and-vanilla aroma masking a tough and toothsome caramel core.

2. Dogfish Head Bitches Brew, 9.0% ABV

A mix of traditional African mead and English stout, this slow-burning sipper grooves with chocolate and charcoal.

3. Unity Vibration Triple Goddess KPA, 7.0% ABV

KPA starts with fizzy, funky kombucha, then turns lambic-like with sour yeast in an open fermentation tank and finishes with an IPA's worth of hops.

4. Jester King SPON Albariño & Blanc du Bois, 6.7% ABV

A truly Texan hybrid beer fermented with wild yeast and local white-wine grapes, dry and gritty as the soil, with a sweet, purple-candy glow.

5. Allagash Victor, 7.4% ABV

Cabernet Franc grapes in Pil-sner grain play red-fruit melodies over a spiced and snappy beat: candied ginger with a side of raspberries.

6. Firestone Walker Zin-Skin, 7.0% ABV

Aged on grapes for three weeks, then fermented in barrels for a full year, ZinSkin emerges surprisingly light and sprightly: a summer brew to sip among the vines.

CRACK OPEN A WILD ONE

Refreshing new beer-wine hybrids—among other Frankenbrews—bring in the funk

SUMMER IS ABOUT wild combinations: sandals with a suit, books on the beach. 'Tis the season of ice cubes in your wine glass and iced tea in your lemonade—and now, in your beer glass, a new breed of hybrid brews. These cross-genre blends of beer, wine, booze and soda bring playful irreverence to summer refreshment.

Experimenting with wild yeasts and natural fermentation, brewers have found common ground with winemakers. Once the staff at Texas's Jester King Brewery saw neighboring Hill Country wineries using the same natural-fermentation tricks they did—barrels, open tanks, local microbes—borrowing fruit from them seemed a logical next step.

Jester King SPON Albariño & Blanc du Bois is a Belgian-style lambic beer refermented with wine grapes. "We had to develop our palate," said Jester King founder Jeffrey Stuffings, "learn to identify what flavors are good, what's bad, what just needs time." One early experiment with Blanc du Bois grapes gave off "this funky, overripe-fruit smell," Mr. Stuffings said, "but then we drank some Sauvignon Blanc made with those grapes and tasted the same flavor. That gave us confidence we weren't off course."

All these beer blends are born of exploration, made by brewers chasing exotic yeasts once limited to cider, mead and even sake.

Unity Brewing Co. ferments a gluten-free beer using the bacteria and yeast normally found in kombucha. Cambridge Brewing uses sake's unique mix of yeast and koji (a mold). To produce its Bitches Brew, Dogfish Head studied the traditional honey fermentation that makes ancient African t'ej wine.

Before the advent of modern brewing, with its clearly delineated styles and designated yeast strains, brewers worked with a splash of this, a pinch of that and a hefty helping of respectful resignation to the mysteries of fermentation. There's an element of improvisation to these new brews, and that's what makes them fun. "In the early days, we were crushing grapes with baseball bats," said Allagash brewmaster Jason Perkins.

They've grown up, somewhat. Dogfish Head plans to release its Bitches Brew in canned six packs this year—big news for a beer once available only as a centerpiece-size shareable bottle. Will that workaday packaging detract from its distinctiveness? Allagash's Mr. Perkins believes these beers deserve attention, not affectation. "When I'm drinking wine, it's usually out of grandma's juice glasses," he said. And he drinks these beers from nothing more pompous than a short, wide-mouth glass to direct and disperse their aromas. "I'm practical," he said. "We're brewers at heart." —William Bostwick

EATING & DRINKING

ON WINE LETTIE TEAGUE



How Oak Makes—Or Breaks—a Wine

SOME WINE LOVERS fear it. Many winemakers overdo it. And most every wine merchant and sommelier spends lots of time explaining it. I'm talking about the relationship between wine and oak, a perennial hot topic in the wine world.

Wine has been matured in oak barrels for centuries, of course; some of the greatest wines in the world are aged in oak, sometimes for several years. Yet a backlash against oak has been building for decades, and it seems to have gained momentum in recent years. More and more winemakers have either reduced the time their wines spend in oak or eliminated the use of oak altogether, believing the practice can obscure the true taste of a wine. Rioja-based winemaker Telmo Rodríguez called oak a "cosmetic" in a recent email to me, saying that it masks "the taste of the terroir"—and he's far from alone in his opinion.

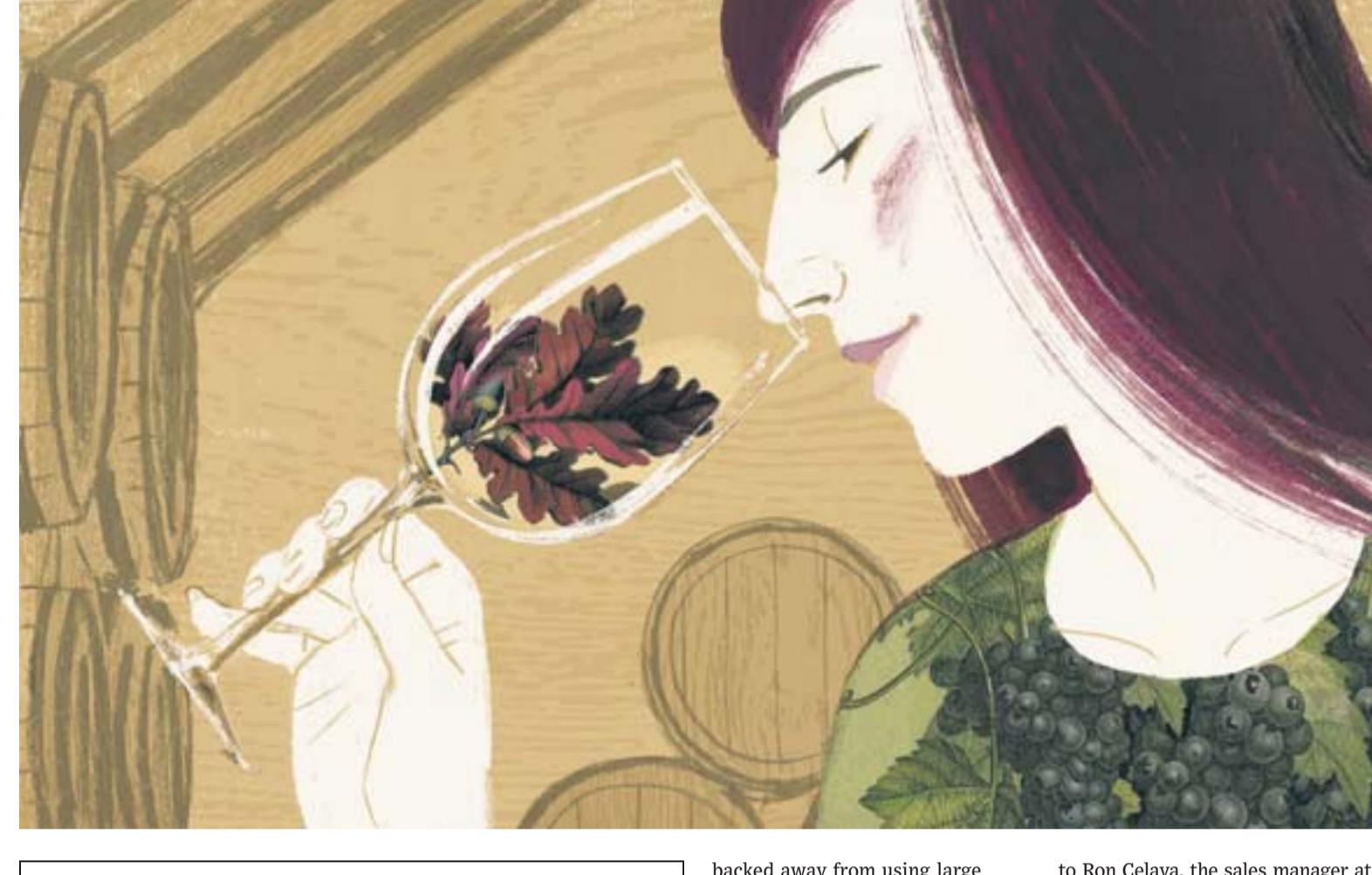
How could something so important be so maligned? The right oak barrel, judiciously employed, can add character and interest, structure and richness to a red or white and even some rosés. But oak can also overpower a wine if it's a poor match, resulting in that feared and maligned "oaky" wine.

Wine drinkers are especially wary of oaky whites, according to Jason Jacobson, wine director at Bâtarde restaurant in New York. A Chardonnay aged in new oak will be much richer than one aged in stainless steel, and much darker-gold in color. Burlingame, Calif.-based wine merchant Gerald Weisl said he believes that often customers ask for a "less oaky" Chardonnay because they think a wine with more oak will be higher in alcohol. (Not true.)

The oak applied to Chardonnay is invariably French oak, more or less the gold standard for barrels in the case of both red and white wines—and its price reflects that fact. A new French oak barrel from a top cooperage (*tonnellerie*) costs around \$1,000, while a new American oak barrel costs about \$600. Though barrel makers source oak from all over the world—notably Russia, Hungary and Slovenia—French and American oak barrels are the two most important types and they lend some very different characteristics to wine.

American oak tends to confer more obvious, sweet notes of vanilla and coconut (thanks to a higher concentration of something called lactones in the American species of wood), while tighter-grained French oak contributes more restrained savory-spicy notes.

The differences between American and French oak actually start with the forests themselves. In America, the forests that supply barrel wood are privately owned; the French oak forests are mostly



PEP MONTSERRAT

OAK TALK // WINE-LABEL TERMS DECODED

"Aged in 100% new French oak." This signals that the winemaker has spent some money, since new French oak barrels are costly. The wine is likely to be full-bodied, densely-fruited and, when young, tannic.

"Aged in American oak." American oak imparts a sweet vanilla note drinkers love or loathe. Wines aged in this kind of wood tend to be softer. Popular Silver Oak Cabernet from California is aged in American oak as are many Riojas. American oak costs a lot less, so it often shows up in cheaper wines, too.

"Aged in French and American oak barrels." Some winemakers hedge their bets financially and stylistically by using both kinds of barrel, giving the wine a more tannic structure with the French oak and sweeter aromatics with the American oak.

managed by the French government. Few producers know the names of the very best American sources, while the five key sources of French oak—Allier, Tronçais, Nevers, Vosges and Limousin—are known to winemakers and oenophiles as their names often appear on the ends of barrels.

Each of the French forests produces a particular type of oak, sourced by tonneliers or brokers who specialize in a particular type of barrel. A barrel is called new if it hasn't previously been used to hold or age wine, but the wood used to make a barrel ages for two, three or even four years—the longer the aging the mellower the wood—before becoming a barrel.

"Toasting" describes the process of flavoring a barrel and also reducing the astringency of the oak by placing the newly-made barrel directly over a flame. Winemakers can order barrels toasted

to their specifications—light to medium, medium-plus or heavy toast; the process stops short of outright charring—directly from the barrel producer or their barrel salesman.

A good barrel salesman can help interpret a winemaker's vision of a wine. One of the best in the business for decades, Mel Knox is the San Francisco-based sales consultant to two of the top tonneleries, François Frères in Burgundy and Taransaud in Cognac. Over the years, Mr. Knox has acquired new clients after tasting wines that he felt needed his help and paying the winemakers discreet calls.

Mr. Knox has probably sold more barrels to top winemakers in California than anyone else in the business—including stars like Steve Kistler and David Ramey. Mr. Ramey, a Sonoma-based winemaker, probably knows as much about barrels as Mr. Knox. He's

backed away from using large quantities of new oak, most notably in his Chardonnays. His single-vineyard Chardonnays were once aged for 65-70% of the time in new oak barrels and the rest of the time in previously used barrels. "Now it's more like 20% new oak," said Mr. Ramey. This has meant a big savings on new barrels. "My wife, who writes all the checks, is ecstatic," he added.

Yet for him the choice was a stylistic rather than an economic one, noted Mr. Ramey. He simply preferred the way his Chardonnays tasted with a more limited impression of oak. By contrast, he has not backed away from new oak with his Cabernet and Merlot-based Napa reds. "Those wines can absorb it without being overwhelmed," said Mr. Ramey. Of course, he added, that kind of oak has to be applied to denser, more concentrated fruit—"hillside not valley floor," in Mr. Ramey's terms—which has bigger tannins and is substantive enough to stand up to and thrive in new oak.

A winemaker has to have the vision and integrity to assess his wine accurately. And of course the wine has to be worth the investment of many new \$1,000 barrels each year.

This last fact is especially important since the worth of a new barrel drops precipitously after it's used—much like a new car after it's driven off the dealer's lot.

A used French or American oak barrel is worth about \$20 according

to Ron Celaya, the sales manager at Demptos Napa Cooperage, a French outfit in Napa and France. "Most winemakers will use [new] barrels for three to five years," said Mr. Celaya. His company offers winemakers a "buy back" for the barrels and ships them to whisky producers in Scotland.

Like Mr. Knox, Mr. Celaya plays an active role in helping producers select the right barrel, usually tasting a wine during various stages of its development. "It comes down to tasting a few wines to get a sense of

Some winemakers say that oak masks the 'taste of the terroir.'

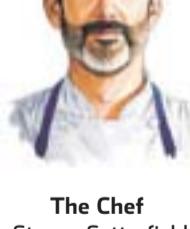
what they want," he said. If a client is looking for a sweeter profile, for example, he might recommend American over French oak. But above all, a good barrel salesman has to be able to "deconstruct" a wine and to imagine how it will evolve over time.

Fortunately oenophiles don't have to deconstruct the wines they drink to know if they're too oaky. Even in a young wine, the oak should never stand out too much. A well-made wine is always balanced, whether fermented and aged in oak or not.

► Email Lettie at wine@wsj.com.

SLOW FOOD FAST SATISFYING AND SEASONAL FOOD IN ABOUT 30 MINUTES

Grilled Okra With Spiced Yogurt, Peanuts and Mint



The Chef

Steven Satterfield

—

His Restaurant

Miller Union in

Atlanta, Ga.

—

What He's Known For

A deep affinity for

vegetable cookery,

from root to stem.

Inventive dishes

that seem timeless

A COUPLE YEARS ago, when Steven Satterfield was writing his cookbook "Root to Leaf," the publisher nixed a chapter devoted to peanuts at the last minute. "It was deemed too colloquial," said Mr. Satterfield. "The book was meant to have national appeal." But the Savannah-born, Atlanta-based chef couldn't let it go; he knows how versatile and appealing this Southern staple can be. So he presented the jettisoned recipes to another publisher, Short Stack Editions, and four months ago his "Peanuts" cookbook hit the shelves. That's where this recipe, his final Slow

Food Fast contribution, comes from. It stars grilled okra, nestled into a lemon-yogurt spread spiced with cumin and coriander. Generous handfuls of toasted peanuts and torn mint are scattered overtop.

"Grilled okra gets a nice green-bean texture and a bit of smokiness from the grill," said Mr. Satterfield. If you're wary of the viscous quality okra can have, take heart: This quick-cooking technique produces crisp-tender results without that familiar ooze. But it's the crunch of the toasted peanuts that really gives this quick summertime recipe snap. —Kitty Greenwald

TOTAL TIME: 20 minutes SERVES: 4

1 cup whole Greek yogurt	1 teaspoon coriander seeds, toasted and coarsely smashed	3 tablespoons olive or peanut oil, plus more for drizzling
1 large garlic clove	1 teaspoon pepper flakes	½ cup roughly chopped dry-roasted peanuts
1 lemon	Kosher salt	½ cup torn fresh mint
1 teaspoon cumin seeds, toasted and coarsely smashed	1 pound fresh okra	

1. Submerge several 6-inch wooden skewers in water to soak. Preheat a grill.
2. Place yogurt in a medium bowl. Use a fine grater to grate garlic and lemon zest over yogurt. Halve lemon and squeeze one half into yogurt. Add cumin, coriander, red pepper flakes and season with salt and more lemon juice, if needed. Stir to combine and refrigerate until ready to use.
3. Thread a skewer through 4-6 okra pods just below caps. Thread a second skewer through the same pods, about ½ inch from the tapered

tips, creating a secure plank of skewered pods. Repeat with remaining skewers and okra, leaving about 1 inch of bare skewer at each end.
4. Brush both sides of okra with oil and sprinkle with salt. Place okra skewers on hot grill and cook until okra begins to char, about 2 minutes. Flip and grill opposite side until charred, about 2 minutes more. Transfer grilled okra to a platter and discard skewers.
5. To serve, spread yogurt sauce over a serving platter or individual plates. Drizzle with oil and top with okra. Garnish with peanuts and mint.



BRYAN GARDNER FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, FOOD STYLING BY HEATHER MELDRUM, PROP STYLING BY NIDIA CUEVA; ILLUSTRATION BY MICHAEL HOEWEILER

FLAME CATCHER Okra quick-charred on the grill has a smoky flavor, satisfying bite and none of the oozy aspect that slow-stewed okra can have.

DESIGN & DECORATING

Bloomin' Shames

Fourteen design pros voice very strong opinions, both scathing and affirming, on summer flowers

BY CATHERINE ROMANO

IKNOW IT'S WRONG to detest a poor innocent little flower, but..." So demurred one of the design pros we approached when compiling a list of least-favorite blooms. Even the most diplomatic designers, florists and architects have preferences, however. Some blossoms please, some bring on bad memories. Of the widely disdained sunflower, Key Biscayne-based designer James Duncan said: "It reminds me of lurid 1970s kitchens and tacky fall decorations." Here, picks from 12 other aesthetic experts.



Loathed "I really dislike zinnias, which are pretty common in plant beds in Houston," said **Paloma Contreras**, a Texas interior designer. "They don't look very delicate, and the colors are too bright and garish for my taste."

Beloved "I've recently come around on baby's breath," she said. "For years, it's been regarded as a loathsome filler flower, but when you arrange big bunches together, the result is super chic and fresh."

Loathed "Nothing says just in from the supermarket and out of the celophane like the unimaginative pink star-gazer lily bouquet," said **Michael Amato**, creative director of the Urban Electric Company, who adds this description: "Pointy ruffled petals, speckled interior—the combination makes them look like a diseased tongue."

Beloved "I grew up in New England, and daffodils always meant spring was here," he said. "And my grandfather called them narcissus, their proper name, so they make me think of him."



Loathed "Gerbera daisies are revolting—loud, cloying, obvious and garish," said **Adam Rolston** of INC Architecture & Design, in New York. "Andy Warhol wrecked that flower for me in his 1980s series of them. He could hold a mirror up to our worst vulgarities and make us hate ourselves for it. In this case, I just ended up hating Gerbera daisies."

Beloved Mr. Rolston appreciates the deep purple and pink of the banana blossom as well as its uncommon silhouette.

Loathed "Unless you're trying to re-create the colors of Switzerland in summer, impatiens are hard to use well in almost any garden," said **M. Brian Tichenor**, of Tichenor and Thorpe Architects, in Los Angeles. Despite this drawback, impatiens prevail, he said, because they grow "just about anywhere."

Beloved "We use a wide variety of succulents," said Mr. Tichenor, "which most people don't think of as flowering. The latest favorite is echeveria 'Doris Taylor,' with its cadmium red flower."

Loathed "Forsythia is this glaring, egg-yolk yellow that arrives early and therefore has only brown, gray bark to sit with," noted **Annie Selke**, whose eponymous company, based in Pittsfield, Mass., sells rugs, linens and furniture. "If it came out with more green around it, I'd probably have a much more favorable view."

Beloved Ms. Selke could not settle on one: "Peonies for their shape, color and scent; lily of the valley for its delicacy and scent; and ranunculus, for the complexity of petals and the fantastic colors it comes in," she said.

Loathed "Orchids are a rare, special breed, a small treasure," said New York designer **Frank de Biasi**. "My favorite is the lady slipper, especially when seen in the wilds in Virginia, where I grew up." But the white orchid, in its ubiquity, recalls "banal, cookie-cutter high-rise condo buildings," he said.

Beloved The purple flowers of the Verbenae bonariensis recently planted on his terrace "make for a beautiful arrangement—chic and airy with a mind of their own and perfectly contrasted with all the green in our apartment."

Loathed "The ruffled edges of the carnation remind me of a ruffled tuxedo shirt that has been wadded up and thrown on the floor," said **Leslie Hendrix Wood**, a Midland, Texas, designer. "A boyfriend in high school sent me a make-up bouquet of carnations after we had a terrible fight. I dumped



GETTY IMAGES (FLOWERS); ILLUSTRATION BY VIDHYA NAGARAJAN

the boyfriend and developed a lifelong aversion to carnations."

Beloved Ms. Wood prefers ranunculus. "The layers and layers of soft petals give the flower a dreamlike quality," she said.

Loathed "Generally, the flowers I don't like are those that are overused," said **Stephen Block**, president of Inner Gardens in Los Angeles. "Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles, for example, has miles of beds overflowing with pink impatiens. I am bored to tears."

Beloved A flower's comeliness depends upon its context, said Mr. Block. "That same pink impatiens in a pretty black planter can be striking and beautiful."

Loathed "The colors of azaleas are too strident; the overall form of the plant ungraceful and the ratio of flowers to foliage too equal," said **Joan Dineen** of Manhattan's Dineen Architecture and Design. "On Mother's Day, everywhere one looked were scrawny

pink-flowered plants with matching hot-pink tin foil wrapping their plastic pots. They no longer looked like living things. We would get my mom one nevertheless."

Beloved "Bright pink enormous peonies are bold and elegant and fun."

Loathed "Canna lilies have long, shaggy stems from which sprout relatively small, usually harshly vivid flowers," said **Jeffry Weisman**, of San Francisco-based Fisher Weisman. "They never blend into a garden."

Beloved "For my 40th birthday my husband terraced a hillside on our Sonoma property and planted 400 rose bushes. I spent most weekends over the next decade happily toiling there."

Loathed "Begonias are missing the organic nature and soul that I love about so many flower and plant species," said **Laurie Blumenfeld-Russo**, of Brooklyn firm LBR Home. "The waxy leaves look plastic."

Beloved Liatris tops the designer's list.

"Spectacular bright purple tufts of flowers open from the top down on a tall spike," she said.

Loathed "I find the smell of Casablanca lilies sickening, and they remind me of death," said New York designer **Philip Gorriar**.

Gorriar. "My mother is from Casablanca, so I always grew them. But she doesn't like them either."

Beloved "Foxglove are quintessential English garden flowers," he said. "My favorites are vibrant pink."

Loathed "The mustard of a sunflower's petals, combined with the brown centers, are not tones I would normally go with," said Los Angeles florist **Eric Buterbaugh**, whose clients include Beyoncé and Tom Ford. "And their thick, prickly stems make them hard to arrange with other flowers."

Beloved "Peonies. The fragrance, the size, the colors, the way every day it looks a little different—it truly is the queen of all flowers."

THE MEDIATOR

DECK-CHAIR DEADLOCK

The conflict: He wants to bring a contemporary, leather-accented lounger into their outdoor space. She's not parting with her tradition-tinged patio bench. Three designers conduct the décor equivalent of couples counseling, suggesting all-weather accessories—from a pillow to a rug—to bridge the aesthetic gap

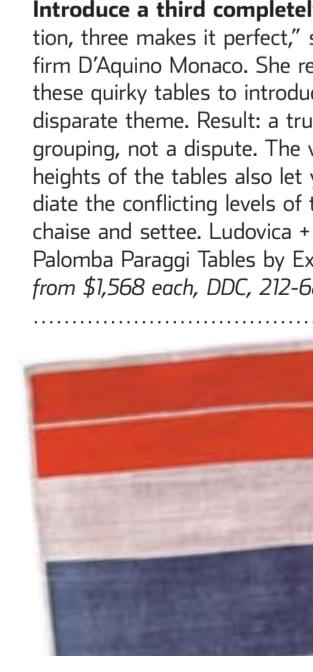


Massimo Castagna 10th Sun Lounger by Exteta, \$9,795, DDC, 212-685-0800



SOLUTION 1

Throw in an anti-geometric pillow. The organic flame-stitch pattern of this ikat cushion would soften the hard lines of the seating, said Boston designer Erin Gates, whose instinct is to make the at-odds furniture pairing less rigid without introducing a cutesy pattern. The pillow also combines the two pieces' colors. "I would put it on the chaise to bring the red tone over," she said. Fiamma Ikat Flame Outdoor Pillow, \$159, frontgate.com



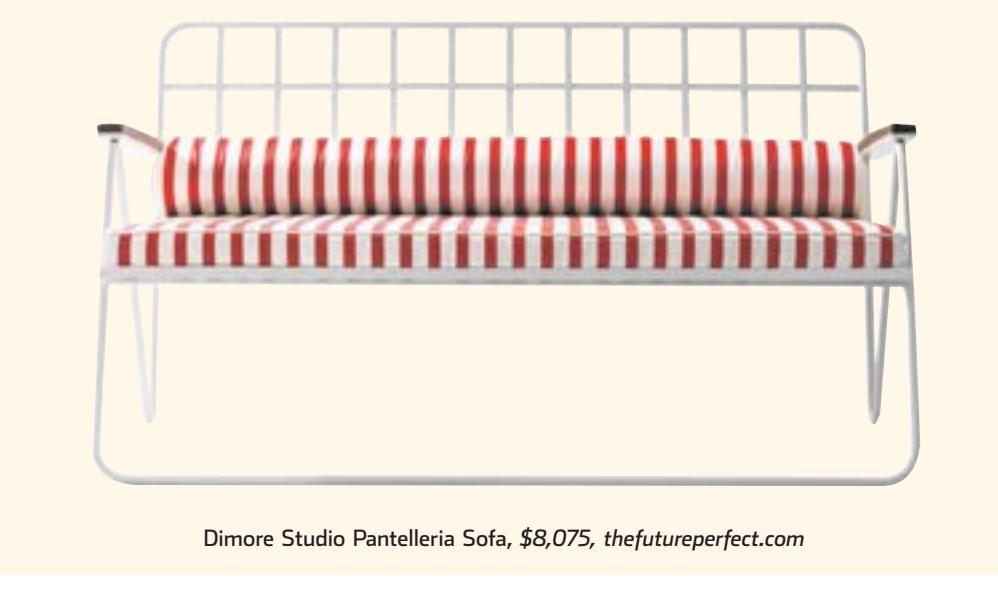
SOLUTION 2

Introduce a third completely different style. "As in any combination, three makes it perfect," said Francine Monaco, of New York firm D'Aquino Monaco. She recommends bringing in all three of these quirky tables to introduce a third disparate theme. Result: a truly eclectic grouping, not a dispute. The various heights of the tables also let you mediate the conflicting levels of the chaise and settee. Ludovica + Roberto Palomba Paraggi Tables by Exteta, from \$1,568 each, DDC, 212-685-0800



SOLUTION 3

Amp up the linear theme. Two striped pieces? Add a third. San Francisco designer Nicole Hollis recommends this polypropylene rug by Christopher Farr, a former graphic artist. "The pattern of the rug ties in the stripes of the sofa's fabric and the irregular blocking of the lounge," said Ms. Hollis. The seats' colors, deep azure and crimson, team up in the rug, which is big enough to corral the furniture's dissonant personalities in a "room." Asawa Bespoke Outdoor Rug, \$8,500 for 8-by-10-foot rug, Christopher Farr, 310-967-0064 —C.R.



Dimore Studio Pantelleria Sofa, \$8,075, thefutureperfect.com

GEAR & GADGETS

RUMBLE SEAT DAN NEIL



Dodge Unleashes a Drag-Racing Demon

BECAUSE DRAG RACERS like to get to the finish line fast: The 2018 Dodge Demon (\$86,090) is a wheelie-pulling, 840-hp version of the Dodge Challenger, extensively re-engineered for quarter-mile racing and offered as sizzle for the brand's aging, underselling steak.

Mmm, smell those roasted meats.

Last winter the National Hot Rod Association (NHRA) certified a quarter-mile E.T. (elapsed time) of 9.65 seconds with a trap speed of 140 mph, making this rocket-propelled pachyderm the quickest production car the organization had ever tested, exceeding even the all-electric Tesla Model S, which, by the way, is lousy at wheelies. The Demon jolts to 100 mph in an eye-crossing 5.1 seconds.

Also, according to Guinness World Records, the Demon is the first production car capable of pulling a wheelie off the line. If you feel a "why" coming, no. There is no why.

These displays require favorable weather conditions and a highly prepared drag strip, both of which Dodge arranged for last week at Lucas Oil Raceway in Indianapolis. The cars were making power and hooking up nicely, thank you. Incidentally, and not to throw shade at the Demon's production-car record, I would like to put drag slicks and gobs of traction compound on the all-wheel-drive, 1,500-hp Bugatti Chiron and see what happens. The thing would take off like a belt sander.

The Demon is unique: a mass-produced, street-to-strip racing machine, complete with taffy-soft slicks, no less than a turnkey operation for amateurs, enthusiasts and poseurs. Every Demon will come with its own Demon Crate race-day tool chest (a \$1 option), including floor jack, cordless impact driver, torque wrench, as well as the two skinny front wheels that get thrown on once the driver is at the track. (Hereafter and unless otherwise noted, everything is Demon-branded).

This rocket-propelled pachyderm the quickest production car the NHRA had ever tested, exceeding even the Tesla Model S.

It's not clear how many of the 3,300 Demons produced annually in Ontario, Canada, will ever boil them baloneyes. For starry-eyed collectors, the car may be like the good couch that grandma keeps the plastic on.

Speaking of plastic: It is not the monster engine that makes the Demon program possible but the wheel-arch extensions that shroud, just barely, the foot-wide Nitto drag



RIDING HIGH The 2018 Dodge Challenger SRT Demon, shod with skinny front racing wheels, at the Lucas Oil Raceway in Indianapolis.

FCA US LLC

slicks. I think these clip-ons look like hell, myself. Considering the Demon's price tag and the production volume, these flares should have been stamped out of steel, but Fiat Chrysler Automobiles wouldn't lay out for the tooling.

The Demon's genius lies in its engagement with American drag-racing culture and its roots in honorific dueling. For OEMs, this is largely unoccupied emotional territory. The staging lights, the wheelies, the hateful cumulus of tire smoke enveloping the burnout box—to Boomers the Demon looks like Heaven.

Dodge's previous assault on decency was the 707-hp Challenger SRT Hellcat in 2014. The Demon takes the Hellcat to darker places still. Under what Dodge says is the largest functional hood scoop in production, you will find the most powerful V8 engine ever stuffed in an OEM car: the supercharged 6.2-liter V8, producing 808 hp and 717 lb-ft of torque, and that's just on 91 octane pump gas.

Fill up with 100 octane racing fuel, and max power rises to 840 hp at 6,300 rpm and 770 lb-ft of torque. Oy! There is a special switch in the center-stack to remap the engine-management software. Two dual-stage fuel pumps and high-flow injectors pour gas on this exquisite fire.

Crowning the engine bay, making its own cyclonic weather, is a 2.7-liter supercharger running at 14.5 psi max boost. Get this: In Drag mode, the car's air conditioning system is used to chill intake air (cooler air makes more horsepower). This di-

version of the cabin A/C makes all kinds of sense, but since you have to roll the windows up to race, the Demon can get a bit clammy on the line. It was about 90 degrees in Indianapolis. I used my balaclava to wipe down the interior for the next driver.

This world-historical poke gets channeled through a race-reinforced drivetrain: upsized torque converter, drive shaft, rear differential (3.07 final-drive ratio) and half-shafts. Perhaps the Demon's most amazing feature is a factory warranty.

Rolling through the water in the burnout box, I clamped the brakes with my left foot and goosed the throttle. (The Demon does have a line-lock feature for assisted burnouts, but it's fiddly, so I skipped it.) The supercharger screamed. The car's back end stood up. Smoke pouring off the melting rear tires whited out the sky. OK, the tires are officially warm.

The Demon is also the first production car to use a trans-brake for launch control. This system brake-holds the output shaft of the 8-speed transmission while engine rpm spools up. Once the trans-brake is set, all the driver needs to do is release a single paddle shifter and continue to scream normally. As always, go on yellow.

I executed the trans-brake sequence as instructed, more or less, setting rpm around 1600 rpm—optimum, given the track's adhesion, I was told. Once staged, the Demon's stupendous V8 rattled like a medium machine gun. I released the paddle shifter.

A veritable spasm of now. The car seat slammed me from behind with an acceleration of about 1.8 g. Such extreme forces reveal humans in all their semi-gelatinous corporeality. I could feel belly fat surging toward my neck.

The vast hood reared up in front of me and didn't level off until the car had executed three perfect upshifts and was whining like a vac-

uum cleaner ingesting a sock. The instrument display flashed: 10.8 seconds. I'll take it.

Away from the drag strip, the Demon is a pretty weird and fetishy automobile, starting with its paramilitary stance on those 315/40 slicks and 18-inch black rims. Cops of the future sure look tough.

The Demon is hella heavy: 4,250 pounds at its lightest, i.e., wearing the skinny front wheels and with the passenger seats removed. One engineer at the press event had the gall to utter the phrase "mass optimization." You cad.

Theoretically, the Demon may offer the plunkest highway ride in the Dodge inventory, what with its tall sidewall tires and super-soft suspension to aid weight transfer (more vehicle squat equals more holeshot traction). But cornering? After my first pass I let the 2-ton car roll through to the shutdown area to reach the last turnout. As I was braking and turning left, the Demon's body sloshed diagonally like it was a 1970 Chrysler Newport.

To cut weight, the Demon does use a smaller front sway bar and brakes than the Hellcat, but customers are free to lard back up. The front passenger seat, rear seat and trunk carpet kit are all \$1 options. You can order this car with heated and cooled leather seats and a 18-speaker/900-watt audio system. The sunroof is a \$4,995 option. I wonder how the NHRA feels about those?

And the fact that the Demon's front passenger seat is optional is so poignant.

Anybody wanna go for a ride? Anybody?



2018 DODGE CHALLENGER SRT DEMON

Type Front-engine, rear-drive sports coupe

Price, as tested \$86,090

Powertrain Intercooled and supercharged 6.2-liter DOHC V8; eight-speed automatic transmission with manual-shift mode and trans-brake-style launch control; rear-wheel drive (3.09:1 rear-axle ratio)

Horsepower/torque 808 hp at 6,300 rpm / 717 lb-ft (91 octane gas);

840 hp at 6,300 rpm/770 lb-ft (100 octane)

Length/height/width 197.5/57.4/78.8 inches

Weight/wheelbase 4,250 pounds/116.2 inches

0-60 mph 2.3 seconds

Quarter-mile ET 9.65 seconds

EPA fuel economy 13/22/16 (city/highway/combined)

Luggage capacity 13.4 cubic feet



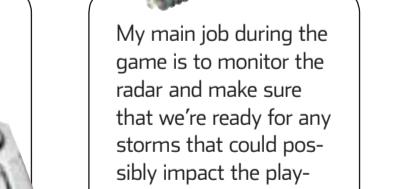
TECH ESSENTIALS

NICOLE SHERRY

The Baltimore Orioles' head groundskeeper on keeping the stadium's 2.25 acres of Kentucky bluegrass perfectly green

Weather is a huge part of my day. We use a radar subscription service called **dtn WeatherSentry** that tells me the dew point, humidity, wind speed and "evapotranspiration" rate—which is how much water the grass could be losing in a day. I'm looking at it from the time I wake up to when I go to bed and all throughout the day because it can change drastically from one moment to the next.

A **Leatherman Wing-man** is on me all the time. It has a bunch of tools—I use the pliers or the blade if I need to cut out dead material [from the grass] or fix an irrigation head.



We cut grass at the ballpark two times a day using the **Toro Reelmaster 3100-D**. With eight separate blades on each reel, it has an almost scissor-type of cut, unlike the rotary mower you would use at home, which spins clockwise. If you have a really jagged cut or your blades are dull, it can cause infection in the grass by creating a point of entry for fungus to get into the plant and destroy it. The Reelmaster provides a healthy, straight-edge cut.



I'm here from 9:30 in the morning until an hour and a half after every game. I'm outside for 10 hours a day straight, so sunglasses and sunscreen are very important. Right now I'm wearing **Maui Jim Blue Hawaii Mavericks sunglasses**. For sunscreen, I like **Neutrogena Ultra Sheer Dry-Touch Sunscreen Broad Spectrum SPF 70**. It doesn't feel too greasy. I just have to be mindful to reapply all the time. You can't just put it on once.



At home, I use a **Husqvarna HU700F Walk Behind Mower**. It has a good engine, is well built and can get up the enormous hill in my backyard. Nobody wants to go home and cut grass when they have time off, but I don't mind it.

—Edited from an interview by Chris Kornelis

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